BIBLE
ATLAS

ACCESS FOUNDATION

Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.
Editor

Introduction

Almost every reader of the Bible will realize that the Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, contain extensive historical materials and innumerable allusions to the geographical background of that history. The geographical references range eastward to the Tigris and Euphrates and beyond to Media, Elam, and Parthia – from which came some of those present at Pentecost – and even to India. Including Asia Minor, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Arabia, they reach westward beyond Greece and Rome as far as Spain, which Paul visited or hoped to visit, and where we are probably to find Tarshish, towards which Jonah started his fateful voyage. Between these limits, the Holy Land itself, under its various names – Canaan, the land of Israel, or Palestine – with its immediate neighbors, is at the center of the picture throughout.

It is not surprising, therefore, that an Atlas should be of great help to every reader of the Bible and particularly every student; but it must be a historical atlas, not only showing, by maps at the most convenient scales, the physical geography of the area concerned and of particular parts of it, but also, by successive maps of the same area, showing the historical changes which came about through the rise and fall of empires, the changes in geographical names, the appearance of new cities and villages and the disappearance of others, and similar historical developments. Moreover, it cannot be based on the Bible alone, but must make full use of modern archaeological knowledge which both illuminates and supplements the Bible text. Thus, there is mention in the Bible of Ur and Babylon in Mesopotamia, Hazor, Megiddo and Beth-shan in northern Palestine, Lachish, and Debir in Judah, and many other places about which little, perhaps not even their exact locations, would be known were it not for archaeological data. Further, there are places very important historically, which do not happen to be mentioned in the Bible, but which must be shown on the maps of the region and taken into account by the student as part of the total historical and geographical background. Thus, there will be found in this Atlas such places as Mari on the Euphrates, Akhetaton

(Tell el-'Amarna) in Egypt, Ugarit in Syria, Hattusa in Asia Minor, Serabit el-Khadim in Sinai, which are unfamiliar to most Bible readers but are nonetheless important. There are, too, names of whole peoples, such as the Hurrians in Mitanni, the Sumerians in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, or the Hittites, with their capital at Hattusa, which can be placed on the map as a result of archaeological evidence. Few and obscure allusions to the Hittites in the Bible would give very little idea of their real importance. Such peoples as the Hittites are on the fringe of the Bible story but in a Bible atlas they must be shown as part of the total background. Nevertheless, in all the maps of this Atlas, the Bible is central, and their purpose is to throw light on it and relate it to its historical and geographical setting.

Because in many cases a map alone would not do this for the ordinary reader, it is recommended that the New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha: New Revised Standard Version. Ed. Michael D. Coogan. 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press), be used in conjunction with this electronic atlas.

The progress of knowledge about the geographical and material background of the Bible – not only the empires, cities, and villages but the daily life and everyday objects of biblical times – has been phenomenal, particularly in this century, and this has been primarily, if not entirely, due to continued archaeological research. The overall plan of the maps is set out in the Table of Contents (bookmarks): if this plan is studied briefly and borne in mind, the use of the maps themselves will be greatly assisted.

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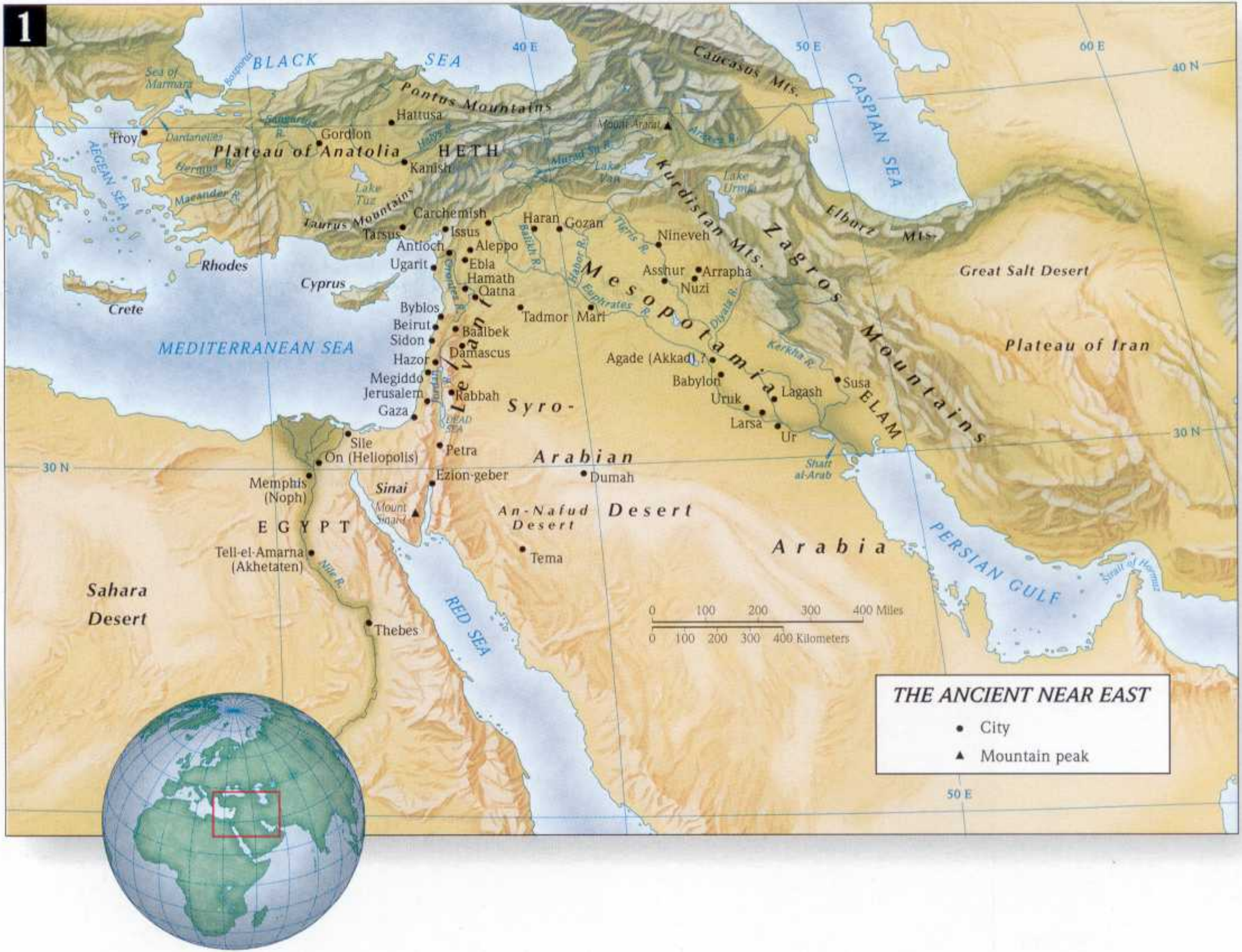
Part One

THE BIBLICAL SETTING

Chapter 1

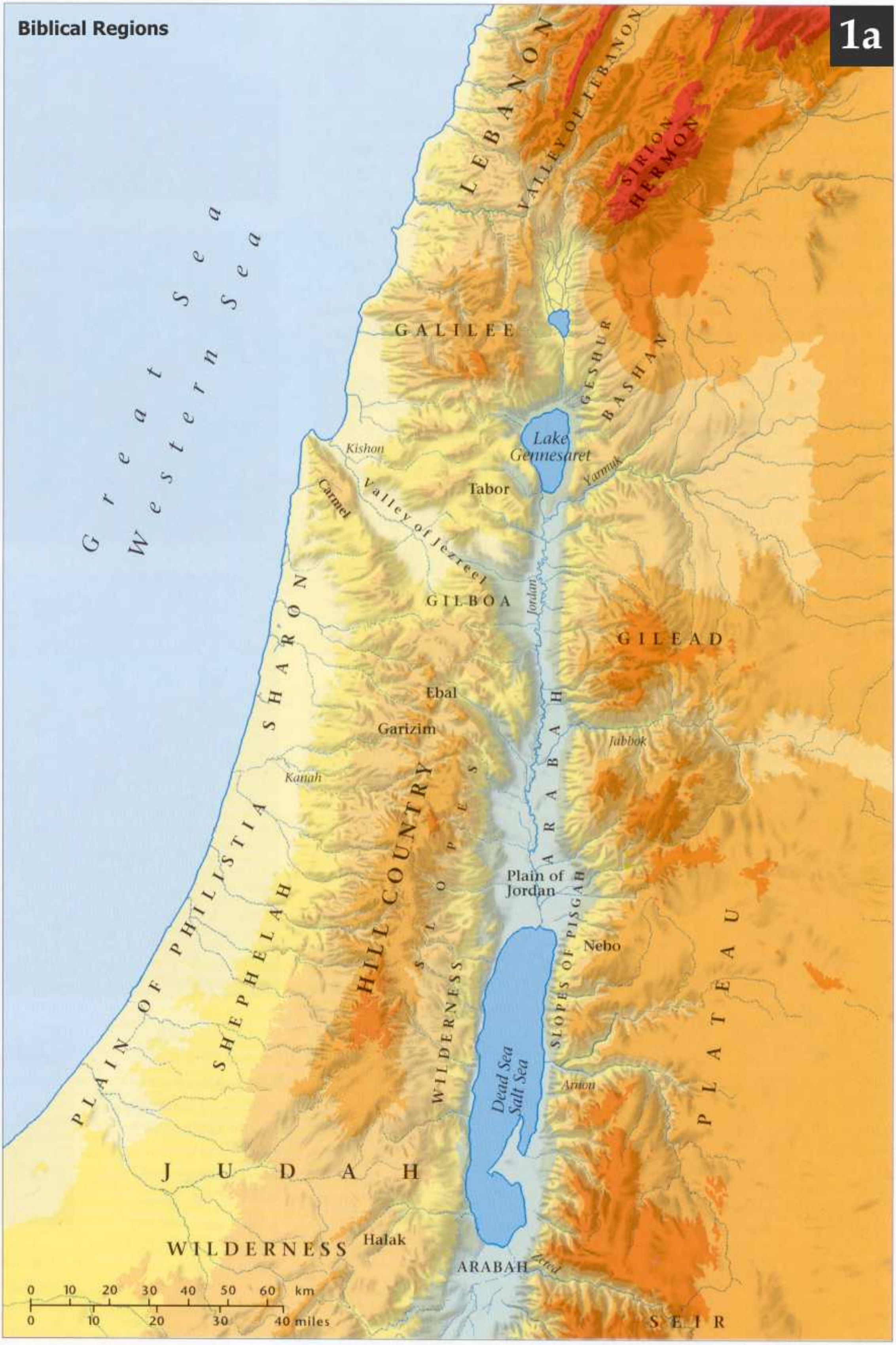
The Face of the Ancient Near East

1



THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

● City
▲ Mountain peak
BLACK SEA
Sea of Marmara
Bosporus
40 E
50 E
60 E
40 N
30 N
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
Pontus Mountains
Hattusa
Troy
Dardanelles
Sangarius R.
Gordion
Halys R.
HETH
Plateau of Anatolia
Kanish
Hermus R.
Maeander R.
AEGEAN SEA
Lake Tuz
Taurus Mountains
Mount Ararat
Araxes R.
Murad Su R.
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Kurdistan Mts.
Zagros Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Great Salt Desert
Plateau of Iran
Carchemish
Tarsus
Issus
Antioch
Aleppo
Ugarit
Ebla
Hamath
Qatna
Orontes R.
Rhodes
Cyprus
Crete
Haran
Gozan
Balikh R.
Habor R.
Tigris R.
Nineveh
Asshur
Arrapha
Nuzi
Mesopotamia
Euphrates R.
Diyala R.
Tadmor
Mari
Byblos
Beirut
Sidon
Baalbek
Damascus
Levant
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hazor
Megiddo
Jerusalem
Rabbah
Gaza
Jordan R.
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Agade (Akkad) ?
Babylon
Uruk
Larsa
Lagash
Ur
Kerkha R.
Susa
ELAM
Shatt al-Arab
Sile
On (Heliopolis)
Petra
Memphis (Noph)
Sinai
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Mount Sinai
EGYPT
An-Nafud Desert
Tema
Arabia
PERSIAN GULF
Strait of Hormuz
Tell-el-Amarna (Akhetaten)
Nile R.
RED SEA
Sahara Desert
Thebes
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

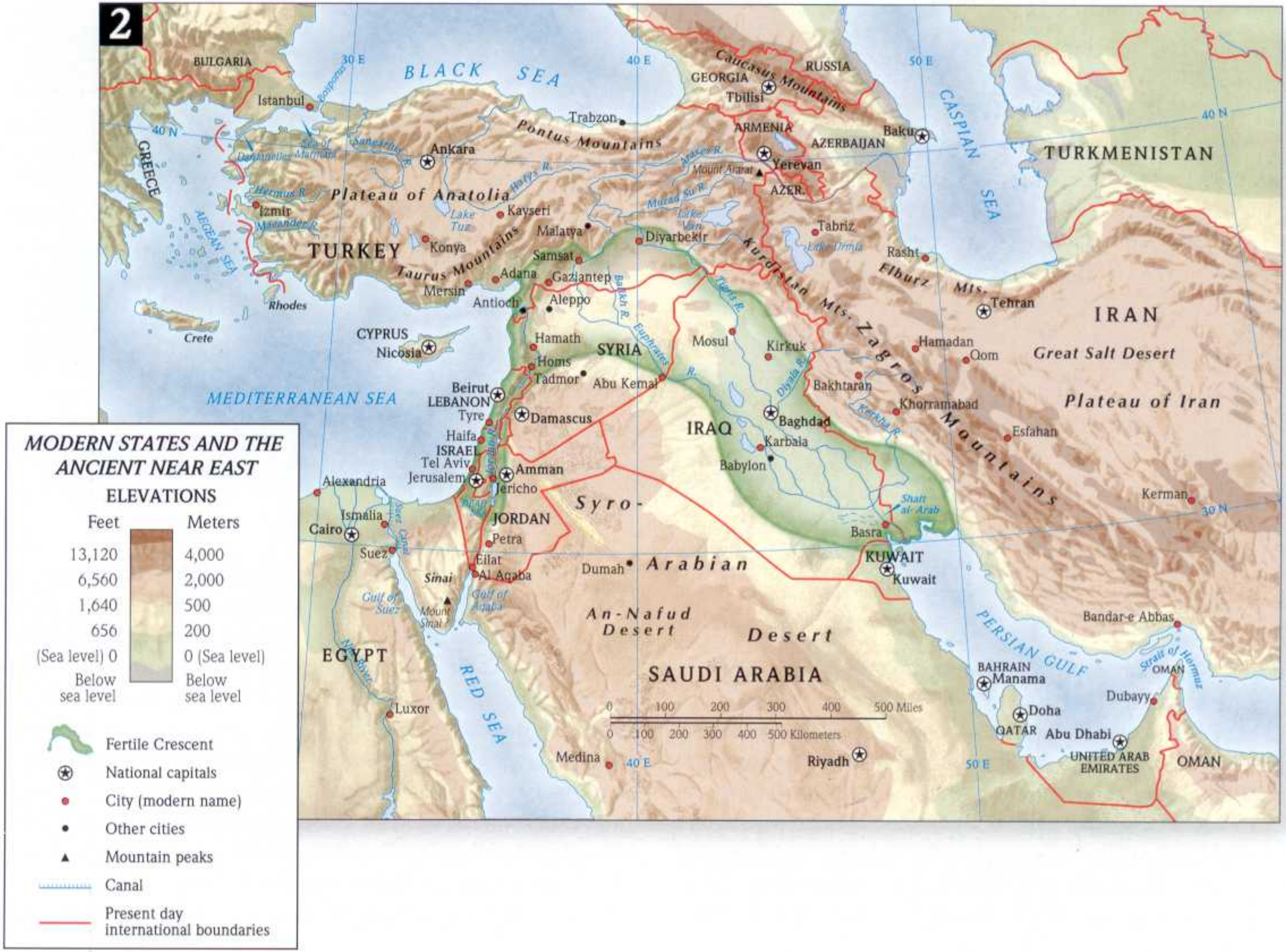


Biblical Regions

1a

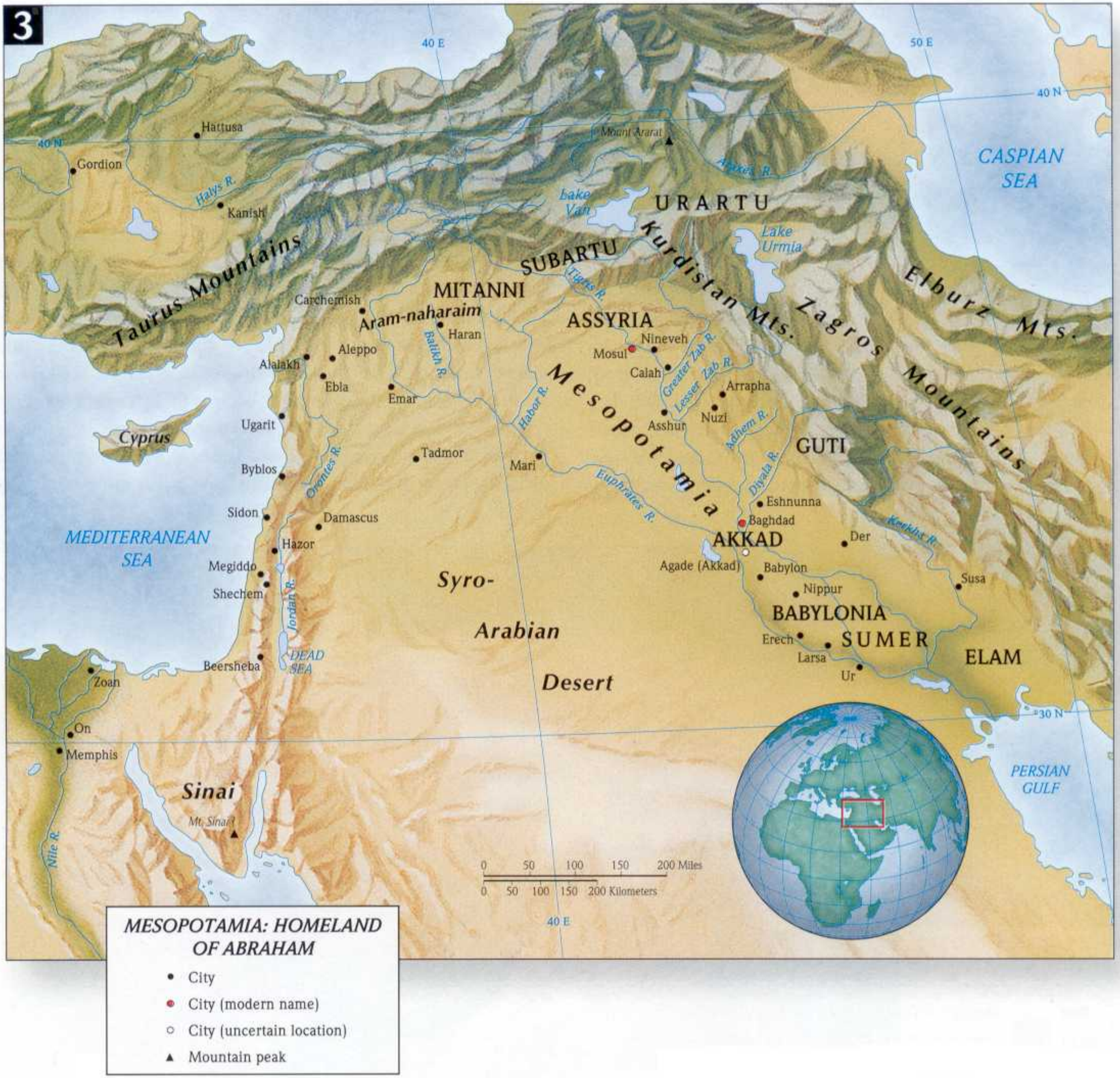
Great Sea
Western Sea
LEBANON
VALLEY OF LEBANON
SIRION
HERMON
GALILEE
GESHUR
BASHAN
Lake Gennesaret
Kishon
Carmel
Valley of Jezreel
Tabor
Yarmuk
GILBOA
Jordan
GILEAD
SHARON
Ebal
Garizim
Jabbok
Kanah
HILL COUNTRY
SLOPES
ARABAH
Plain of Jordan
SLOPES OF PISGAH
Nebo
PLAIN OF PHILISTIA
SHEPHELAH
WILDERNESS
Dead Sea
Salt Sea
Arnon
PLATEAU
JUDAH
WILDERNESS
Halak
ARABAH
Zered
SEIR
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

2


MODERN STATES AND THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

ELEVATIONS
Feet
Meters
13,120
4,000
6,560
2,000
1,640
500
656
200
(Sea level) 0
0 (Sea level)
Below sea level
Below sea level
Fertile Crescent
National capitals
City (modern name)
Other cities
Mountain peaks
Canal
Present day international boundaries
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
AEGEAN SEA
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Strait of Hormuz
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
BULGARIA
GREECE
TURKEY
GEORGIA
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
AZER.
TURKMENISTAN
IRAN
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
IRAQ
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
EGYPT
BAHRAIN
QATAR
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
Caucasus Mountains
Pontus Mountains
Plateau of Anatolia
Taurus Mountains
Kurdistan Mts.
Zagros Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Great Salt Desert
Plateau of Iran
Syro-Arabian Desert
An-Nafud Desert
Sinai
Mount Sinai
Mount Ararat
Bosporus
Sea of Marmara
Dardanelles
Sangarius R.
Halys R.
Hermus R.
Maeander R.
Lake Tuz
Araxes R.
Murad Su R.
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Balikh R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Diyala R.
Karkha R.
Shatt al-Arab
Jordan R.
Dead Sea
Nile River
Suez Canal
Istanbul
Izmir
Ankara
Trabzon
Kayseri
Malatya
Konya
Samsat
Adana
Mersin
Gaziantep
Antioch
Aleppo
Diyarbekir
Rhodes
Crete
Nicosia
Hamath
Homs
Tadmor
Abu Kemal
Beirut
Tyre
Damascus
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Amman
Jericho
Petra
Eilat
Al Aqaba
Alexandria
Ismalia
Cairo
Suez
Luxor
Tbilisi
Yerevan
Baku
Tabriz
Rasht
Tehran
Mosul
Kirkuk
Hamadan
Qom
Bakhtaran
Khorramabad
Esfahan
Baghdad
Karbala
Babylon
Kerman
Basra
Kuwait
Dumah
Medina
Riyadh
Bandar-e Abbas
Manama
Doha
Dubayy
Abu Dhabi
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers

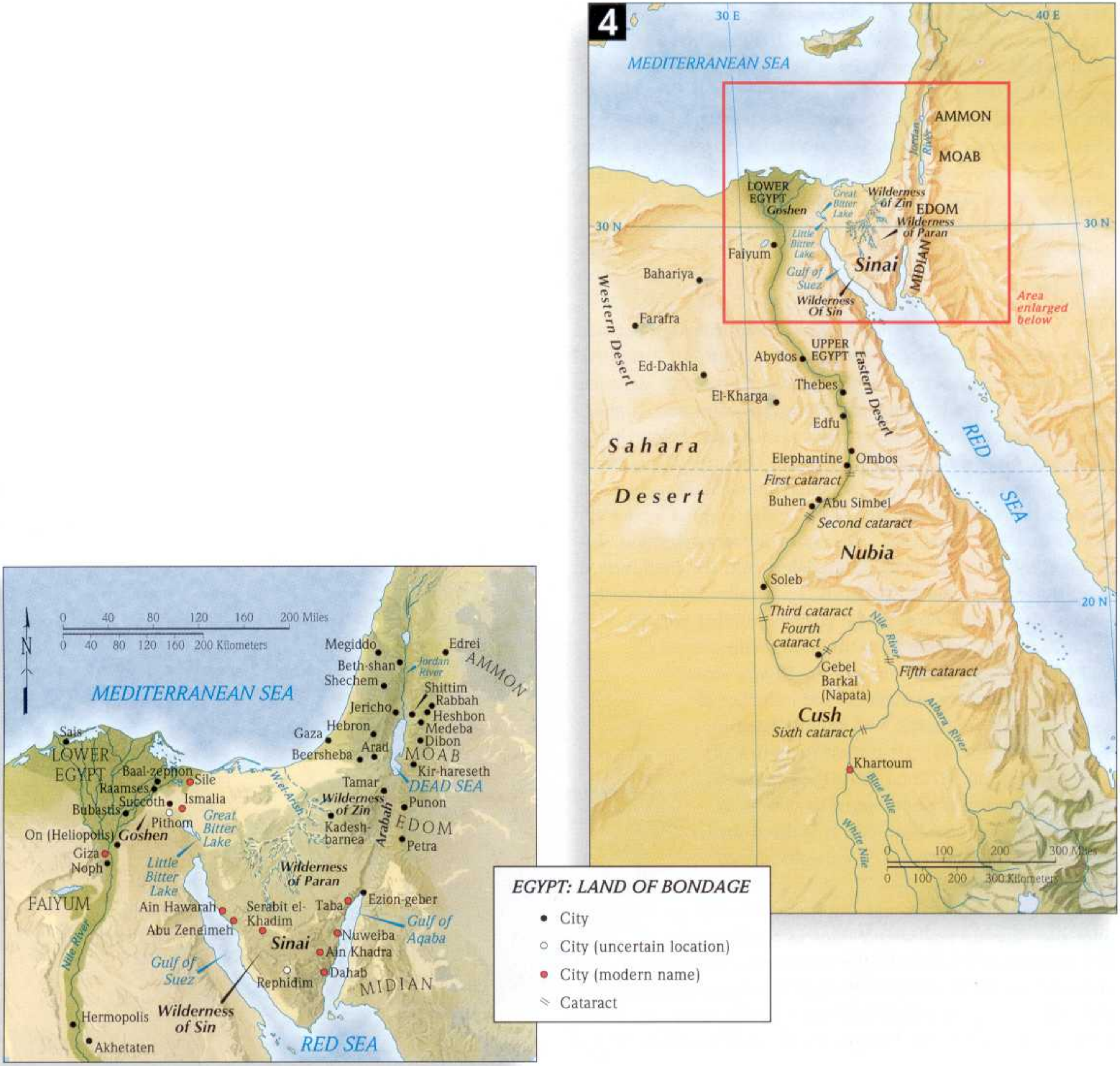
3



MESOPOTAMIA: HOMELAND OF ABRAHAM

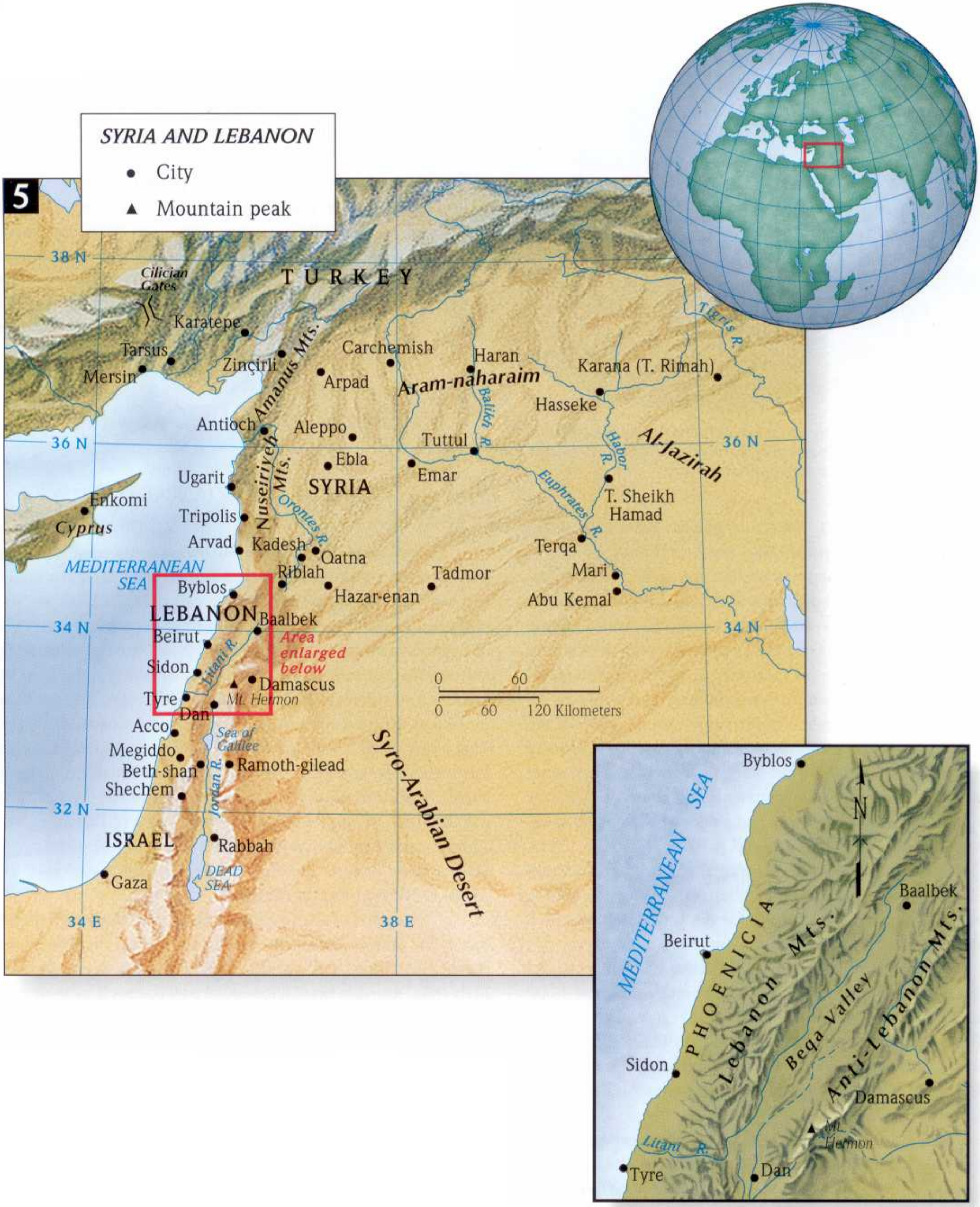
● City
● City (modern name)
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
Hattusa
Gordion
Halys R.
Kanish
Taurus Mountains
Mount Ararat
Araxes R.
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Van
URARTU
Lake Urmia
SUBARTU
Kurdistan Mts.
Zagros Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Tigris R.
MITANNI
Carchemish
Aram-naharaim
Haran
Balikh R.
ASSYRIA
Nineveh
Mosul
Calah
Greater Zab R.
Lesser Zab R.
Arrapha
Nuzi
Asshur
Adhem R.
Alalakh
Aleppo
Ebla
Emar
Habor R.
Mesopotamia
Ugarit
Cyprus
Orontes R.
Tadmor
Mari
GUTI
Byblos
Euphrates R.
Diyala R.
Eshnunna
Sidon
Damascus
Baghdad
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hazor
AKKAD
Der
Kerkha R.
Megiddo
Agade (Akkad)
Babylon
Shechem
Syro-Arabian Desert
Susa
Jordan R.
Nippur
BABYLONIA
Erech
SUMER
Larsa
Ur
ELAM
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
Zoan
On
Memphis
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Nile R.
PERSIAN GULF
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

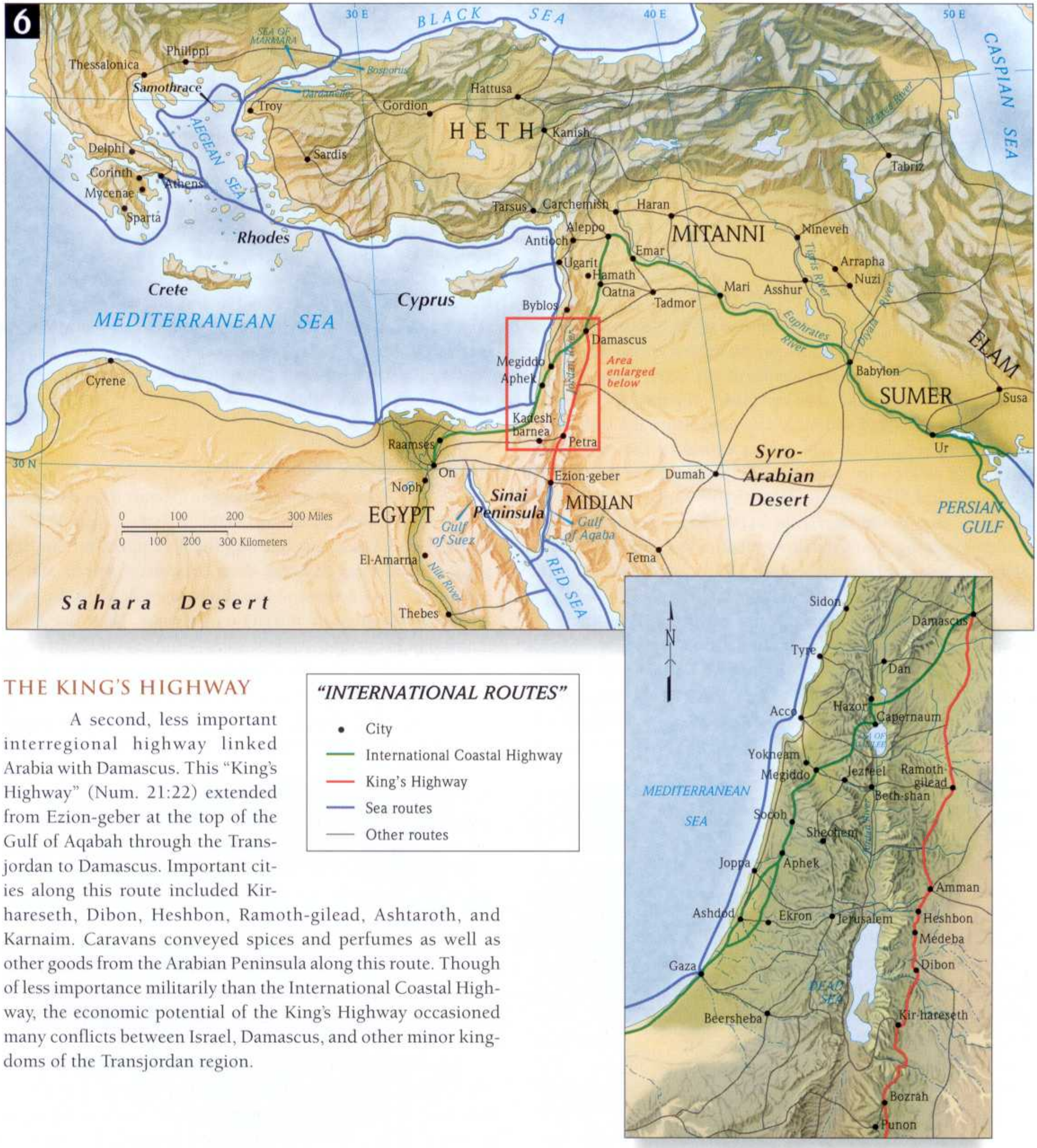
4


30 E
40 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AMMON
Jordan River
MOAB
LOWER EGYPT
Goshen
Great Bitter Lake
Wilderness of Zin
EDOM
Wilderness of Paran
30 N
Little Bitter Lake
Faiyum
Sinai
MIDIAN
Bahariya
Gulf of Suez
Wilderness Of Sin
Western Desert
Farafra
Area enlarged below
UPPER EGYPT
Abydos
Ed-Dakhla
Eastern Desert
Thebes
El-Kharga
Edfu
Sahara
RED SEA
Elephantine
Ombos
Desert
First cataract
Buhen
Abu Simbel
Second cataract
Nubia
Soleb
20 N
Third cataract
Fourth cataract
Nile River
Gebel Barkal (Napata)
Fifth cataract
Cush
Atbara River
Sixth cataract
Khartoum
Blue Nile
White Nile
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
N
0 40 80 120 160 200 Miles
0 40 80 120 160 200 Kilometers
Megiddo
Edrei
Beth-shan
Jordan River
AMMON
Shechem
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Shittim
Jericho
Rabbah
Heshbon
Medeba
Hebron
Gaza
Dibon
Sais
Arad
Beersheba
MOAB
LOWER EGYPT
Baal-zephon
Kir-hareseth
Sile
Raamses
Tamar
DEAD SEA
Succoth
Ismalia
Wadi el-Arish
Wilderness of Zin
Punon
Bubastis
Pithom
Great Bitter Lake
Kadesh-barnea
Arabah
EDOM
On (Heliopolis)
Goshen
Petra
Giza
Little Bitter Lake
Noph
Wilderness of Paran
FAIYUM
Ezion-geber
Ain Hawarah
Serabit el-Khadim
Taba
Gulf of Aqaba
Abu Zeneimeh
Nuweiba
Sinai
Nile River
Ain Khadra
Gulf of Suez
Dahab
Rephidim
MIDIAN
Hermopolis
Wilderness of Sin
RED SEA
Akhetaten

EGYPT: LAND OF BONDAGE

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ● City (modern name)
- ≈ Cataract


5
SYRIA AND LEBANON
● City
▲ Mountain peak
38 N
36 N
34 N
32 N
34 E
38 E
TURKEY
Cilician Gates
Karatepe
Tarsus
Mersin
Zinçirli
Amanus Mts.
Carchemish
Arpad
Haran
Aram-naharaim
Karana (T. Rimah)
Tigris R.
Hasseke
Antioch
Aleppo
Tuttul
Balikh R.
Habor R.
Al-Jazirah
Nuseiriyeh Mts.
Ugarit
Ebla
Emar
SYRIA
Euphrates R.
T. Sheikh Hamad
Enkomi
Cyprus
Tripolis
Orontes R.
Arvad
Kadesh
Qatna
Terqa
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Riblah
Tadmor
Mari
Byblos
Hazar-enan
Abu Kemal
LEBANON
Baalbek
Beirut
Area enlarged below
Litani R.
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Mt. Hermon
Dan
0 60
0 60 120 Kilometers
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jordan R.
Shechem
Syro-Arabian Desert
ISRAEL
Rabbah
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Byblos
SEA
N
MEDITERRANEAN
Baalbek
PHOENICIA
Mts.
Beirut
Lebanon
Beqa Valley
Anti-Lebanon Mts.
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan


6
BLACK SEA
SEA OF MARMARA
Bosporus
Dardanelles
CASPIAN SEA
30 E
40 E
50 E
30 N
Thessalonica
Philippi
Samothrace
Troy
Gordion
Hattusa
HETH
Kanish
Tabriz
Araxes River
Delphi
Corinth
Athens
Mycenae
Sparta
Sardis
AEGEAN SEA
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Antioch
MITANNI
Nineveh
Emar
Ugarit
Hamath
Qatna
Tadmor
Mari
Asshur
Arrapha
Nuzi
Tigris River
Byblos
Damascus
Euphrates River
Diyala River
ELAM
Megiddo
Aphek
Jordan River
Area enlarged below
Babylon
SUMER
Susa
Cyrene
Kadesh-barnea
Petra
Raamses
On
Noph
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Syro-Arabian Desert
Ur
Sinai Peninsula
MIDIAN
EGYPT
PERSIAN GULF
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
El-Amarna
Nile River
RED SEA
Tema
Sahara Desert
Thebes
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
N
Hazor
Acco
Capernaum
SEA OF GALILEE
Yokneam
Megiddo
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beth-shan
Socoh
Jordan River
Shechem
Joppa
Aphek
Amman
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Medeba
Gaza
Dibon
DEAD SEA
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Bozrah
Punon

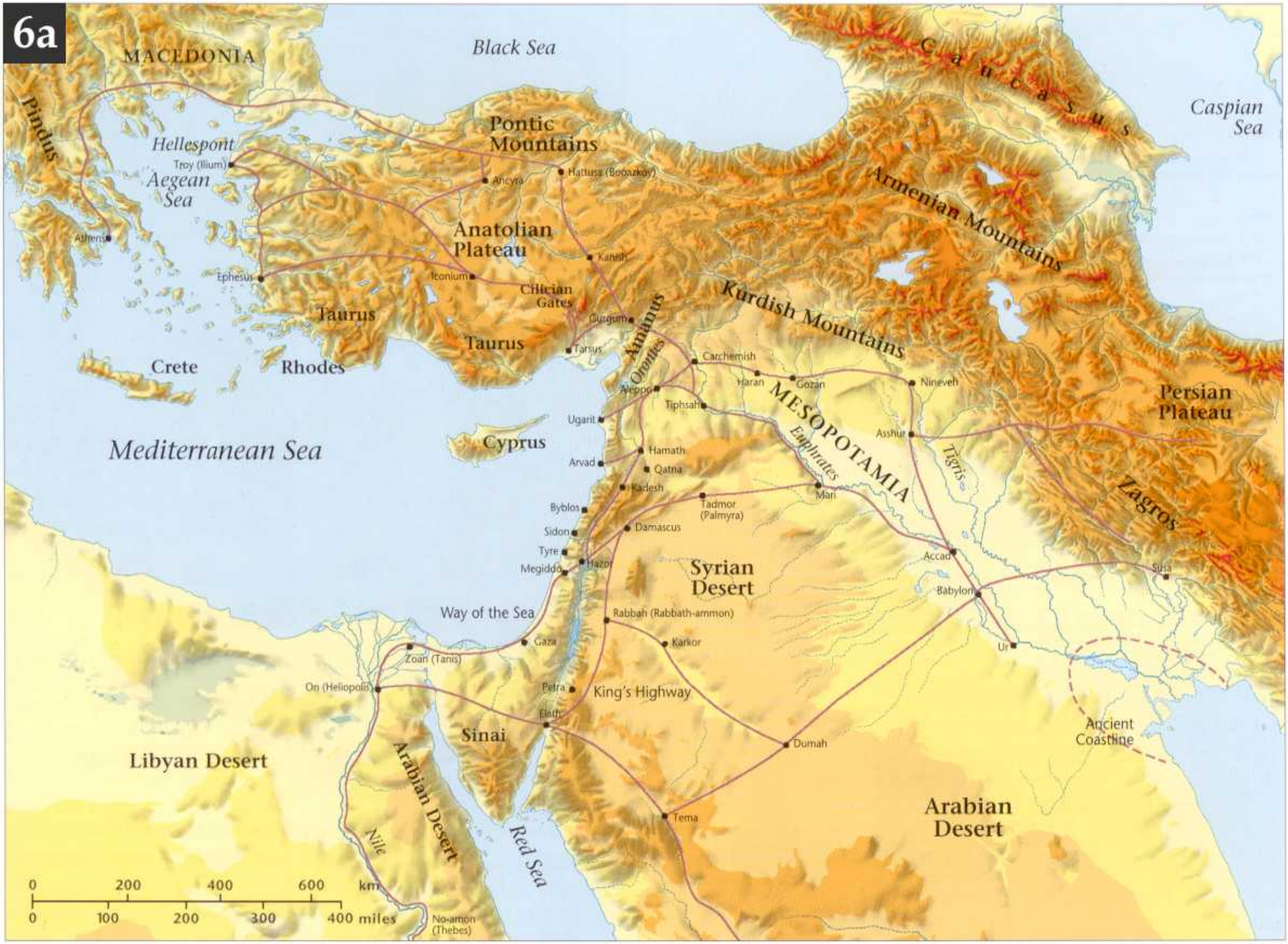
THE KING'S HIGHWAY

A second, less important interregional highway linked Arabia with Damascus. This "King's Highway" (Num. 21:22) extended from Ezion-geber at the top of the Gulf of Aqabah through the Transjordan to Damascus. Important cities along this route included Kir-hareseth, Dibon, Heshbon, Ramoth-gilead, Ashtaroth, and Karnaim. Caravans conveyed spices and perfumes as well as other goods from the Arabian Peninsula along this route. Though of less importance militarily than the International Coastal Highway, the economic potential of the King's Highway occasioned many conflicts between Israel, Damascus, and other minor kingdoms of the Transjordan region.

"INTERNATIONAL ROUTES"

●	City
🟩	International Coastal Highway
🟥	King's Highway
🟦	Sea routes
—	Other routes

6a


MACEDONIA
Black Sea
Caucasus
Caspian Sea
Pindus
Hellespont
Troy (Ilium)
Aegean Sea
Athens
Pontic Mountains
Ancyra
Hattusa (Boğazköy)
Armenian Mountains
Anatolian Plateau
Kanish
Ephesus
Iconium
Cilician Gates
Kurdish Mountains
Taurus
Gurgum
Amanus
Taurus
Tarsus
Orontes
Crete
Rhodes
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Nineveh
Aleppo
Tiphsah
MESOPOTAMIA
Persian Plateau
Ugarit
Asshur
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Hamath
Euphrates
Tigris
Arvad
Qatna
Kadesh
Mari
Zagros
Byblos
Tadmor (Palmyra)
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
Accad
Susa
Megiddo
Syrian Desert
Babylon
Way of the Sea
Rabbah (Rabbath-ammon)
Gaza
Karkor
Zoan (Tanis)
Ur
On (Heliopolis)
Petra
King's Highway
Elath
Ancient Coastline
Sinai
Dumah
Libyan Desert
Arabian Desert
Tema
Arabian Desert
Nile
Red Sea
0
200
400
600
km
0
100
200
300
400 miles
No-amon (Thebes)

The Middle East

Physical Geography

The major countries of the Middle East border on deserts to the west and south, and mountains to the north and east. A mountain range also extends from north to south paralleling the Mediterranean coast.

The foothills along the Syrian and Arabian deserts are forested mainly with oaks and pines. The great rivers of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates flow through the desert lands, making them irrigable. The whole area serves as a land bridge between the two continents of Africa and Asia.

International Routes

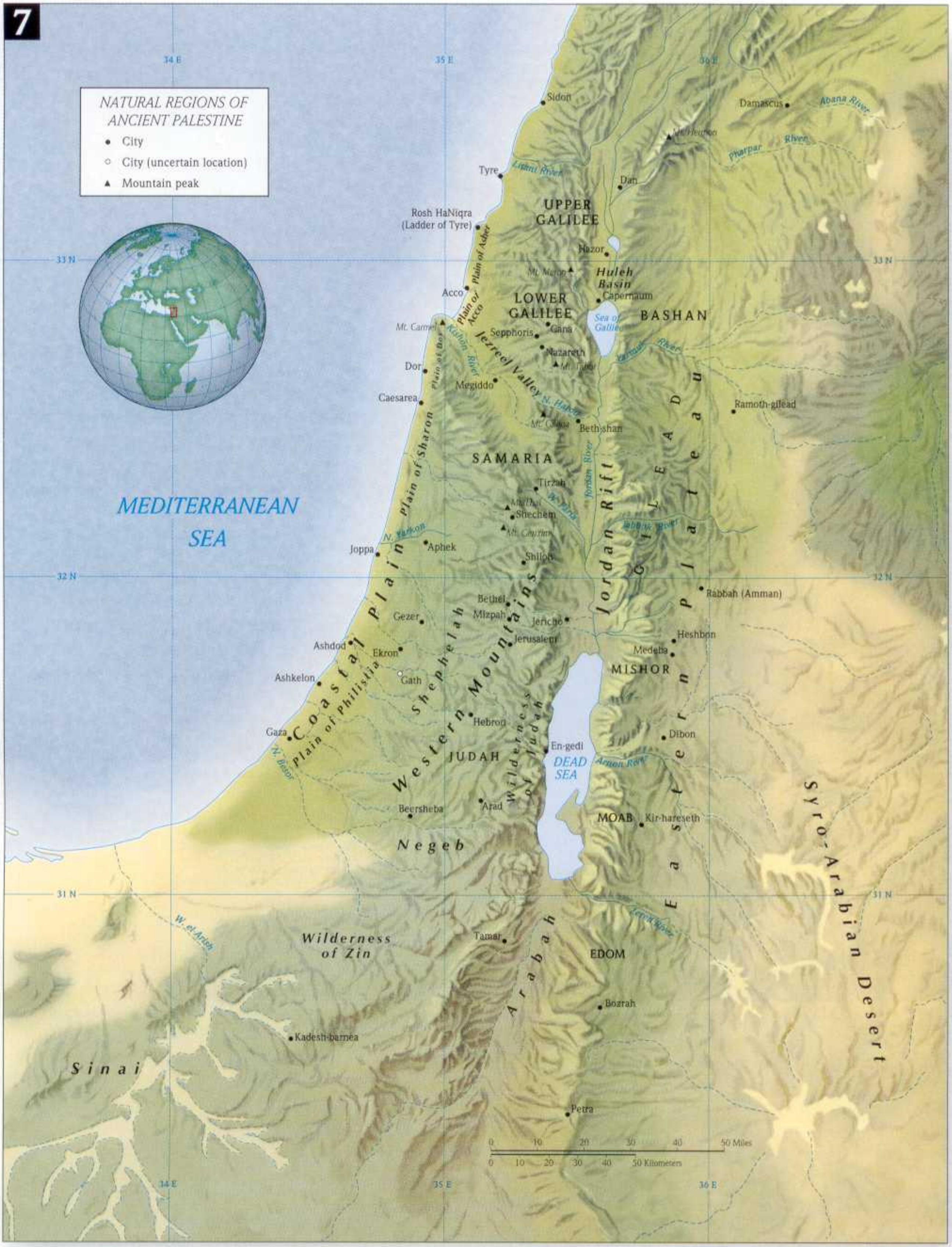
The routes in the Middle East conform to the terrain and climate of the area. Two major routes demand special mention. The coastal route (Via Maris or Way of the Sea, cf. Isaiah 9.1) connects Egypt with Assyria and Babylon. Beginning in Tanis it skirts the coast to Gaza, crosses the Carmel range at Megiddo and goes through the Plain of Jezreel to Hazor. Here it divides in two branches, one going north through the Beqaa valley between the Lebanon and the Antilebanon ranges along the Orontes valley to Hamath, and then to Aleppo. From Aleppo it divides again, turning south to Tiphsah on the Euphrates and continuing beyond to Mari, Babylon and Ur, or going north to Carchemish and then eastward to Haran, Gozan (Guzanu) and Nineveh. From Hazor the alternative route goes to Mari by way of Damascus and Tadmor (Palmyra).

The second major route is the King's Highway (cf. Numbers 20.17; 21.22 and map 2), which goes south from Damascus to Elath and on to the oasis of Tema and to Southern Arabia.

Chapter 2

Natural Regions of Palestine

7


NATURAL REGIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
UPPER GALILEE
Rosh HaNiqra (Ladder of Tyre)
Plain of Asher
Hazor
Mt. Meron
Huleh Basin
Acco
Plain of Acco
LOWER GALILEE
Capernaum
Sea of Galilee
BASHAN
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
Plain of Dor
Jezreel Valley
Sepphoris
Cana
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Caesarea
N. Harod
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Plain of Sharon
SAMARIA
Jordan River
Tirzah
W. Farʿa
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok River
N. Yarkon
Joppa
Aphek
Shiloh
Jordan Rift
GILEAD
Eastern Plateau
Rabbah (Amman)
Coastal Plain
Bethel
Mizpah
Jericho
Gezer
Western Mountains
Shephelah
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Medeba
Gath
MISHOR
Ashkelon
Plain of Philistia
Hebron
Wilderness of Judah
Dibon
Gaza
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
N. Besor
JUDAH
Arad
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
Syro-Arabian Desert
Negeb
Zered River
W. el Arish
Wilderness of Zin
Tamar
EDOM
Arabah
Bozrah
Kadesh-barnea
Sinai
Petra
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Palestine

Physical geography

Palestine may be divided into four zones from west to east.

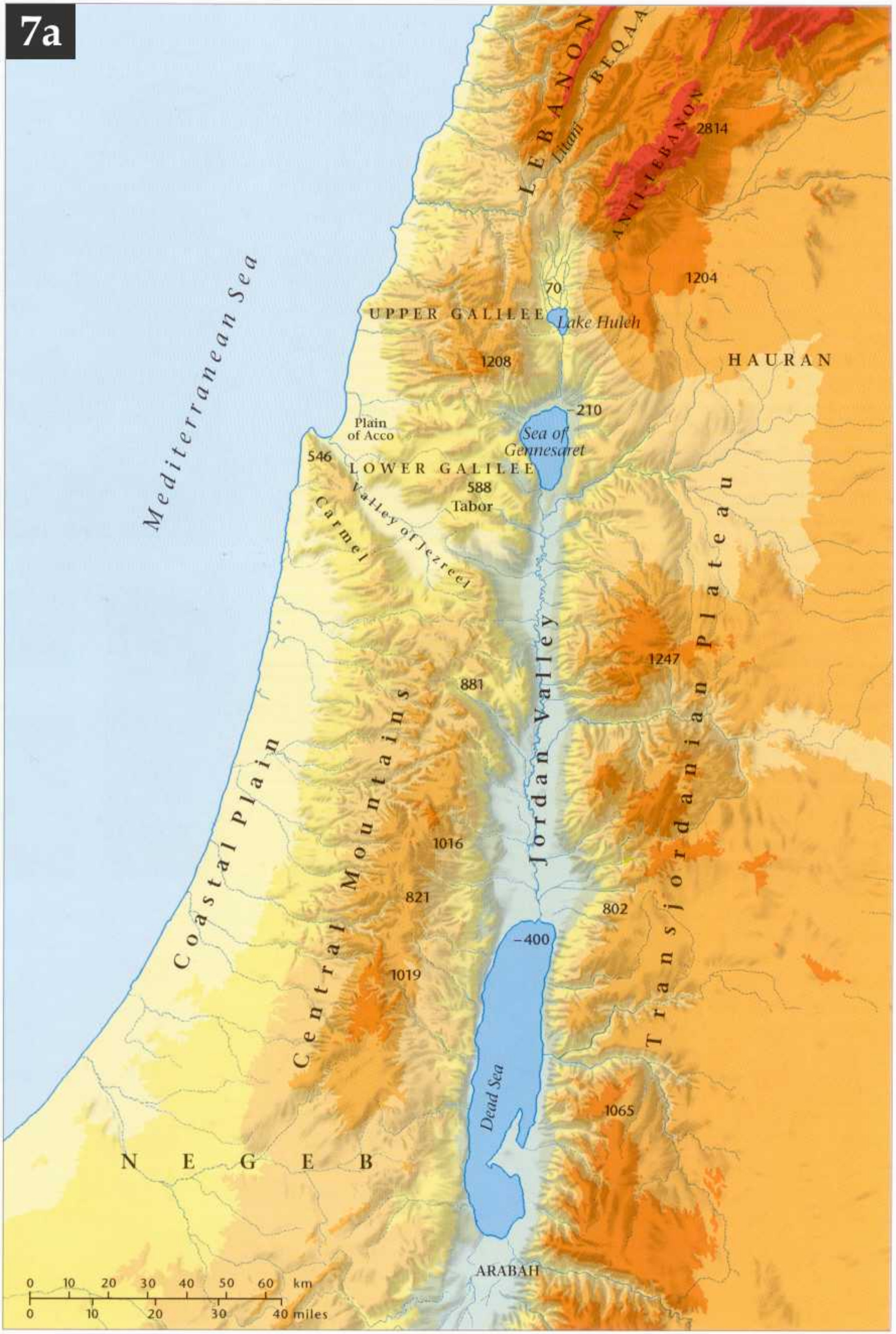
The Coastal Zone is narrow in the north, widening into the Plain of Acco, and south of the Carmel Range it broadens into the Coastal Plain.

The Central Mountain Range continues the Lebanon and Galilean mountains into the central mountains south of the Valley of Jezreel (the Plain of Esdraelon) which are broken by broad open valleys, and further south in the more forbidding mountains of Judea by narrower valleys, finally melding into the steppes of the Negeb.

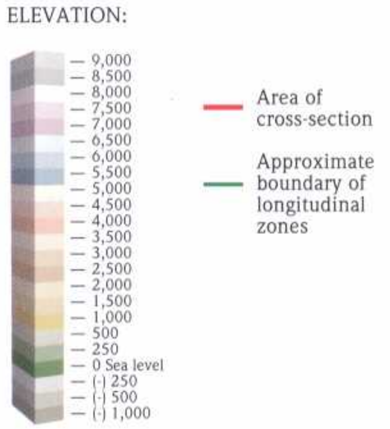
The Jordan Valley, a part of the Great Rift Valley which extends from Turkey to Central Africa, is dominated by the Upper Jordan River which rises in the foothills of Mount Hermon to flow through Lake Huleh to the Sea of Galilee, and continues as the Lower Jordan River to the Dead Sea. South of the Dead Sea it becomes the Arabah Valley, which extends to the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Transjordan Plateau is called Hauran in the north, the Central Highlands south of the Yarmuk River, and Southern Highlands south of the Dead Sea. To the east of the mountains lies the Syrian desert.

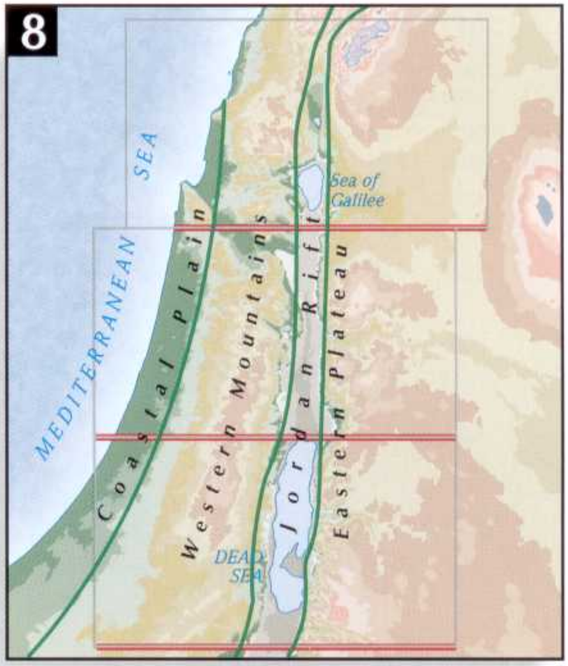
Finally, a striking characteristic of the land is the series of transverse valleys from the Central Mountain Range to the Mediterranean and to the Jordan River from both the Central Mountain Range and the Transjordan Plateau.

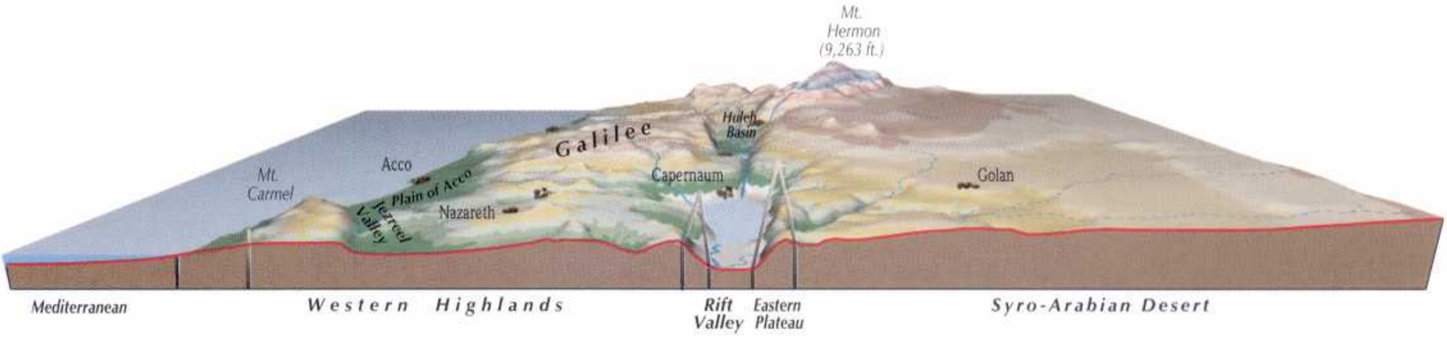

7a
LEBANON
BEQAA
Litani
ANTI-LEBANON
2814
1204
70
UPPER GALILEE
Lake Huleh
HAURAN
1208
-210
Mediterranean Sea
Plain of Acco
Sea of Gennesaret
546
LOWER GALILEE
588
Tabor
Carmel
Valley of Jezreel
Transjordanian Plateau
1247
881
Jordan Valley
Central Mountains
Coastal Plain
1016
821
802
-400
1019
Dead Sea
1065
NEGEB
ARABAH
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

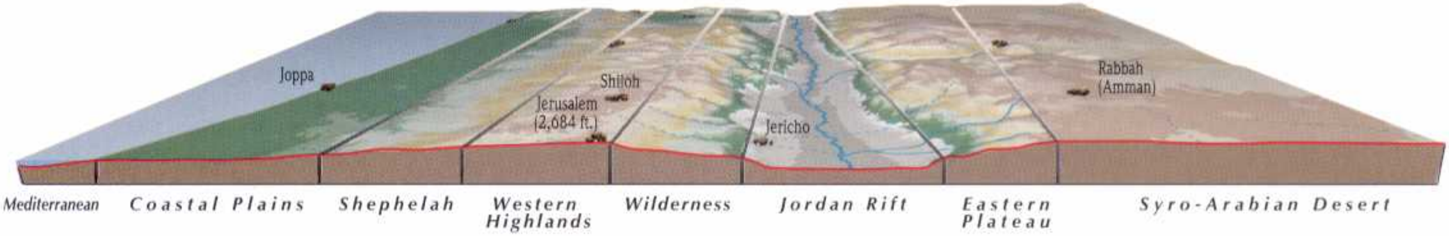
CROSS SECTIONAL VIEWS OF LONGITUDINAL ZONES

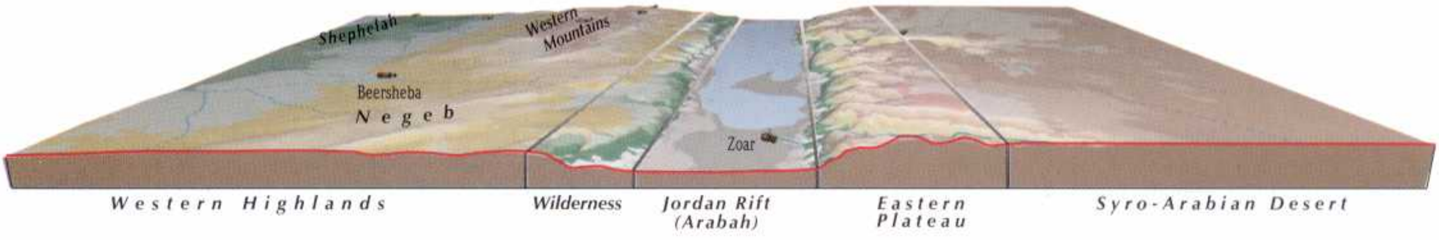

ELEVATION:
— 9,000
— 8,500
— 8,000
— 7,500
— 7,000
— 6,500
— 6,000
— 5,500
— 5,000
— 4,500
— 4,000
— 3,500
— 3,000
— 2,500
— 2,000
— 1,500
— 1,000
— 500
— 250
— 0 Sea level
— (-) 250
— (-) 500
— (-) 1,000
Area of cross-section
Approximate boundary of longitudinal zones

8

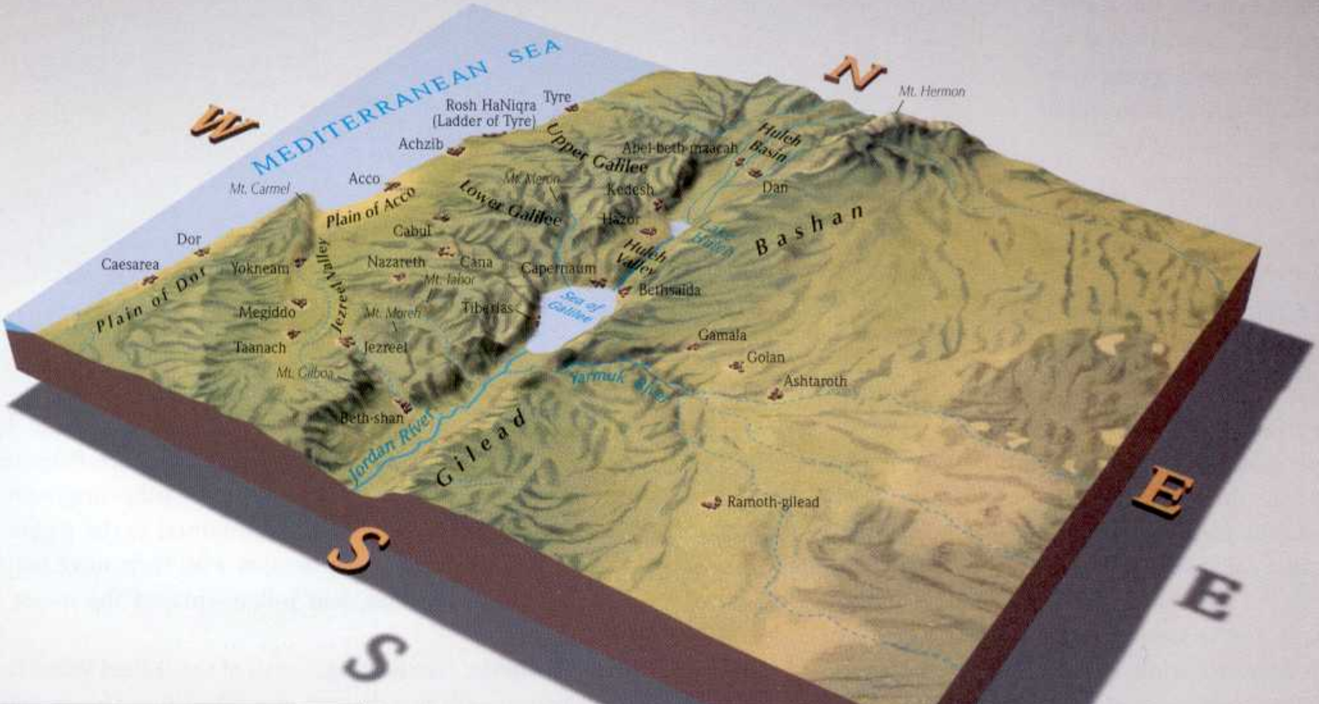

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Galilee
Coastal Plain
Western Mountains
Jordan Rift
Eastern Plateau
DEAD SEA


Mt. Hermon (9,263 ft.)
Huleh Basin
Galilee
Acco
Mt. Carmel
Plain of Acco
Jezreel Valley
Nazareth
Capernaum
Golan
Mediterranean
Western Highlands
Rift Valley
Eastern Plateau
Syro-Arabian Desert


Joppa
Shiloh
Jerusalem (2,684 ft.)
Jericho
Rabbah (Amman)
Mediterranean
Coastal Plains
Shephelah
Western Highlands
Wilderness
Jordan Rift
Eastern Plateau
Syro-Arabian Desert


Shephelah
Western Mountains
Beersheba
Negeb
Zoar
Western Highlands
Wilderness
Jordan Rift (Arabah)
Eastern Plateau
Syro-Arabian Desert

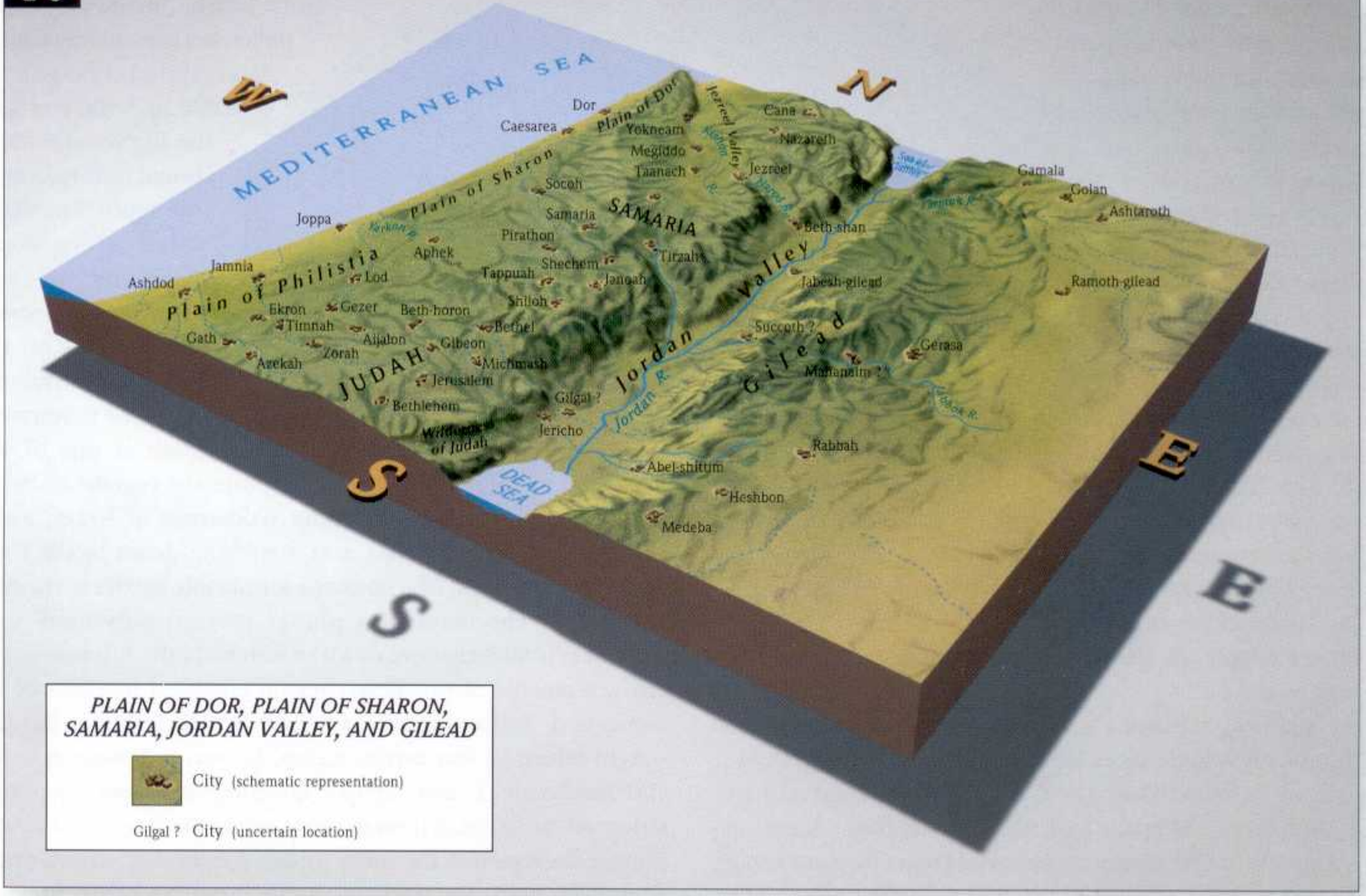
9


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
N
W
S
E
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Rosh HaNiqra
(Ladder of Tyre)
Achzib
Acco
Mt. Carmel
Plain of Acco
Upper Galilee
Lower Galilee
Mt. Meron
Abel-beth-maacah
Huleh Basin
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Lake Huleh
Huleh Valley
Bashan
Cabul
Dor
Caesarea
Yokneam
Jezreel Valley
Nazareth
Cana
Mt. Tabor
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Sea of Galilee
Tiberias
Plain of Dor
Megiddo
Mt. Moreh
Taanach
Jezreel
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Jordan River
Yarmuk River
Gamala
Golan
Ashtaroth
Gilead
Ramoth-gilead

NORTHERN COASTAL PLAINS, JEZREEL VALLEY, GALILEE, AND BASHAN

City (schematic representation)

10

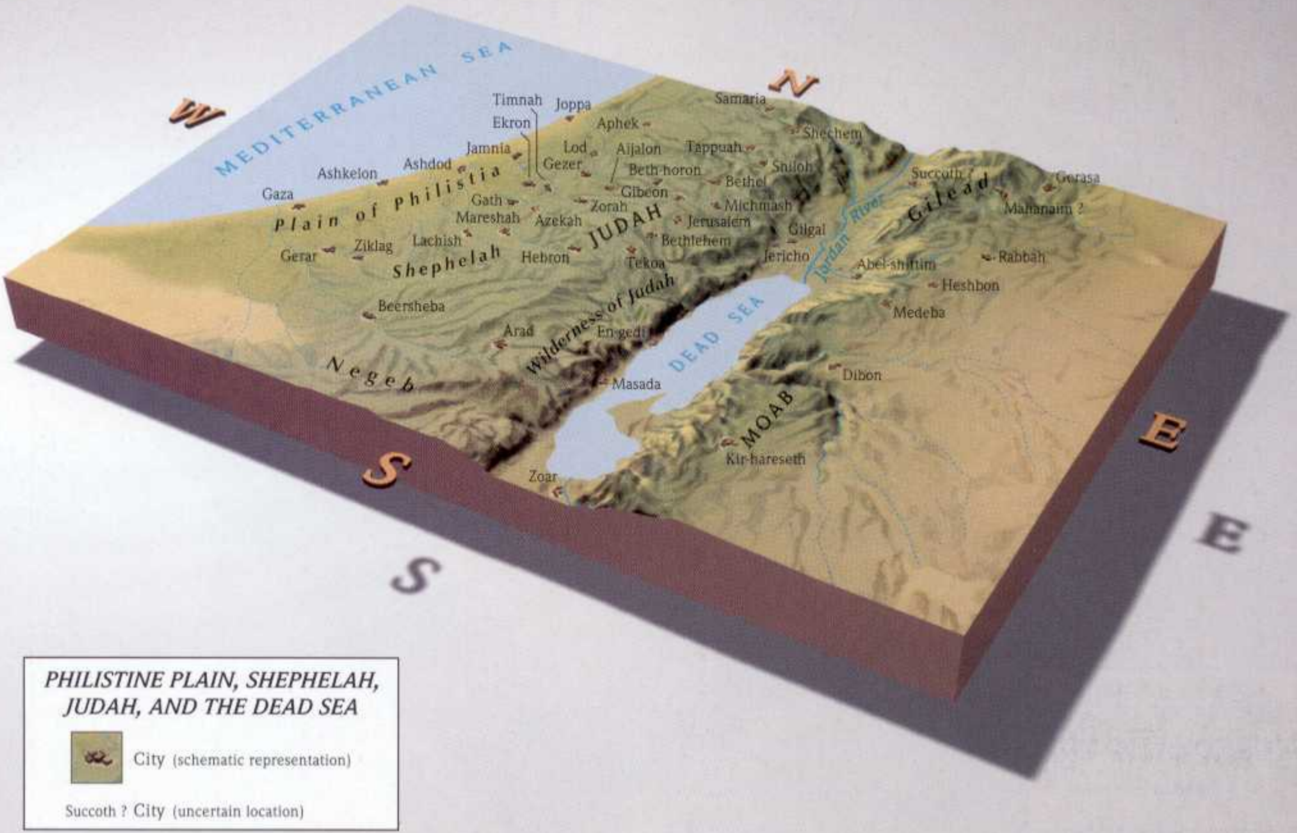

W
N
E
S
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dor
Caesarea
Plain of Dor
Plain of Sharon
Joppa
Yarkon R.
Jamnia
Ashdod
Plain of Philistia
Lod
Aphek
Ekron
Gezer
Timnah
Gath
Azekah
Zorah
Aijalon
Beth-horon
Gibeon
JUDAH
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Wilderness of Judah
Michmash
Bethel
Shiloh
Tappuah
Pirathon
Socoh
Samaria
Shechem
Janoah
Tirzah
SAMARIA
Yokneam
Megiddo
Taanach
Jezreel Valley
Jezreel
Cana
Nazareth
Sea of Galilee
Beth-shan
Jordan Valley
Jabesh-gilead
Succoth ?
Gilgal ?
Jericho
Jordan R.
Gilead
Mahanaim ?
Gerasa
Jabbok R.
Gamala
Golan
Ashtaroth
Ramoth-gilead
Rabbah
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Medeba
DEAD SEA

PLAIN OF DOR, PLAIN OF SHARON, SAMARIA, JORDAN VALLEY, AND GILEAD

City (schematic representation)

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)

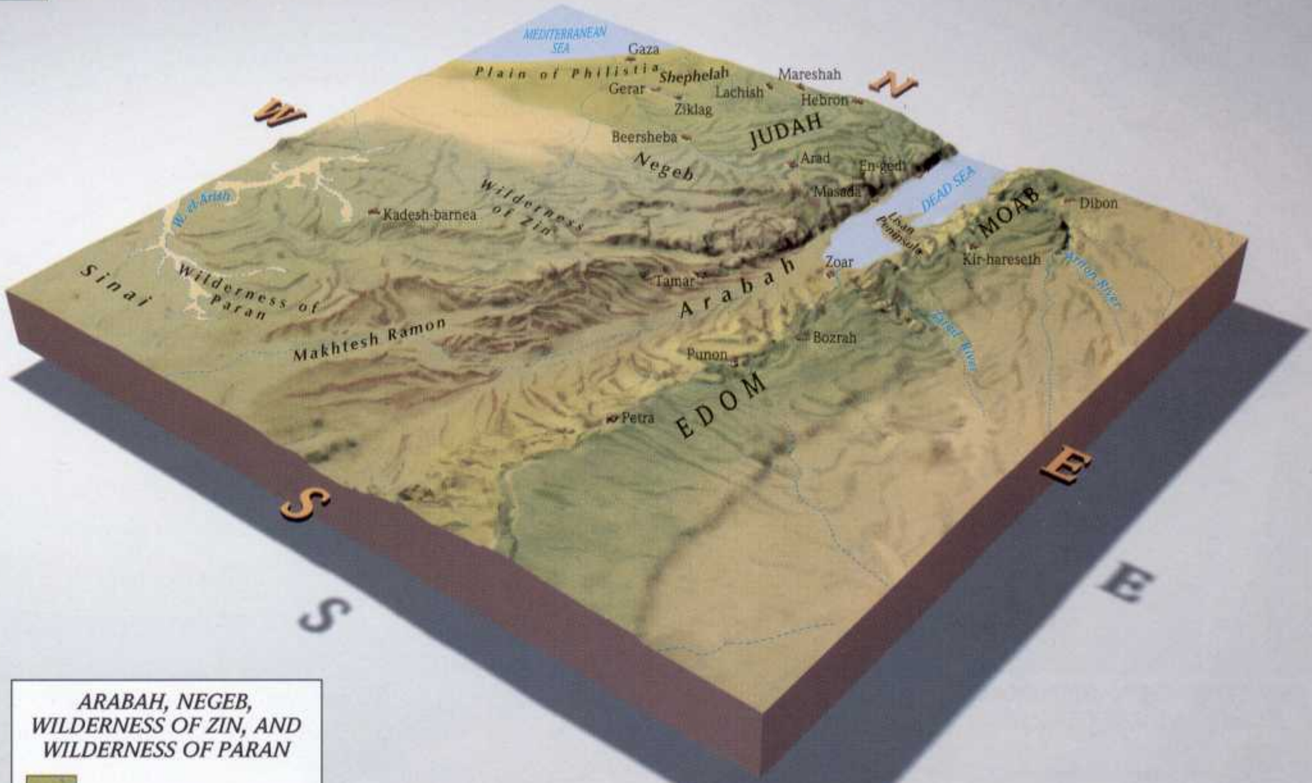
11


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
W
N
E
S
Timnah
Joppa
Ekron
Jamnia
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Samaria
Aphek
Lod
Gezer
Aijalon
Beth-horon
Tappuah
Shechem
Shiloh
Bethel
Gibeon
Zorah
Michmash
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Gilgal
Jericho
Jordan River
Succoth ?
Gilead
Gerasa
Mahanaim ?
Rabbah
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Medeba
Plain of Philistia
Gath
Mareshah
Azekah
JUDAH
Lachish
Ziklag
Gerar
Shephelah
Hebron
Tekoa
Beersheba
Arad
Wilderness of Judah
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
Masada
Negeb
MOAB
Dibon
Kir-hareseth
Zoar

PHILISTINE PLAIN, SHEPHELAH, JUDAH, AND THE DEAD SEA

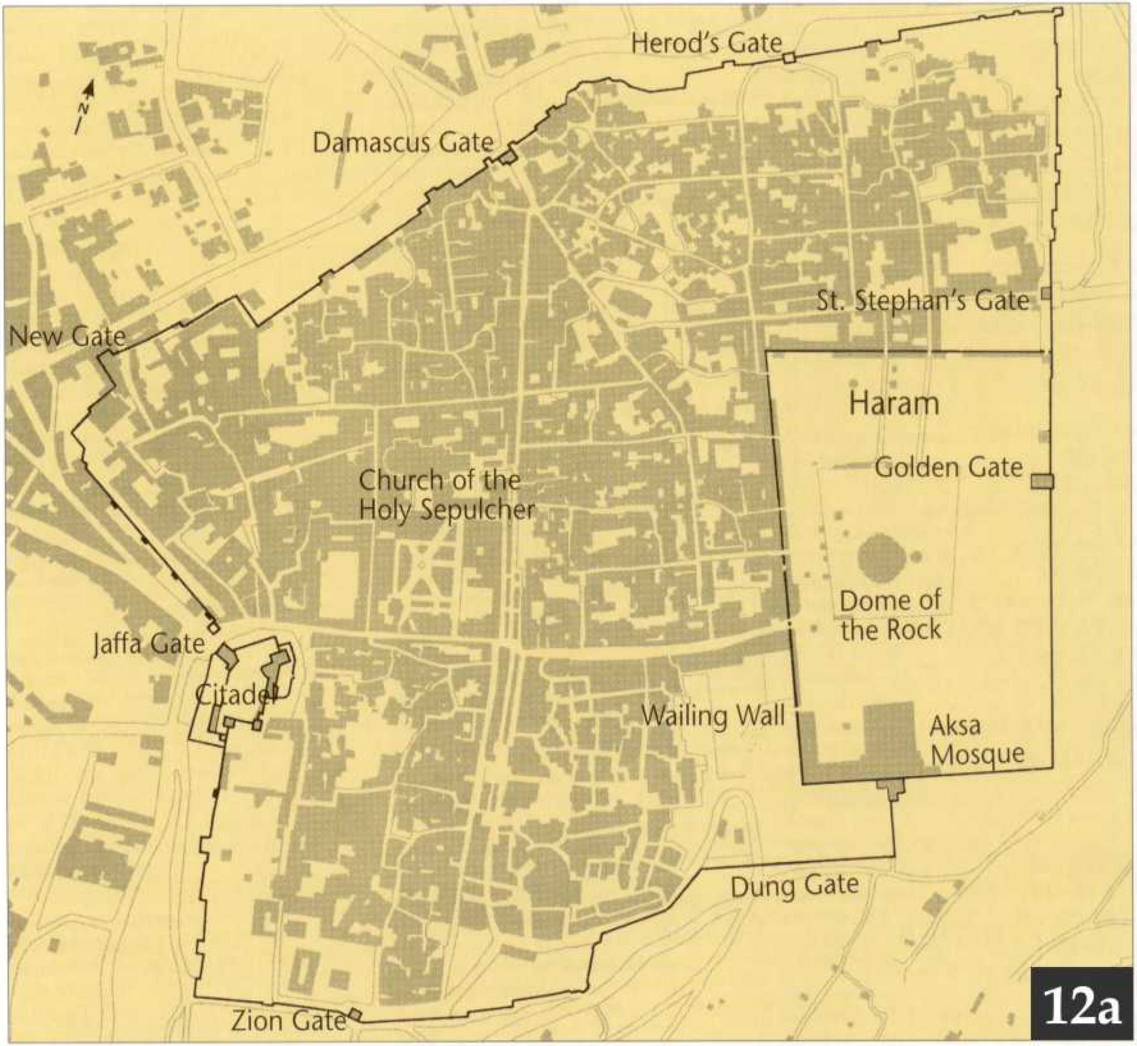
⁂	City (schematic representation)
Succoth ?	City (uncertain location)

12


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gaza
Plain of Philistia
Shephelah
Mareshah
N
Gerar
Lachish
Hebron
W
Ziklag
Beersheba
JUDAH
Arad
En-gedi
Negeb
Masada
DEAD SEA
W. el-Arish
Kadesh-barnea
Wilderness of Zin
Lisan Peninsula
MOAB
Dibon
Zoar
Kir-hareseth
Arnon River
Sinai
Wilderness of Paran
Tamar
Arabah
Makhtesh Ramon
Zered River
Bozrah
Punon
EDOM
Petra
E
S
S
E

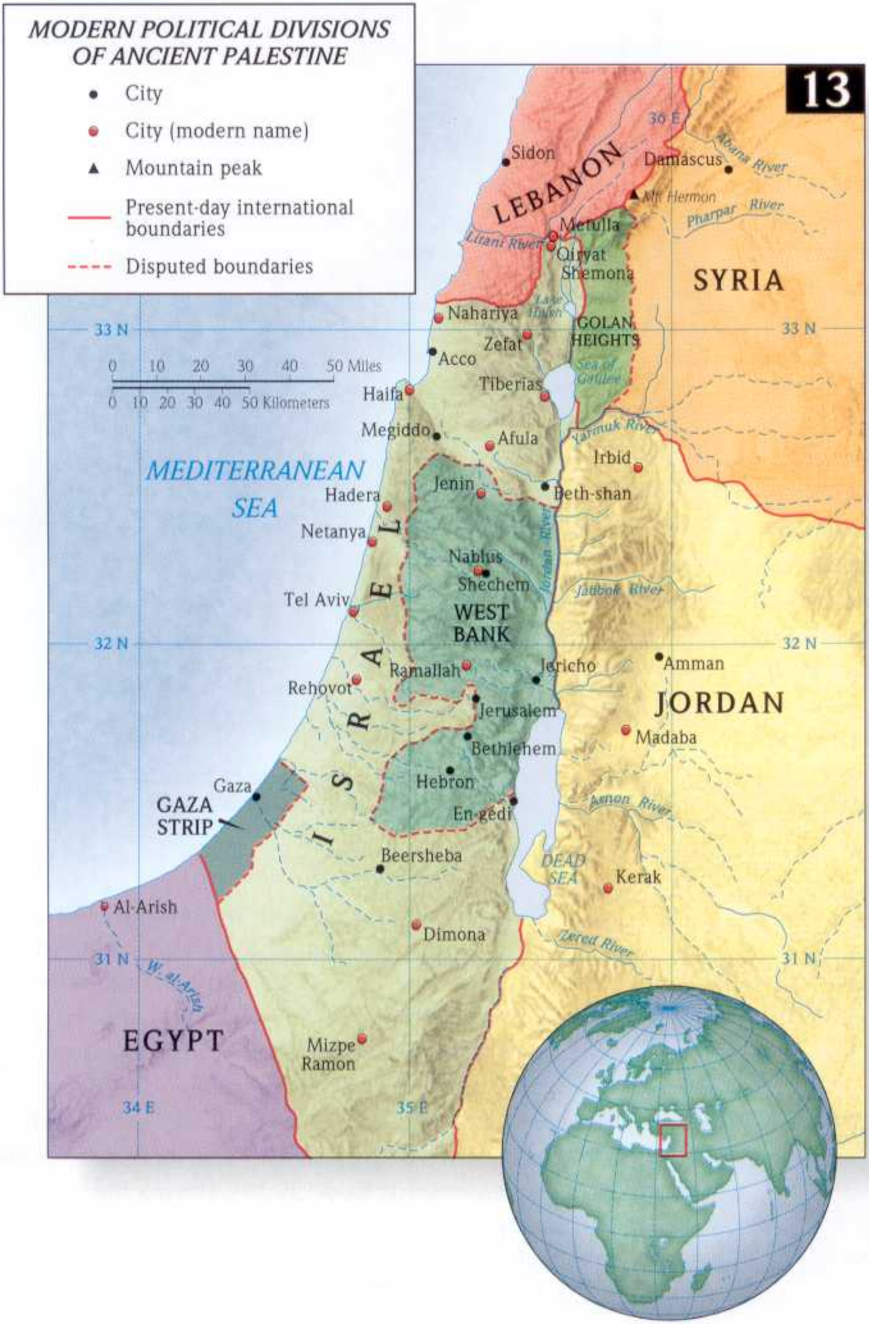
ARABAH, NEGEB, WILDERNESS OF ZIN, AND WILDERNESS OF PARAN

City (schematic representation)


Herod's Gate
N
Damascus Gate
St. Stephan's Gate
New Gate
Haram
Golden Gate
Church of the Holy Sepulcher
Dome of the Rock
Jaffa Gate
Citadel
Wailing Wall
Aksa Mosque
Dung Gate
Zion Gate
12a

The Old City of Jerusalem Today

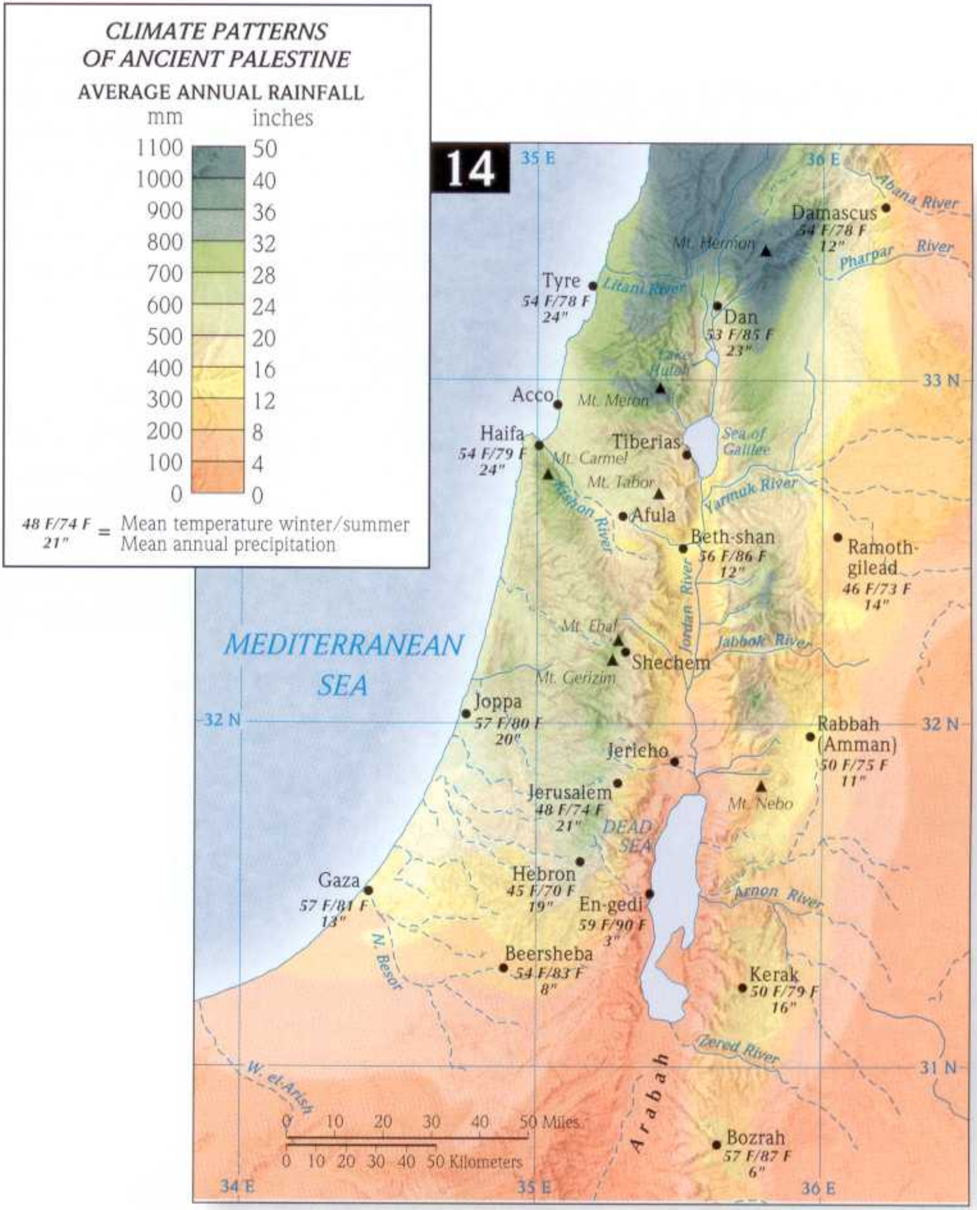
MODERN POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE


13
● City
● City (modern name)
▲ Mountain peak
Present-day international boundaries
Disputed boundaries
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
35 E
36 E
LEBANON
SYRIA
JORDAN
ISRAEL
EGYPT
WEST BANK
GOLAN HEIGHTS
GAZA STRIP
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Metulla
Litani River
Qiryat Shemona
Lake Huleh
Nahariya
Zefat
Acco
Haifa
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Afula
Yarmuk River
Irbid
Jenin
Beth-shan
Hadera
Netanya
Nablus
Shechem
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Tel Aviv
Ramallah
Jericho
Amman
Rehovot
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Madaba
Gaza
Hebron
En-gedi
Arnon River
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
Kerak
Al-Arish
Dimona
Zered River
W. al-Arish
Mizpe Ramon

Chapter 3

Life in Ancient Palestine

CLIMATE PATTERNS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE



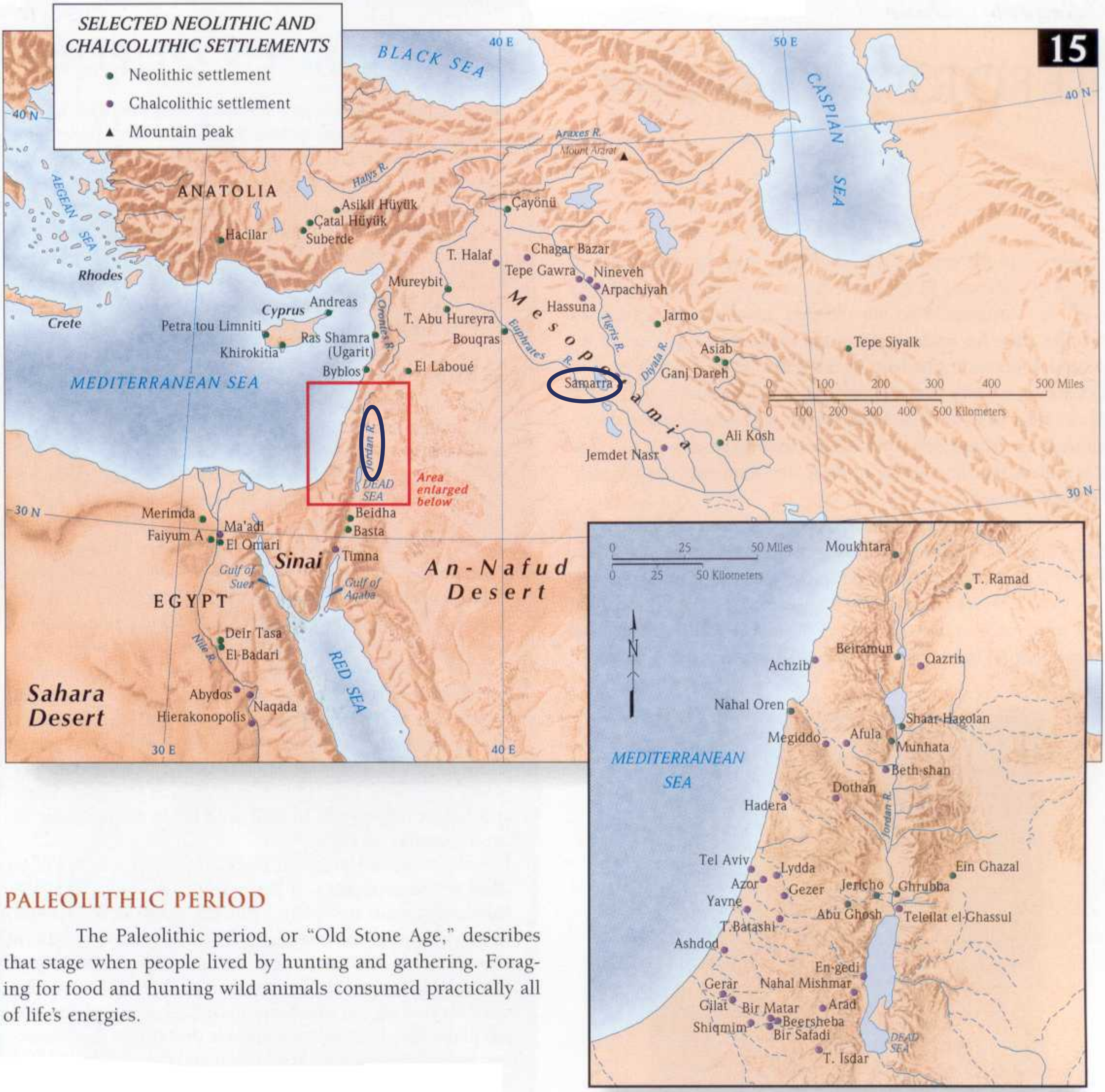
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL
mm
inches
1100 50
1000 40
900 36
800 32
700 28
600 24
500 20
400 16
300 12
200 8
100 4
0 0
48 F/74 F = Mean temperature winter/summer
21" Mean annual precipitation
14
35 E
36 E
34 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Abana River
Damascus 54 F/78 F 12"
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre 54 F/78 F 24"
Litani River
Dan 53 F/85 F 23"
Lake Huleh
Mt. Meron
Acco
Haifa 54 F/79 F 24"
Mt. Carmel
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Kishon River
Afula
Beth-shan 56 F/86 F 12"
Ramoth-gilead 46 F/73 F 14"
Jordan River
Mt. Ebal
Jabbok River
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa 57 F/80 F 20"
Rabbah (Amman) 50 F/75 F 11"
Jericho
Jerusalem 48 F/74 F 21"
Mt. Nebo
DEAD SEA
Hebron 45 F/70 F 19"
Gaza 57 F/81 F 13"
En-gedi 59 F/90 F 3"
Arnon River
N. Besor
Beersheba 54 F/83 F 8"
Kerak 50 F/79 F 16"
Zered River
W. el-Arish
Arabah
Bozrah 57 F/87 F 6"
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Part Two

THE HEBREW BIBLE PERIOD

Chapter 4

Before Abraham


SELECTED NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS
● Neolithic settlement
● Chalcolithic settlement
▲ Mountain peak
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
DEAD SEA
ANATOLIA
Mesopotamia
Sinai
EGYPT
Sahara Desert
An-Nafud Desert
40 N
30 N
40 E
50 E
30 E
Araxes R.
Mount Ararat
Halys R.
Orontes R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Diyala R.
Jordan R.
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Asikli Hüyük
Çatal Hüyük
Suberde
Hacilar
Çayönü
T. Halaf
Chagar Bazar
Tepe Gawra
Nineveh
Arpachiyah
Hassuna
Mureybit
T. Abu Hureyra
Bouqras
Jarmo
Asiab
Ganj Dareh
Tepe Siyalk
Samarra
Ali Kosh
Jemdet Nasr
Andreas
Petra tou Limniti
Khirokitia
Ras Shamra (Ugarit)
Byblos
El Laboué
Beidha
Basta
Timna
Merimda
Ma'adi
Faiyum A
El Omari
Deir Tasa
El-Badari
Abydos
Naqada
Hierakonopolis
Area enlarged below
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers
N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Moukhtara
T. Ramad
Beiramun
Achzib
Qazrin
Nahal Oren
Shaar-Hagolan
Megiddo
Afula
Munhata
Beth-shan
Dothan
Hadera
Jordan R.
Tel Aviv
Lydda
Azor
Gezer
Yavne
Jericho
Ghrubba
Ein Ghazal
Abu Ghosh
Teleilat el-Ghassul
T. Batashi
Ashdod
En-gedi
Gerar
Nahal Mishmar
Gilat
Bir Matar
Arad
Shiqmim
Beersheba
Bir Safadi
T. Isdar
DEAD SEA

PALEOLITHIC PERIOD

The Paleolithic period, or "Old Stone Age," describes that stage when people lived by hunting and gathering. Foraging for food and hunting wild animals consumed practically all of life's energies.

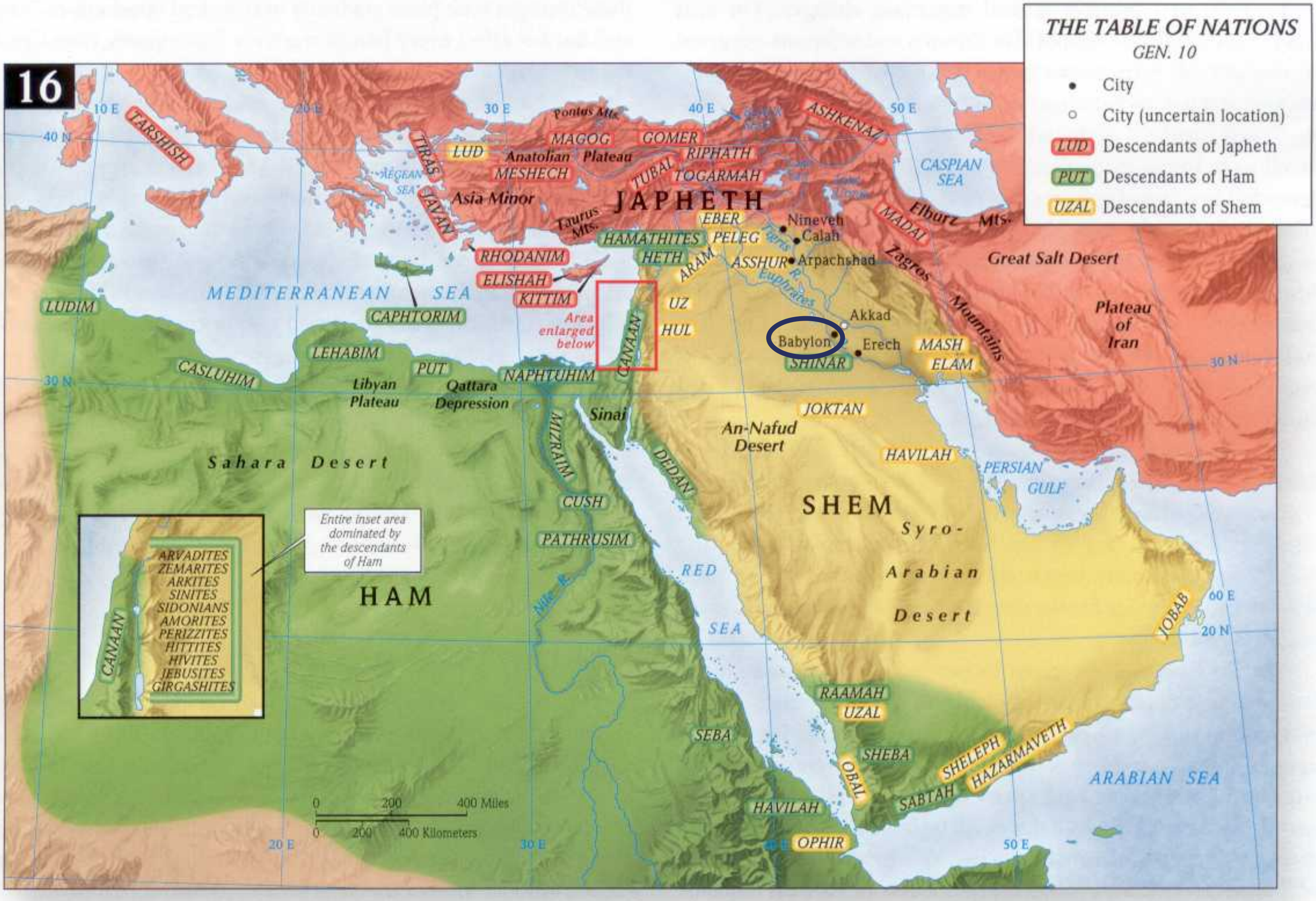
THE TABLE OF NATIONS

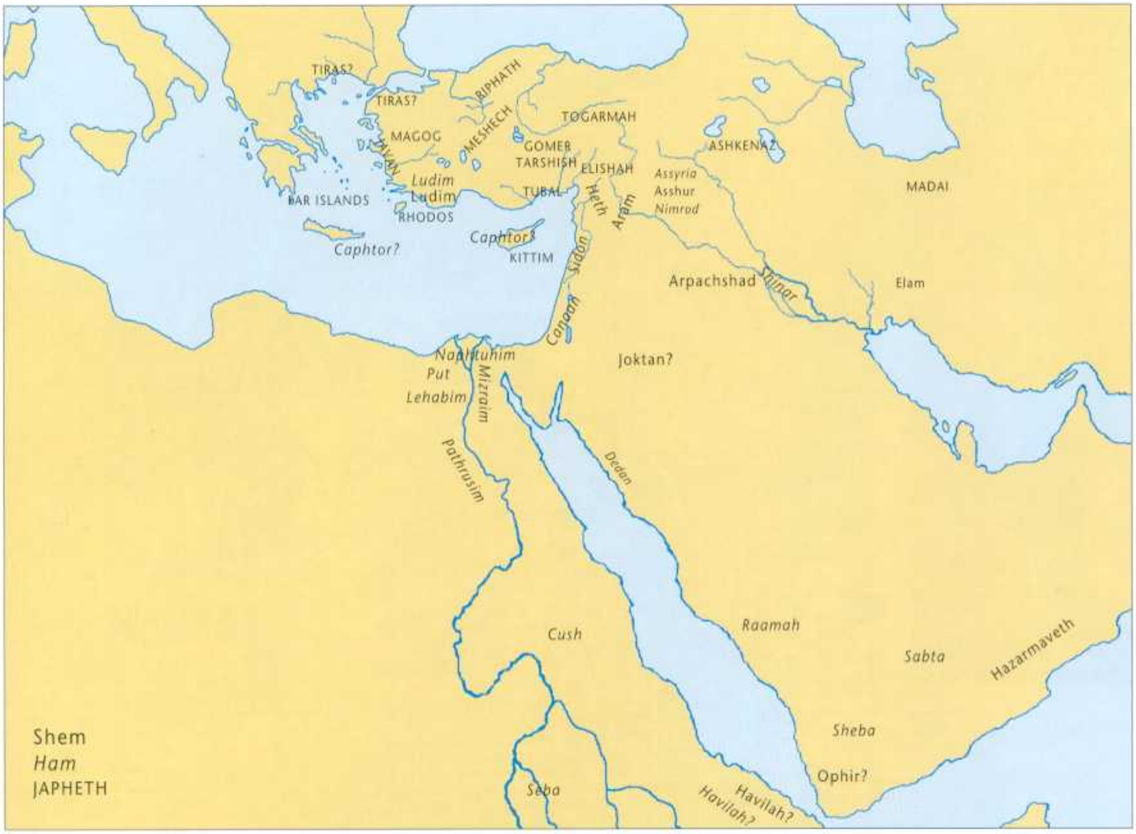
Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem. This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes of the writer, to the most important. The fourteen descendants of Japheth are named first. Japheth's descendants generally are associated with areas north and northwest of Canaan, including mainland Greece, Asia Minor (modern Turkey), certain Mediterranean islands (Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes), and the mountainous areas from Armenia to the Caspian Sea.

The list next names thirty descendants of Ham. The Hamites generally are located in North Africa (Egypt and the Sudan), along the coast of Somaliland and the west Arabian coasts, and in certain sections of Mesopotamia. Canaan along with many of the people-groups Israel encountered as she entered the promised land (Amorites, Jebusites, Perizzites, Hivites, Girgashites, and others) are listed as Hamites.

The last and most extensive part of the list contains twenty-six descendants of Shem, the ancestor of Israel. Genesis 11:10–26 connects Shem with Abram (Abraham), who received God's gracious covenant of blessing and hope for the human race (Gen. 12:1–3).

Identification of many of Shem's descendants remains uncertain. Some of the names seem to refer to areas of northwest Mesopotamia (Eber, Peleg, Aram). Elam was at the bend of the Persian Gulf, while Asshur and Arpachshad are in the upper Tigris region. Several names can be located plausibly in Somaliland (Havilah, Ophir). The thirteen sons of Joktan are related to the tribes of the Arabian Peninsula.


THE TABLE OF NATIONS
GEN. 10
• City
○ City (uncertain location)
LUD Descendants of Japheth
PUT Descendants of Ham
UZAL Descendants of Shem
16
TARSHISH
TIRAS
LUD
MAGOG
GOMER
Pontus Mts.
Anatolian Plateau
MESHECH
TUBAL
RIPHATH
TOGARMAH
ASHKENAZ
CASPIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
JAVAN
Asia Minor
Taurus Mts.
JAPHETH
EBER
PELEG
Nineveh
Calah
MADAI
Elburz Mts.
HAMATHITES
HETH
ARAM
ASSHUR
Arpachshad
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Zagros Mountains
Great Salt Desert
RHODANIM
ELISHAH
KITTIM
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CAPHTORIM
LUDIM
Area enlarged below
CANAAN
UZ
HUL
Akkad
Babylon
Erech
SHINAR
MASH
ELAM
Plateau of Iran
LEHABIM
CASLUHIM
PUT
Libyan Plateau
Qattara Depression
NAPHTUHIM
Sinai
JOKTAN
An-Nafud Desert
Sahara Desert
MIZRAIM
DEDAN
HAVILAH
PERSIAN GULF
CUSH
SHEM
Syro-Arabian Desert
PATHRUSIM
Entire inset area dominated by the descendants of Ham
ARVADITES
ZEMARITES
ARKITES
SINITES
SIDONIANS
AMORITES
PERIZZITES
HITTITES
HIVITES
JEBUSITES
GIRGASHITES
CANAAN
HAM
Nile R.
RED SEA
JOBAB
RAAMAH
UZAL
SEBA
SHEBA
OBAL
SHELEPH
HAZARMAVETH
SABTAH
ARABIAN SEA
HAVILAH
OPHIR
0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers
10 E
20 E
30 E
40 E
50 E
60 E
40 N
30 N
20 N

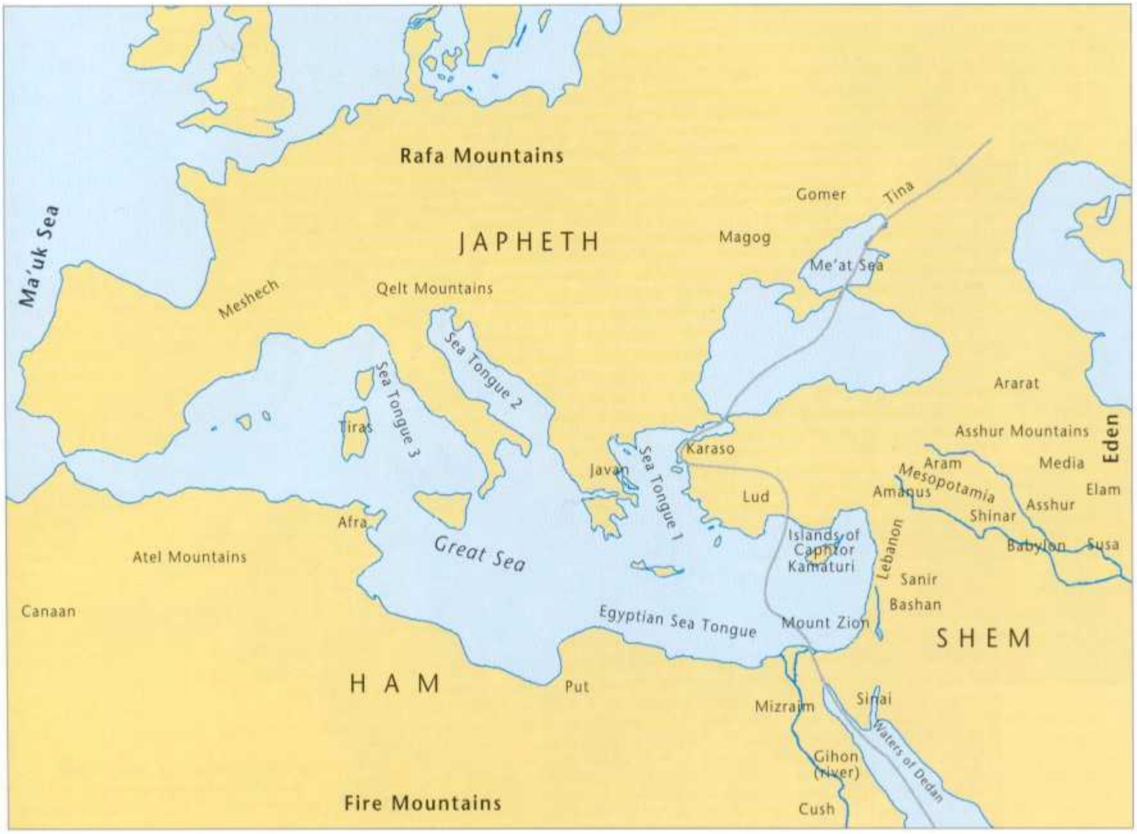

TIRAS?
TIRAS?
RIPHATH
MESHECH
TOGARMAH
MAGOG
GOMER
ASHKENAZ
JAVAN
TARSHISH
ELISHAH
Assyria
Asshur
Nimrod
MADAI
FAR ISLANDS
Ludim
Ludim
TUBAL
Heth
Aram
RHODOS
Caphtor?
Caphtor?
KITTIM
Sidon
Arpachshad
Shinar
Elam
Canaan
Naphtuhim
Put
Lehabim
Mizraim
Joktan?
Pathrusim
Dedan
Cush
Raamah
Sabta
Hazarmaveth
Sheba
Ophir?
Seba
Havilah?
Havilah?
Shem
Ham
JAPHETH

The Biblical Table of Nations

Genesis 10

The genealogical table in Genesis 10 reflects Israel's views of world geography in the post-Exilic period. It was probably compiled in the 5th or 4th century B.C., incorporating earlier materials and primitive traditions. The peoples of the world are divided into three groups descended from the three sons of Noah: Shem, Ham and Japheth. Despite the many doublets in the list, it is evident that Shem lives to the east, Ham to the south, and Japheth to the north, corresponding to the three regions of the earth then recognized. The names are represented here on a modern map of the Middle East.

16a

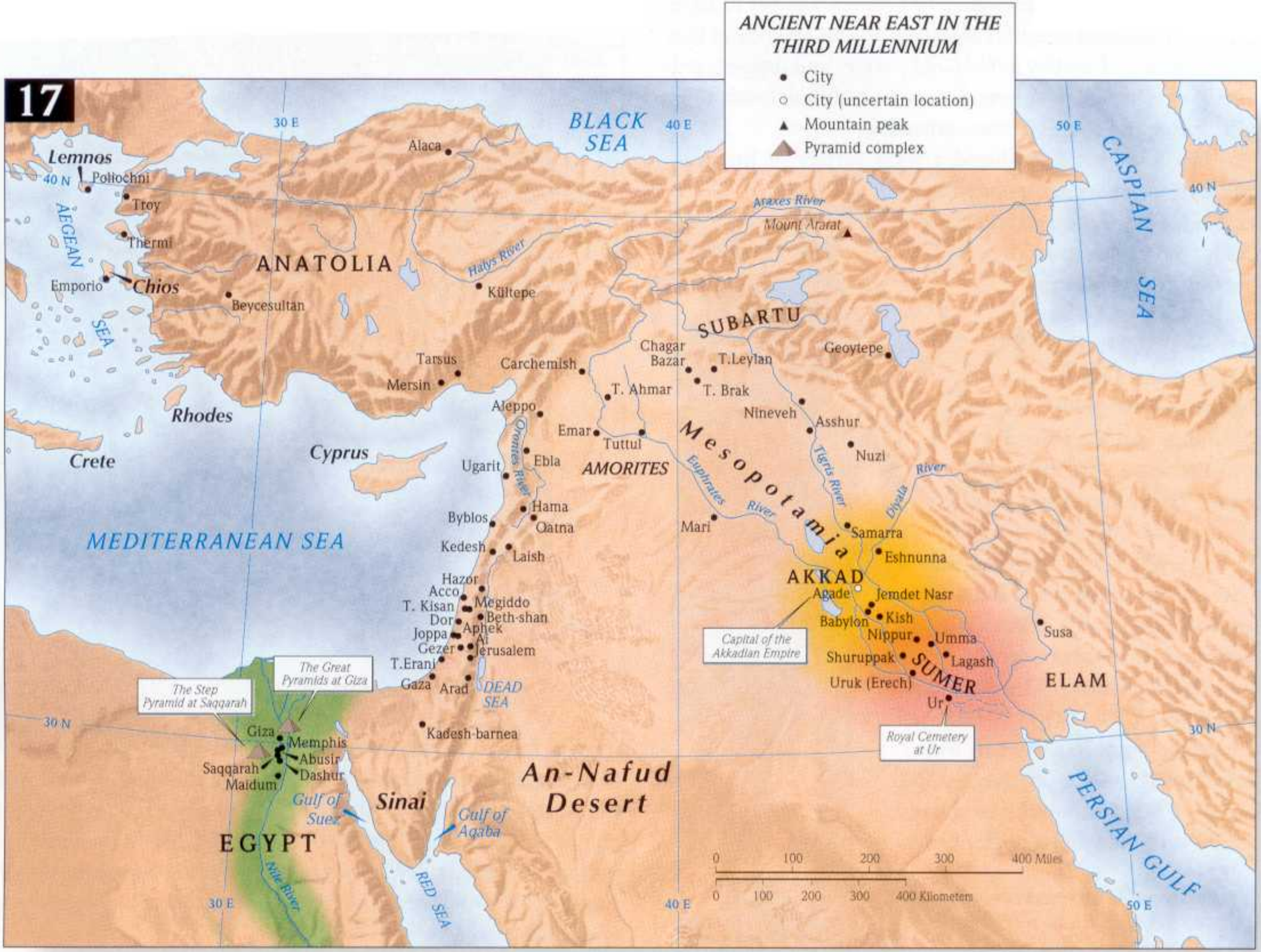

Rafa Mountains
Ma'uk Sea
JAPHETH
Gomer
Tina
Magog
Me'at Sea
Meshech
Qelt Mountains
Sea Tongue 2
Sea Tongue 3
Tiras
Ararat
Asshur Mountains
Eden
Karaso
Javan
Sea Tongue 1
Aram
Media
Mesopotamia
Amanus
Elam
Lud
Asshur
Shinar
Afra
Islands of Caphtor
Kamaturi
Babylon
Susa
Atel Mountains
Great Sea
Lebanon
Sanir
Bashan
Canaan
Egyptian Sea Tongue
Mount Zion
SHEM
HAM
Put
Mizraim
Sinai
Waters of Dedan
Gihon (river)
Fire Mountains
Cush

The Biblical Table of Nations in the Hellenistic Period

Jubilees 8–9

The book of Jubilees from the 2nd century B.C. presents a revised form of the table of nations in Genesis 10, interpreting it in the light of the new geographical knowledge of the Hellenistic period. It tells how the world was allotted to the three sons of Noah. Shem received the best part, the central part of the earth bounded by a line extending northward to the Tina (Don) River through Karaso (Hellespont) and the Caspian and Me'at (Azov) seas, and southward from Karaso through Lud to the waters of Dedan (Red Sea). All the lands north and west of this line belonged to Japheth, and the lands south and west were the heritage of Ham.

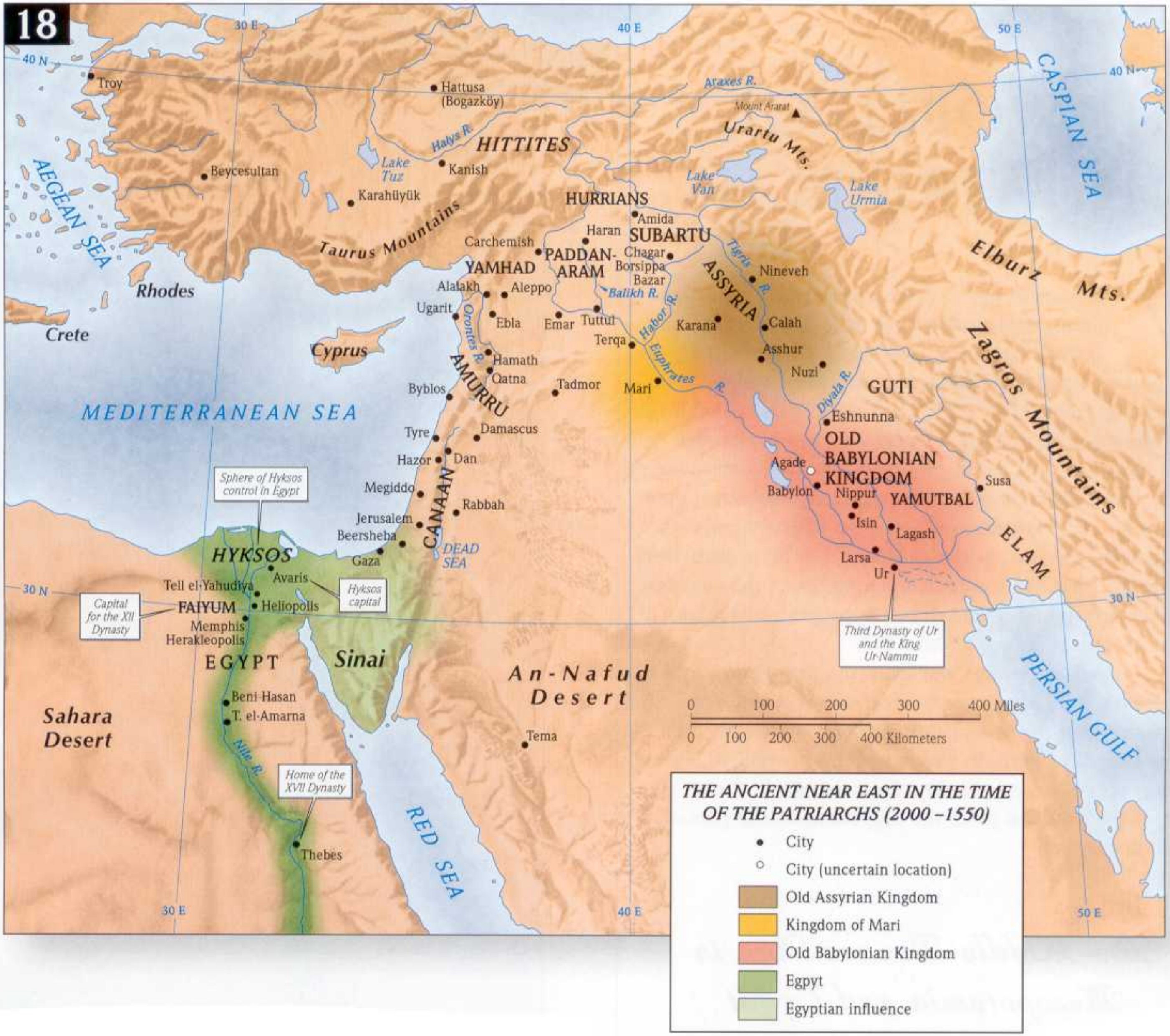
ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM


17
• City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Pyramid complex
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
DEAD SEA
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
Lemnos
Poliochni
Troy
Thermi
Emporio
Chios
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
ANATOLIA
Beycesultan
Alaca
Halys River
Kültepe
Tarsus
Mersin
Carchemish
Aleppo
Orontes River
Ebla
Ugarit
Emar
Tuttul
T. Ahmar
AMORITES
Hama
Qatna
Byblos
Kedesh
Laish
Hazor
Acco
T. Kisan
Megiddo
Dor
Beth-shan
Aphek
Joppa
Ai
Gezer
Jerusalem
T. Erani
Gaza
Arad
Kadesh-barnea
SUBARTU
Chagar Bazar
T. Leylan
T. Brak
Nineveh
Asshur
Nuzi
Geoytepe
Araxes River
Mount Ararat
Mesopotamia
Euphrates River
Tigris River
Diyala River
Mari
Samarra
Eshnunna
AKKAD
Agade
Capital of the Akkadian Empire
Jemdet Nasr
Babylon
Kish
Nippur
Umma
Shuruppak
Lagash
SUMER
Uruk (Erech)
Ur
Royal Cemetery at Ur
Susa
ELAM
An-Nafud Desert
Sinai
EGYPT
Nile River
Giza
Memphis
Abusir
Saqqarah
Dashur
Maidum
The Step Pyramid at Saqqarah
The Great Pyramids at Giza
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

Chapter 5

The World of the Patriarchs

18

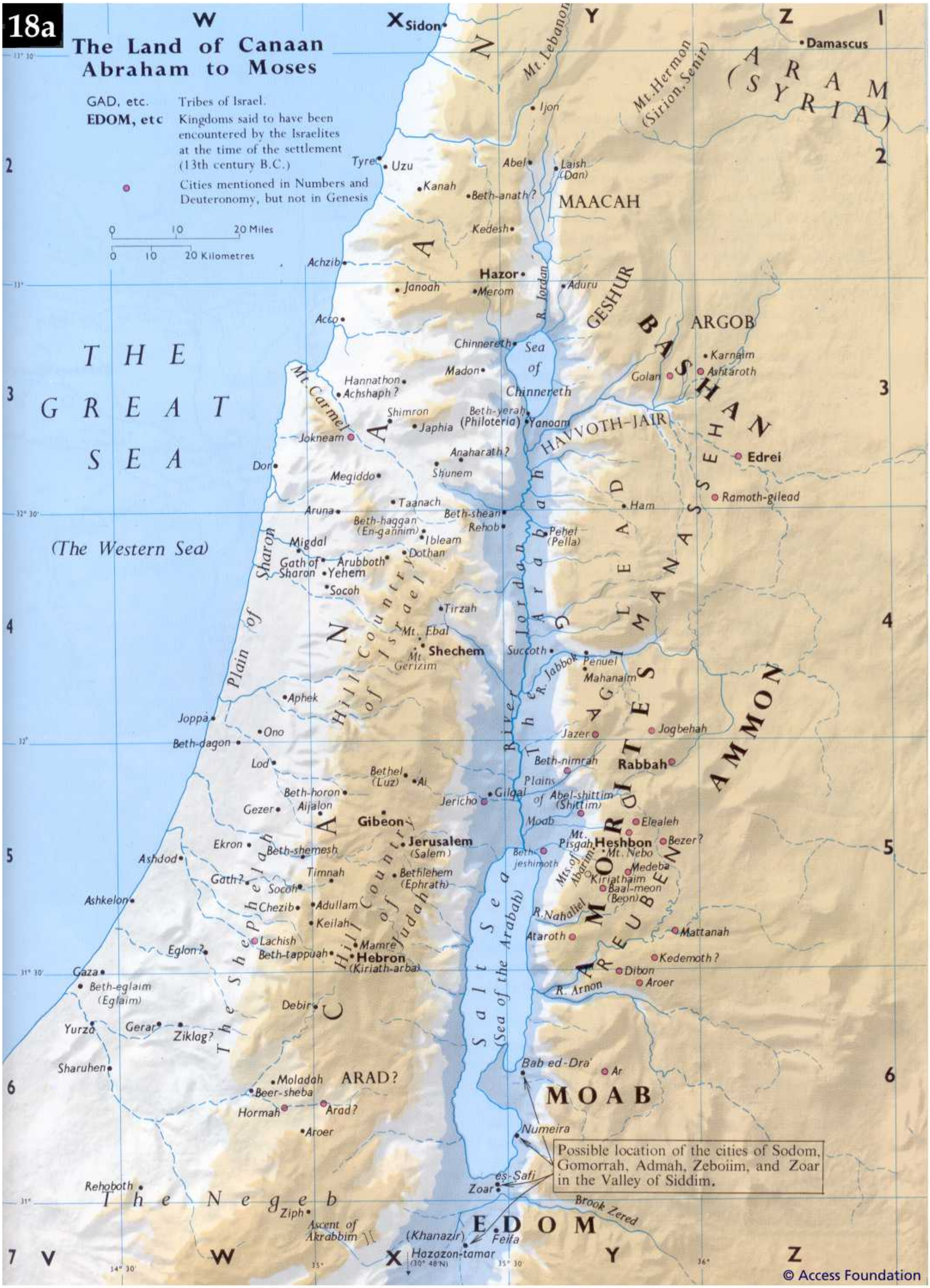

30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
Troy
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
Araxes R.
Mount Ararat
CASPIAN SEA
Urartu Mts.
Halys R.
HITTITES
Lake Tuz
Kanish
Beycesultan
Karahüyük
AEGEAN SEA
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
HURRIANS
Amida
Haran
SUBARTU
Taurus Mountains
Carchemish
PADDAN-ARAM
Chagar Borsippa Bazar
Tigris R.
Nineveh
ASSYRIA
Elburz Mts.
YAMHAD
Alalakh
Aleppo
Balikh R.
Rhodes
Ugarit
Ebla
Emar
Tuttul
Habor R.
Karana
Calah
Crete
Cyprus
Orontes R.
Terqa
Euphrates R.
Asshur
Zagros Mountains
Hamath
Qatna
AMURRU
Nuzi
Byblos
Tadmor
Mari
Diyala R.
GUTI
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Eshnunna
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
Dan
OLD BABYLONIAN KINGDOM
Agade
Babylon
Nippur
YAMUTBAL
Susa
Sphere of Hyksos control in Egypt
Megiddo
CANAAN
Rabbah
Isin
Lagash
Jerusalem
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
ELAM
Larsa
HYKSOS
Gaza
Ur
Avaris
Hyksos capital
Tell el-Yahudiya
Capital for the XII Dynasty
FAIYUM
Heliopolis
Memphis
Herakleopolis
Third Dynasty of Ur and the King Ur-Nammu
EGYPT
Sinai
An-Nafud Desert
PERSIAN GULF
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
Beni-Hasan
T. el-Amarna
Sahara Desert
Tema
Nile R.
Home of the XVII Dynasty
RED SEA
Thebes

THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE TIME OF THE PATRIARCHS (2000 –1550)

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- 🟫 Old Assyrian Kingdom
- 🟨 Kingdom of Mari
- 🟥 Old Babylonian Kingdom
- 🟩 Egypyt
- ▨ Egyptian influence

18a

The Land of Canaan Abraham to Moses



GAD, etc. Tribes of Israel.
EDOM, etc Kingdoms said to have been encountered by the Israelites at the time of the settlement (13th century B.C.)
● Cities mentioned in Numbers and Deuteronomy, but not in Genesis
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
V
2
3
4
5
6
7
Sidon
Damascus
ARAM (SYRIA)
Mt. Lebanon
Mt. Hermon (Sirion, Senir)
Ijon
Tyre
Uzu
Kanah
Abel
Laish (Dan)
Beth-anath?
MAACAH
Kedesh
Achzib
Hazor
Janoah
Merom
R. Jordan
Aduru
GESHUR
ARGOB
BASHAN
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Chinnereth
Karnaim
Golan
Ashtaroth
Madon
Hannathon
Achshaph?
Mt. Carmel
Shimron
Japhia
Beth-yerah (Philoteria)
Yanoam
HAVVOTH-JAIR
Jokneam
Anaharath?
Edrei
Dor
Shunem
Megiddo
THE GREAT SEA
(The Western Sea)
Ham
Ramoth-gilead
Taanach
Aruna
Beth-haggan (En-gannim)
Beth-shean
Rehob
Pehel (Pella)
Ibleam
Migdal
Dothan
Gath of Sharon
Arubboth
Yehem
Socoh
Plain of Sharon
Hill Country of Israel
Tirzah
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Succoth
Penuel
Mahanaim
R. Jabbok
GILEAD
MANASSEH
The Arabah
River Jordan
CANAAN
Aphek
Joppa
Ono
Beth-dagon
Jazer
Jogbehah
AMMON
AMORITES
GAD
Lod
Beth-nimrah
Rabbah
Bethel (Luz)
Ai
Beth-horon
Gilgal
Jericho
Plains of Moab
Abel-shittim (Shittim)
Gezer
Aijalon
Gibeon
Elealeh
Ekron
Jerusalem (Salem)
Mt. Pisgah
Heshbon
Bezer?
Beth-shemesh
Mt. Nebo
Ashdod
Beth-jeshimoth
Mts. of Abarim
Medeba
Timnah
Bethlehem (Ephrath)
Gath?
Socoh
Kiriathaim
Baal-meon (Beon)
Ashkelon
Chezib
Adullam
Hill Country of Judah
REUBEN
Keilah
R. Nahaliel
Lachish
Mamre
Ataroth
Mattanah
Eglon?
Beth-tappuah
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Kedemoth?
Gaza
Dibon
Aroer
Beth-eglaim (Eglaim)
R. Arnon
The Shephelah
Salt Sea (Sea of the Arabah)
Debir
Yurza
Gerar
Ziklag?
Bab ed-Dra'
Ar
Sharuhen
Moladah
ARAD?
MOAB
Beer-sheba
Hormah
Arad?
Aroer
Numeira
Possible location of the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, and Zoar in the Valley of Siddim.
es-Safi
Zoar
Rehoboth
The Negeb
Ziph
Brook Zered
Ascent of Akrabbim
EDOM
(Khanazir)
Feifa
Hazazon-tamar (30° 48'N)
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
33° 30'
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°

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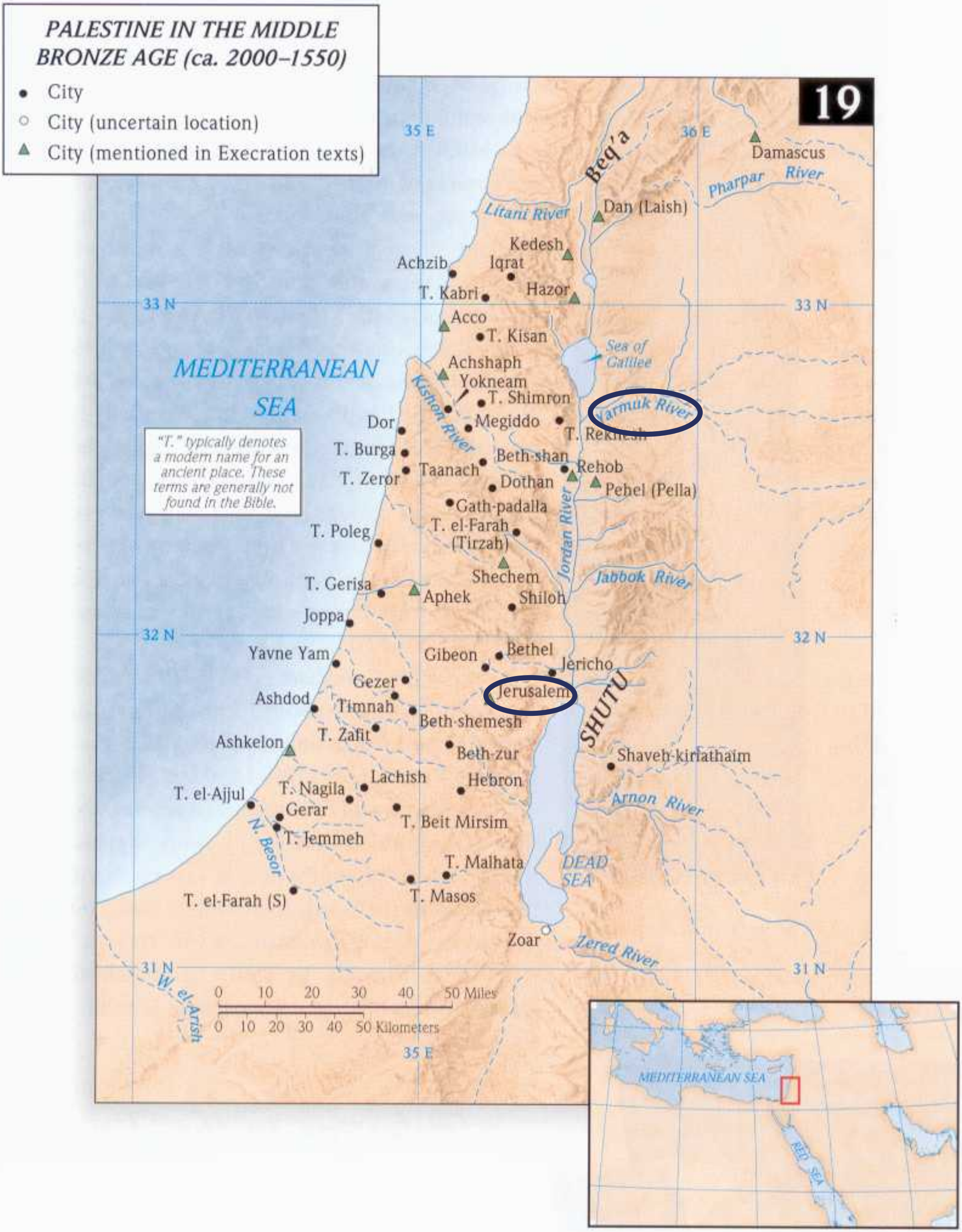
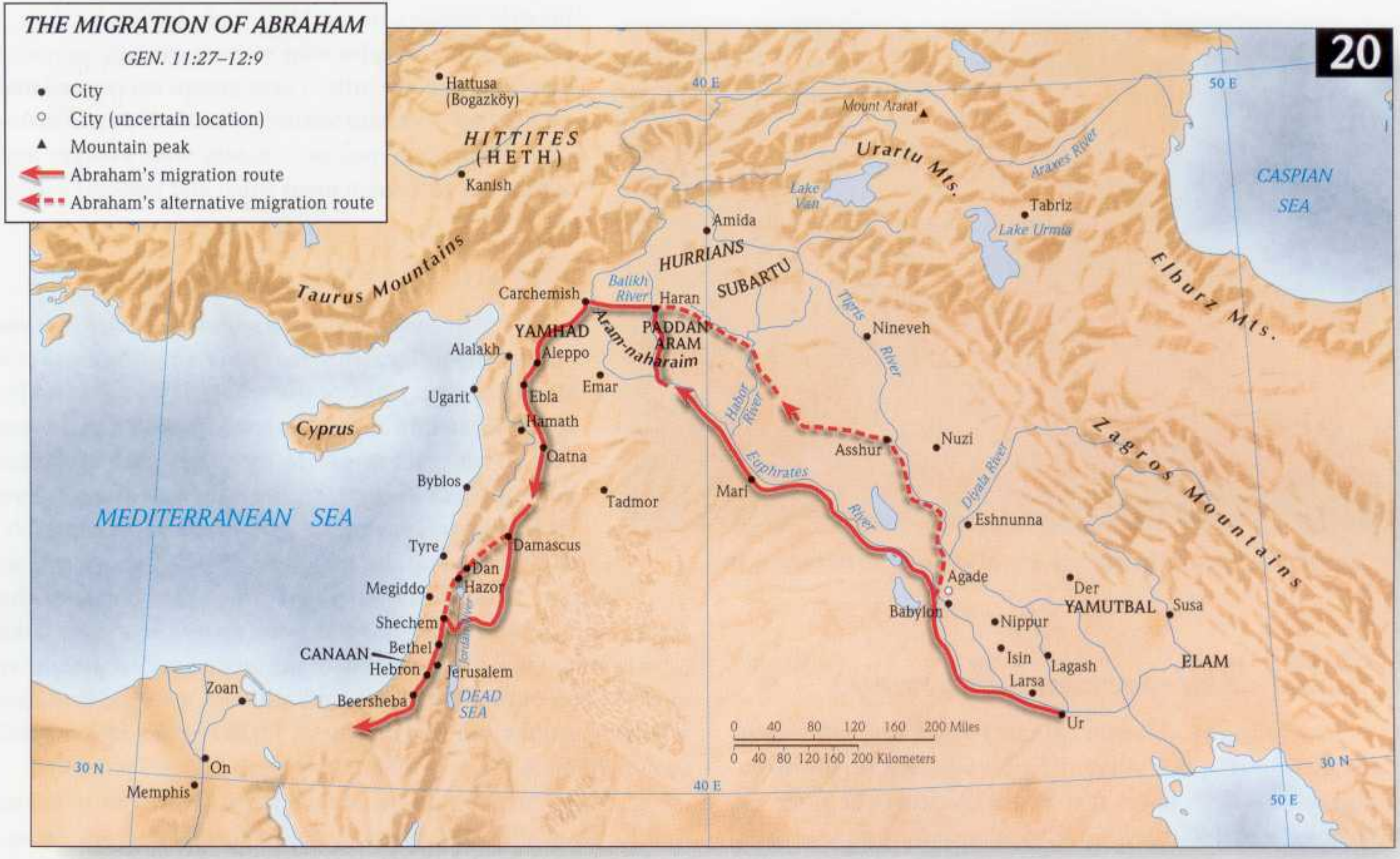
PALESTINE IN THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (ca. 2000–1550)

19



● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ City (mentioned in Execration texts)
"T." typically denotes a modern name for an ancient place. These terms are generally not found in the Bible.
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beq'a
Damascus
Pharpar River
Litani River
Dan (Laish)
Kedesh
Achzib
Iqrat
T. Kabri
Hazor
Acco
T. Kisan
Sea of Galilee
Achshaph
Yokneam
Kishon River
T. Shimron
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
T. Rekhesh
T. Burga
Beth-shan
Rehob
T. Zeror
Taanach
Dothan
Pehel (Pella)
Gath-padalla
T. el-Farah (Tirzah)
Jordan River
T. Poleg
Shechem
Jabbok River
T. Gerisa
Aphek
Shiloh
Joppa
Yavne Yam
Gibeon
Bethel
Jericho
Gezer
Jerusalem
SHUTU
Ashdod
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
T. Zafit
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Shaveh-kiriathaim
Lachish
Hebron
T. el-Ajjul
T. Nagila
Arnon River
Gerar
T. Beit Mirsim
T. Jemmeh
N. Besor
T. Malhata
DEAD SEA
T. el-Farah (S)
T. Masos
Zoar
Zered River
W. el-Arish
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA



THE MIGRATION OF ABRAHAM

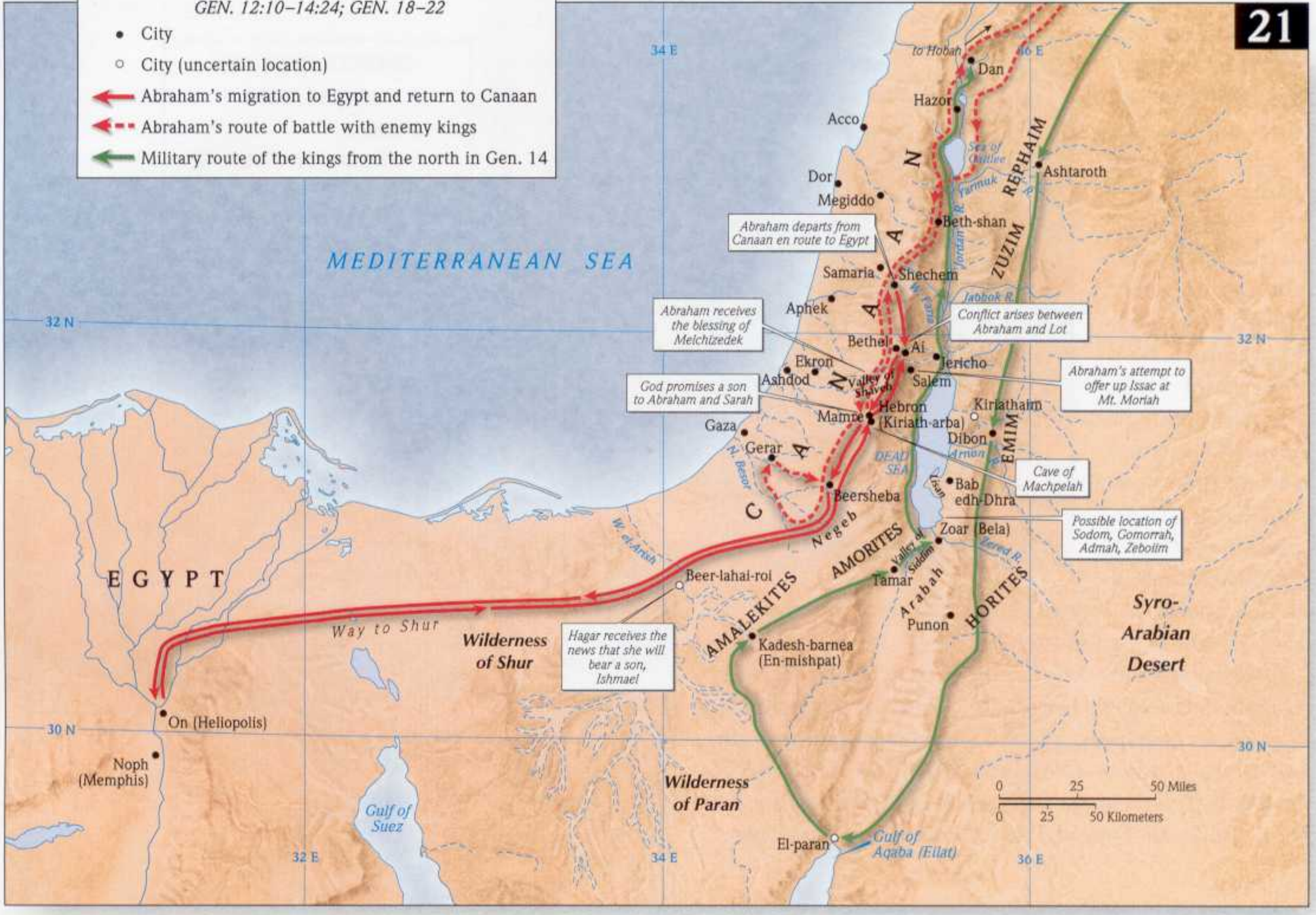
GEN. 11:27–12:9

20
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Abraham's migration route
Abraham's alternative migration route
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
HITTITES (HETH)
Kanish
40 E
50 E
Mount Ararat
Urartu Mts.
Araxes River
Lake Van
Tabriz
Lake Urmia
CASPIAN SEA
Amida
HURRIANS
SUBARTU
Elburz Mts.
Taurus Mountains
Carchemish
Balikh River
Haran
PADDAN ARAM
Aram-naharaim
YAMHAD
Aleppo
Alalakh
Emar
Ugarit
Ebla
Tigris River
Nineveh
Habor River
Cyprus
Hamath
Qatna
Asshur
Nuzi
Zagros Mountains
Byblos
Tadmor
Mari
Euphrates River
Diyala River
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Eshnunna
Tyre
Damascus
Dan
Hazor
Megiddo
Agade
Der
Babylon
YAMUTBAL
Susa
Shechem
Nippur
Jordan River
CANAAN
Bethel
Hebron
Jerusalem
Isin
Lagash
ELAM
Larsa
Zoan
DEAD SEA
Beersheba
Ur
0 40 80 120 160 200 Miles
0 40 80 120 160 200 Kilometers
30 N
On
Memphis

ABRAHAM IN CANAAN

GEN. 12:10–14:24; GEN. 18–22

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
- Abraham's route of battle with enemy kings
- Military route of the kings from the north in Gen. 14


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
34 E
36 E
32 E
32 N
30 N
to Hobah
Dan
Hazor
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Yarmuk R.
REPHAIM
Ashtaroth
Dor
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Jordan R.
ZUZIM
CANAAN
Samaria
Shechem
W. Farra
Jabbok R.
Aphek
Bethel
Ai
Jericho
Ekron
Ashdod
Valley of Shaveh
Salem
Mamre
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Kiriathaim
Gaza
Gerar
N. Besor
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Arnon R.
EMIM
Lisan
Bab edh-Dhra
Beersheba
Negeb
Zoar (Bela)
Zered R.
AMORITES
Valley of Siddim
Tamar
Arabah
Punon
HORITES
W. el-Arish
Beer-lahai-roi
AMALEKITES
Kadesh-barnea (En-mishpat)
EGYPT
Way to Shur
Wilderness of Shur
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Gulf of Suez
Wilderness of Paran
El-paran
Gulf of Aqaba (Eilat)
Syro-Arabian Desert
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers

Abraham departs from Canaan en route to Egypt

Abraham receives the blessing of Melchizedek

Conflict arises between Abraham and Lot

Abraham's attempt to offer up Issac at Mt. Moriah

God promises a son to Abraham and Sarah

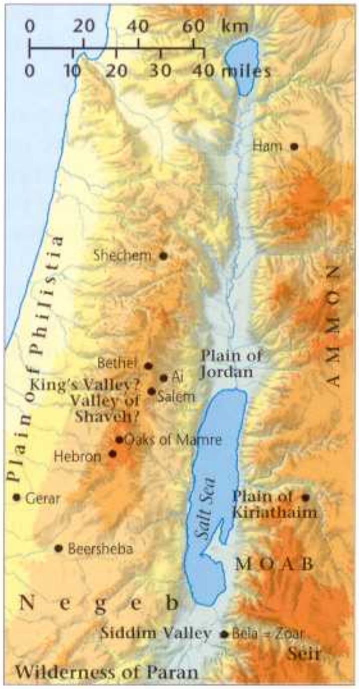
Cave of Machpelah

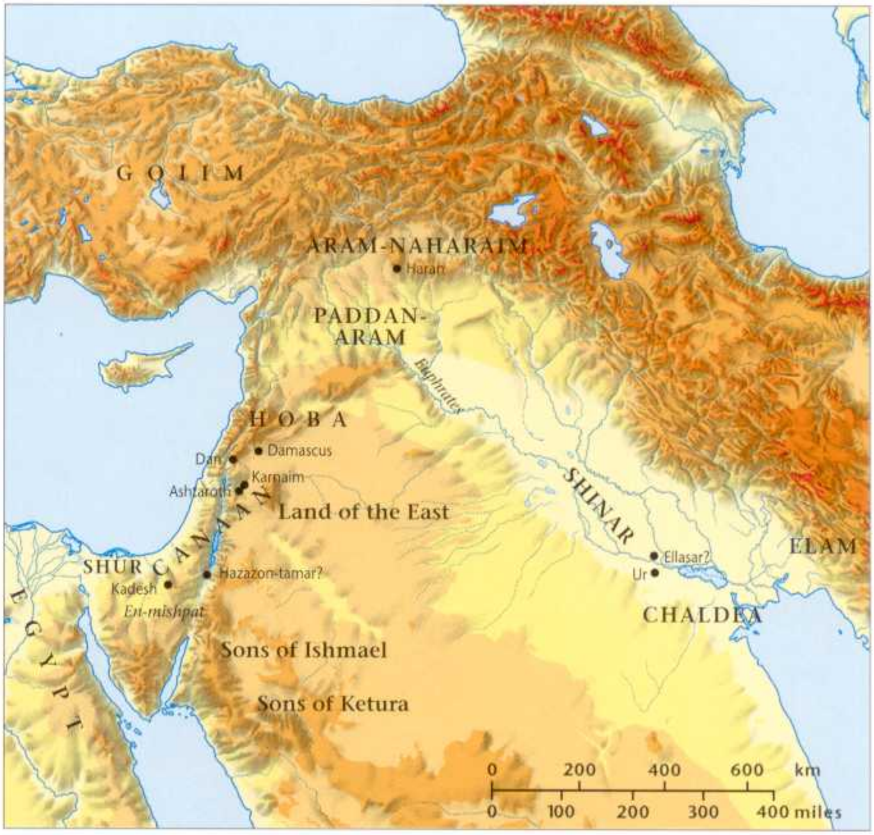
Possible location of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim

Hagar receives the news that she will bear a son, Ishmael

Abraham and Isaac

Genesis 11.27–25.18
Abraham was from Ur Kasdim, or Ur of the Chaldees, going first to Haran in Upper Mesopotamia and then on to Canaan, where he settled in Hebron. Through Isaac, his son by Sarah, he became the ancestor of all the Israelite tribes. Through Ishmael, his son by Hagar, and other sons by other wives, he became the ancestor of other nations.

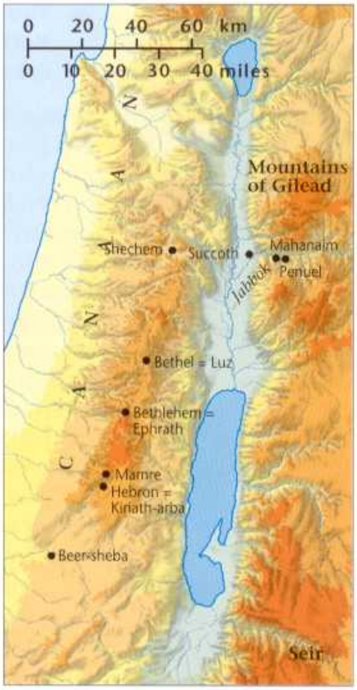

0 20 40 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
Ham
Shechem
Plain of Philistia
AMMON
Bethel
Ai
Plain of Jordan
King's Valley?
Valley of Shaveh?
Salem
Oaks of Mamre
Hebron
Gerar
Salt Sea
Plain of Kiriathaim
Beersheba
MOAB
Negeb
Siddim Valley
Bela = Zoar
Seir
Wilderness of Paran

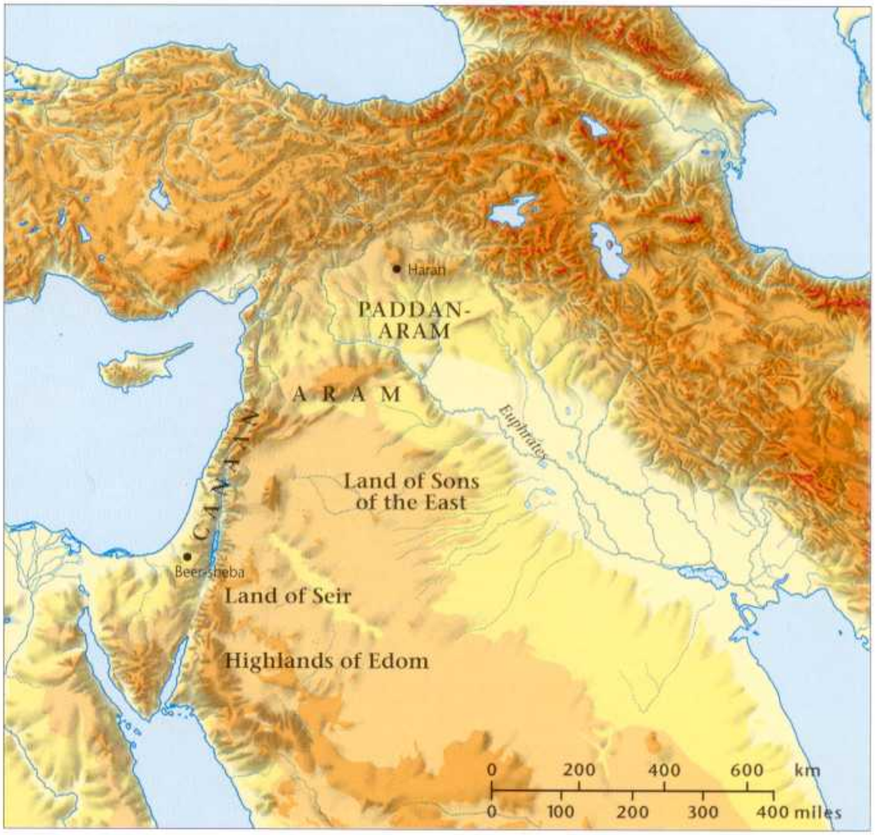

GOLIM
ARAM-NAHARAIM
Haran
PADDAN-ARAM
Euphrates
HOBA
Damascus
Dan
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
CANAAN
Land of the East
SHINAR
Ellasar?
Ur
ELAM
SHUR
Kadesh
En-mishpat
Hazazon-tamar?
CHALDEA
EGYPT
Sons of Ishmael
Sons of Ketura
0 200 400 600 km
0 100 200 300 400 miles

21a

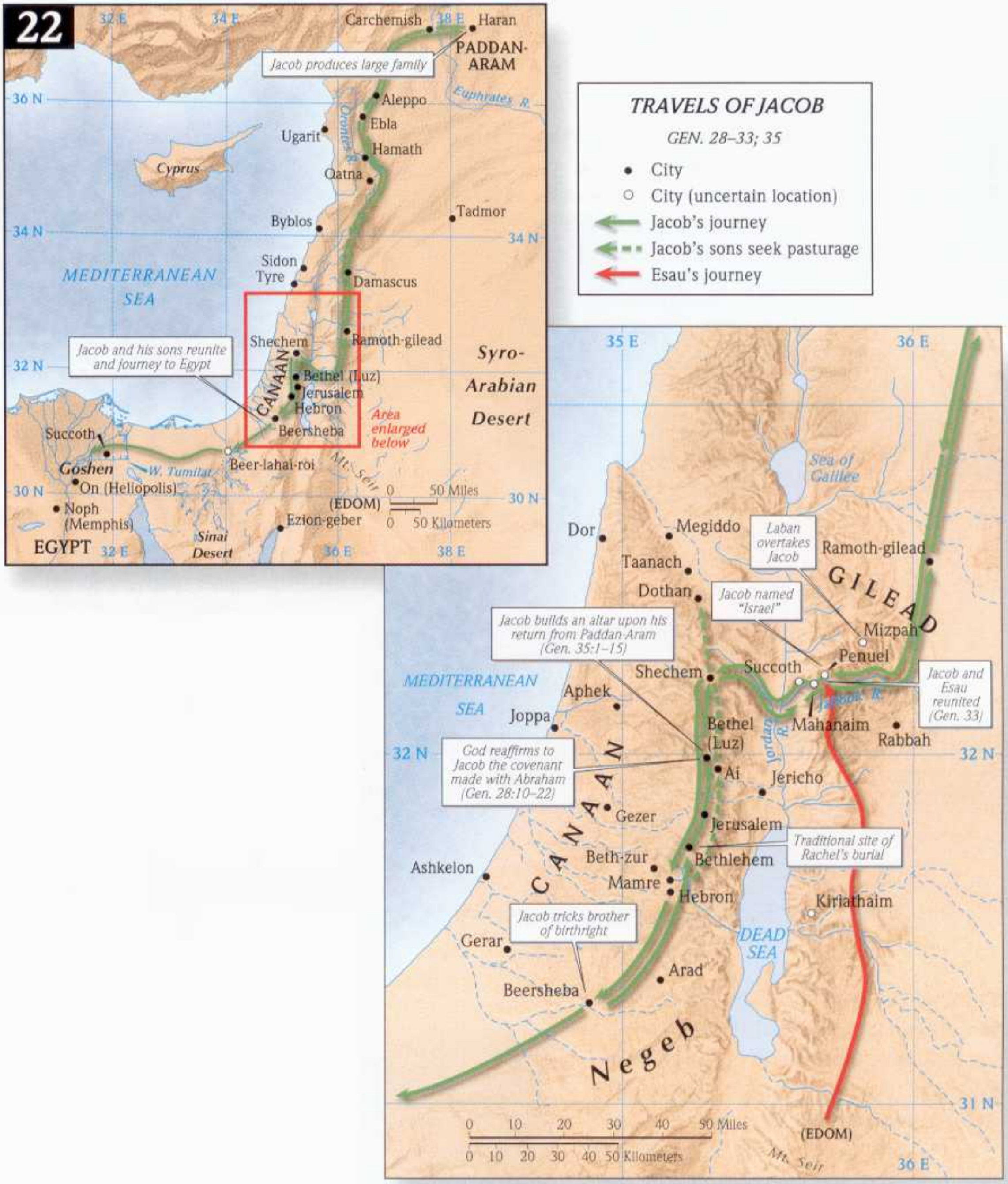
Jacob

Genesis 27–35
The traditions about Jacob, who is also identified as Israel in Genesis 32.28 and 35.10, reflect traditions of the northern kingdom, suggesting a possible association with the Arameans or with the deportees in Mesopotamia.


0 20 40 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
Mountains of Gilead
Shechem
Succoth
Mahanaim
Penuel
Jabbok
CANAAN
Bethel = Luz
Bethlehem = Ephrath
Mamre
Hebron = Kiriath-arba
Beer-sheba
Seir


Haran
PADDAN-ARAM
ARAM
Euphrates
CANAAN
Land of Sons of the East
Beer-sheba
Land of Seir
Highlands of Edom
0 200 400 600 km
0 100 200 300 400 miles

22

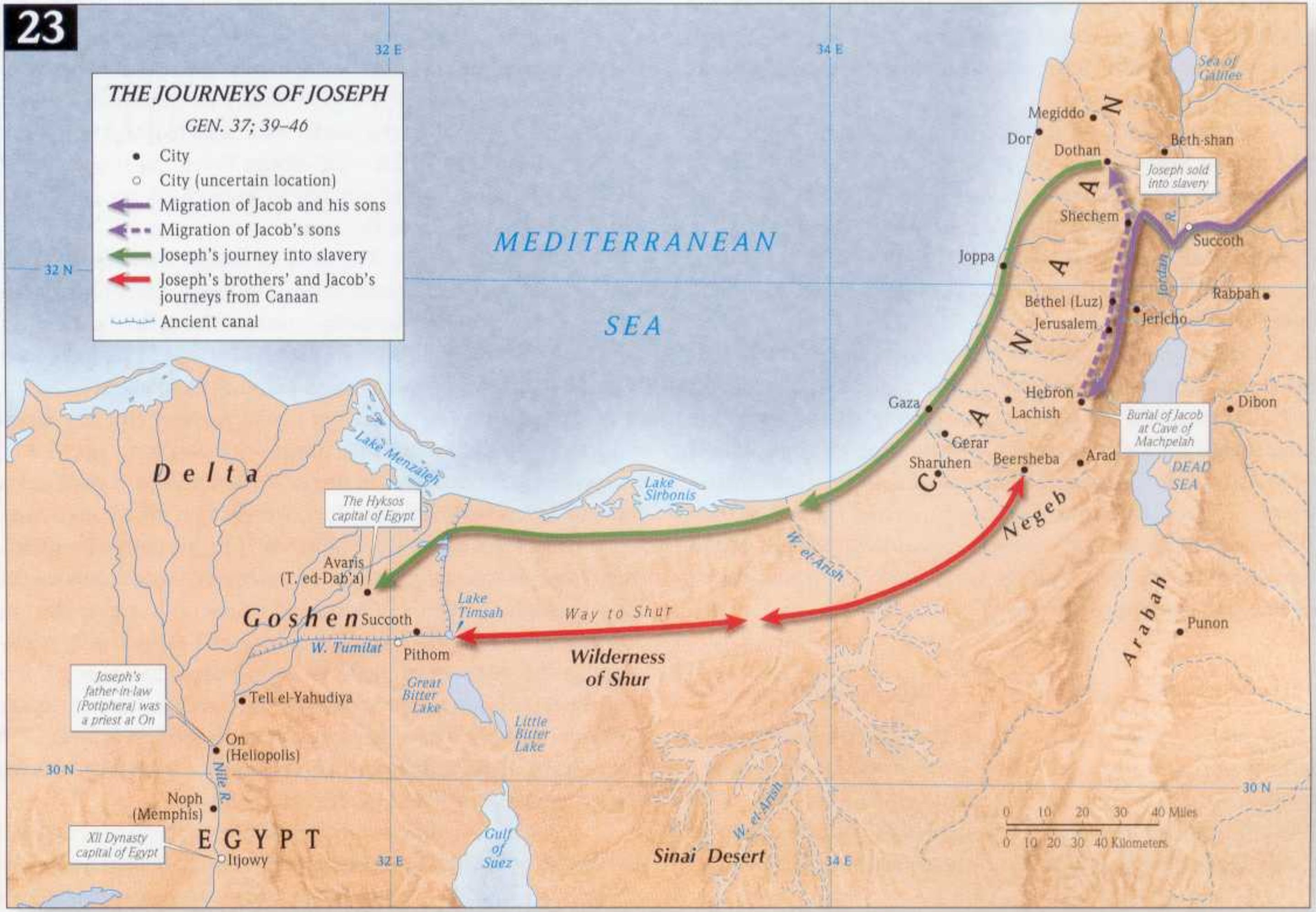


TRAVELS OF JACOB

GEN. 28–33; 35

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Jacob's journey
Jacob's sons seek pasturage
Esau's journey
32 E
34 E
38 E
36 E
36 N
34 N
32 N
30 N
Carchemish
Haran
PADDAN-ARAM
Jacob produces large family
Euphrates R.
Aleppo
Ebla
Orontes R.
Ugarit
Hamath
Cyprus
Qatna
Tadmor
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Shechem
Ramoth-gilead
Syro-Arabian Desert
Jacob and his sons reunite and journey to Egypt
CANAAN
Bethel (Luz)
Jerusalem
Hebron
Beersheba
Area enlarged below
Succoth
Goshen
W. Tumilat
Beer-lahai-roi
Mt. Seir
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
(EDOM)
0 50 Miles
0 50 Kilometers
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Sinai Desert
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
Sea of Galilee
Dor
Megiddo
Laban overtakes Jacob
Ramoth-gilead
Taanach
GILEAD
Dothan
Jacob named "Israel"
Mizpah
Jacob builds an altar upon his return from Paddan-Aram (Gen. 35:1–15)
Penuel
Succoth
Shechem
Jacob and Esau reunited (Gen. 33)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Aphek
Jabbok R.
Joppa
Bethel (Luz)
Mahanaim
Rabbah
Jordan R.
God reaffirms to Jacob the covenant made with Abraham (Gen. 28:10–22)
Ai
Jericho
CANAAN
Gezer
Jerusalem
Traditional site of Rachel's burial
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Mamre
Hebron
Kiriathaim
Jacob tricks brother of birthright
DEAD SEA
Gerar
Arad
Beersheba
Negeb
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
(EDOM)
Mt. Seir

23



THE JOURNEYS OF JOSEPH

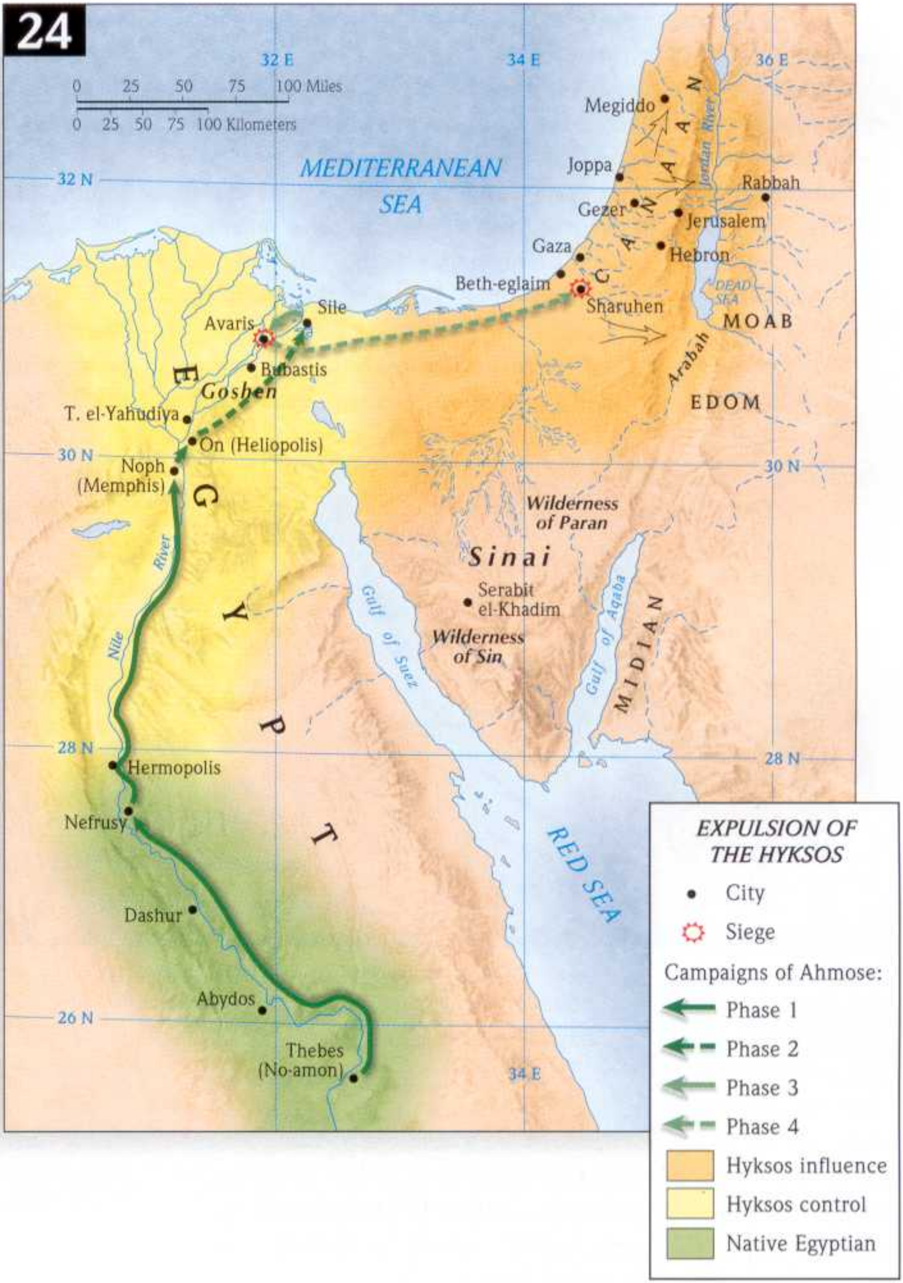
GEN. 37; 39–46

• City
○ City (uncertain location)
Migration of Jacob and his sons
Migration of Jacob's sons
Joseph's journey into slavery
Joseph's brothers' and Jacob's journeys from Canaan
Ancient canal
32 E
34 E
32 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Dor
Dothan
Beth-shan
Joseph sold into slavery
Shechem
Succoth
Jordan R.
Joppa
CANAAN
Bethel (Luz)
Jericho
Rabbah
Jerusalem
Hebron
Gaza
Lachish
Dibon
Burial of Jacob at Cave of Machpelah
Gerar
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Arad
DEAD SEA
Negeb
Delta
Lake Menzaleh
Lake Sirbonis
The Hyksos capital of Egypt
W. el-Arish
Avaris (T. ed-Dab'a)
Lake Timsah
Way to Shur
Arabah
Punon
Goshen
Succoth
W. Tumilat
Pithom
Wilderness of Shur
Great Bitter Lake
Little Bitter Lake
Joseph's father-in-law (Potiphera) was a priest at On
Tell el-Yahudiya
On (Heliopolis)
Nile R.
Noph (Memphis)
EGYPT
XII Dynasty capital of Egypt
Itjowy
Gulf of Suez
Sinai Desert
W. el-Arish
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Chapter 6

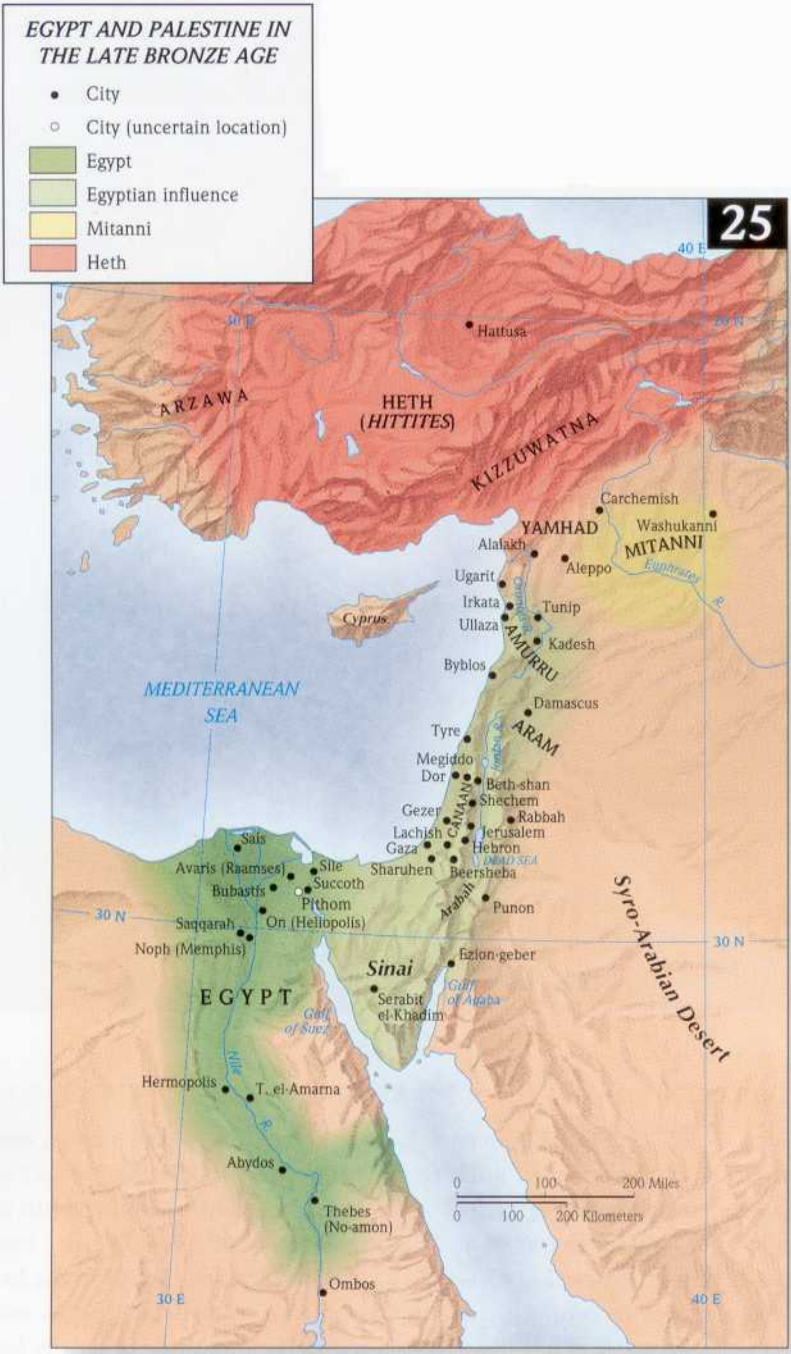
The Egyptian Experience

24



EXPULSION OF THE HYKSOS

32 E
34 E
36 E
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
32 N
30 N
28 N
26 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Megiddo
Joppa
Rabbah
Gezer
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron
Beth-eglaim
Sharuhen
Jordan River
DEAD SEA
CANAAN
MOAB
Arabah
EDOM
Sile
Avaris
Bubastis
Goshen
T. el-Yahudiya
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
EGYPT
Nile River
Wilderness of Paran
Sinai
Serabit el-Khadim
Wilderness of Sin
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
Hermopolis
Nefrusy
Dashur
Abydos
Thebes (No-amon)
RED SEA
City
Siege
Campaigns of Ahmose:
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Hyksos influence
Hyksos control
Native Egyptian



25

EGYPT AND PALESTINE IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE

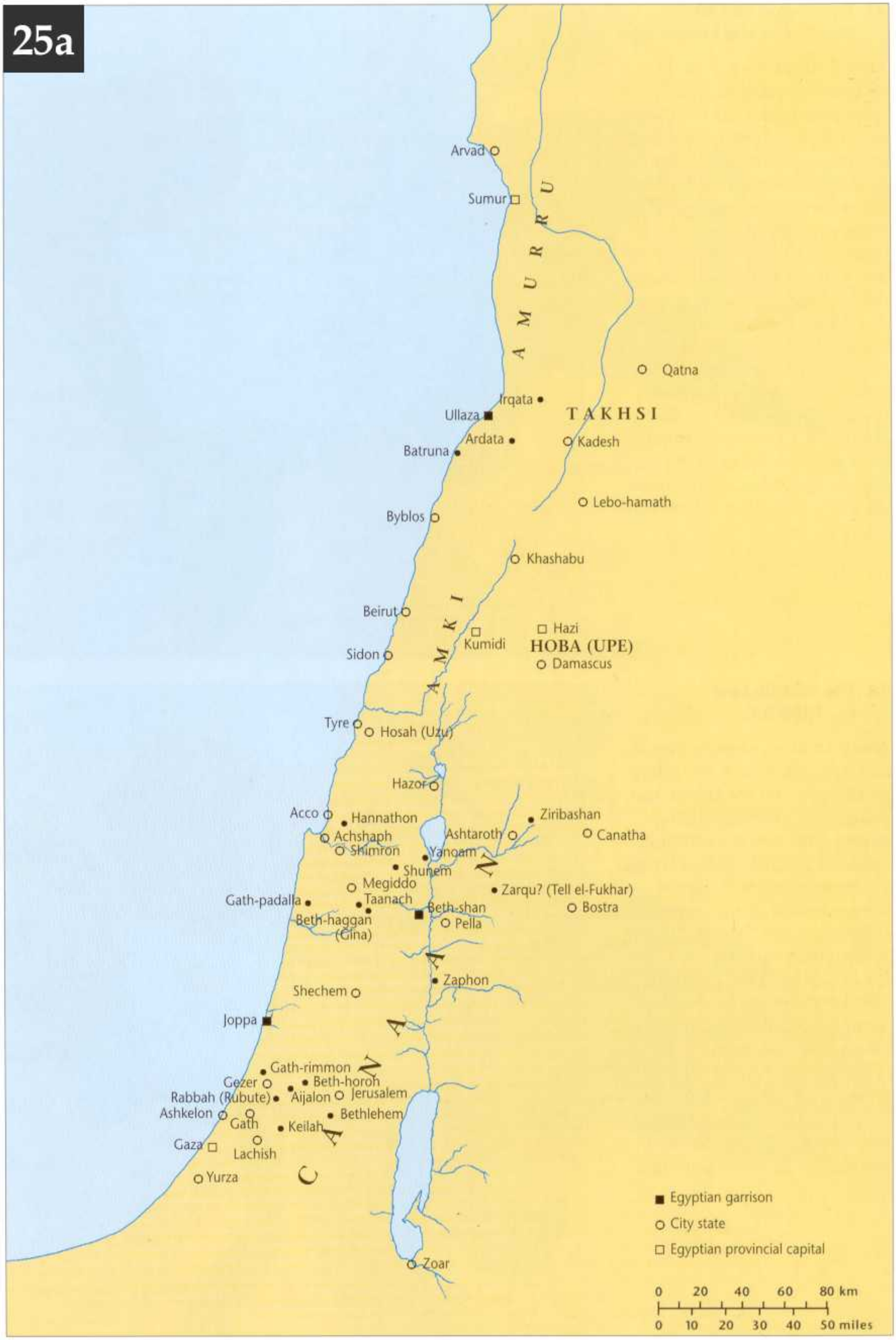
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
🟩 Egypt
🟩 Egyptian influence
🟨 Mitanni
🟥 Heth
40 E
30 E
38 N
Hattusa
ARZAWA
HETH
(HITTITES)
KIZZUWATNA
Carchemish
Washukanni
YAMHAD
MITANNI
Alalakh
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Ugarit
Orontes R.
Irkata
Tunip
Ullaza
Cyprus
AMURRU
Kadesh
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Damascus
Tyre
ARAM
Jordan R.
Megiddo
Dor
Beth-shan
Shechem
CANAAN
Gezer
Rabbah
Lachish
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Sais
Sile
Avaris (Raamses)
Succoth
Bubastis
Pithom
Arabah
Punon
30 N
On (Heliopolis)
Saqqarah
Noph (Memphis)
Ezion-geber
Sinai
Syro-Arabian Desert
EGYPT
Serabit el-Khadim
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Suez
Nile R.
Hermopolis
T. el-Amarna
Abydos
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
Thebes (No-amon)
Ombos

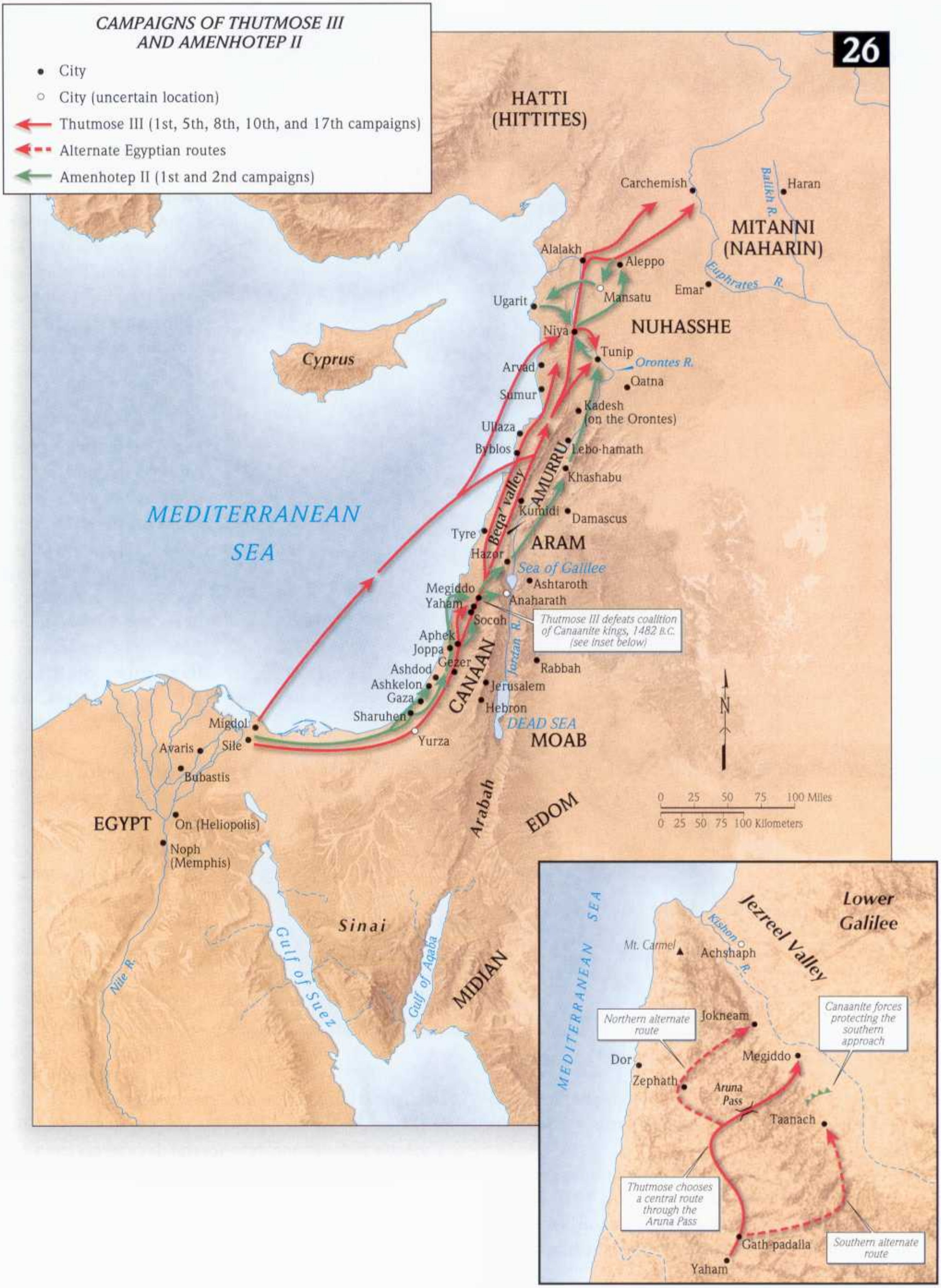
Sites in the Amarna Archives

During the reign of Amenophis IV (1352-1336 B.C.), also known as Akhenaton, the royal residence was moved from Thebes to Akhetaton, today known as Tell el-Amarna, where an archive comprising some 400 letters written in cuneiform on clay tablets has been discovered. Some were addressed to the Egyptian pharaoh by rulers of the other great powers of Babylon, Mitanni and Hittites, but they were mainly from vassal kings in Palestine and Syria. These letters reveal insights into the political relationships of the Late Bronze Age, especially during the twenty years covered by the archive – the Amarna period.

The map gives the names of places in their later biblical forms where possible. Not all the names in the correspondence are shown, however, as many have not yet been identified.

25a


AMURRU
Arvad
Sumur
Qatna
Irqata
TAKHSI
Ullaza
Ardata
Kadesh
Batruna
Lebo-hamath
Byblos
Khashabu
AMKI
Beirut
Kumidi
Hazi
HOBA (UPE)
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
Hosah (Uzu)
Hazor
Acco
Hannathon
Ziribashan
Achshaph
Ashtaroth
Canatha
Shimron
Yanoam
Shunem
Megiddo
Zarqu? (Tell el-Fukhar)
Gath-padalla
Taanach
Beth-shan
Bostra
Beth-haggan (Gina)
Pella
Zaphon
Shechem
Joppa
CANAAN
Gath-rimmon
Gezer
Beth-horon
Rabbah (Rubute)
Aijalon
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Bethlehem
Gath
Keilah
Gaza
Lachish
Yurza
Zoar
■ Egyptian garrison
○ City state
□ Egyptian provincial capital
0 20 40 60 80 km
0 10 20 30 40 50 miles



CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II

26

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- 🟥 Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)
- 🟥 Alternate Egyptian routes
- 🟩 Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)

Thutmose III defeats coalition of Canaanite kings, 1482 B.C. (see inset below)

Northern alternate route

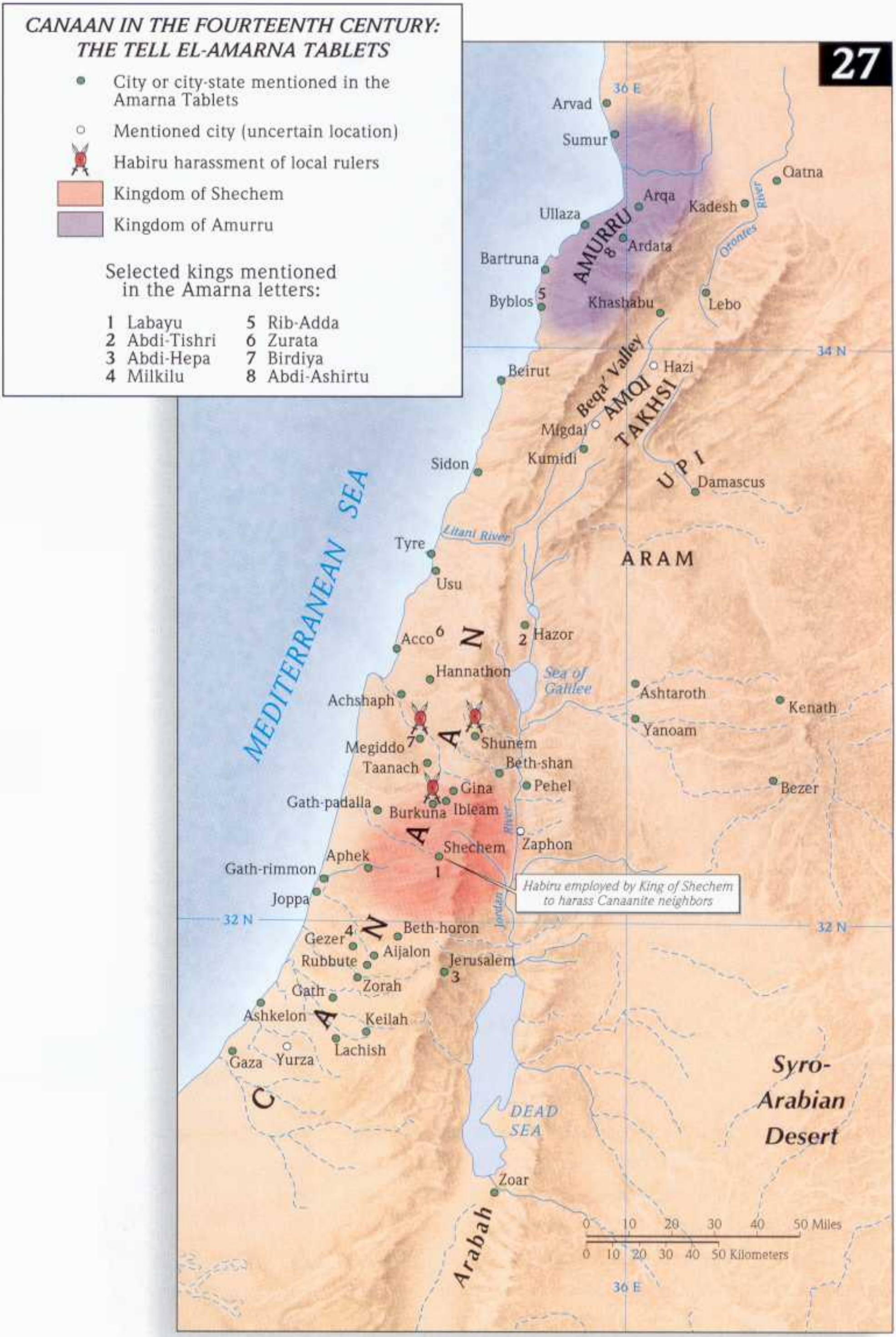
Canaanite forces protecting the southern approach

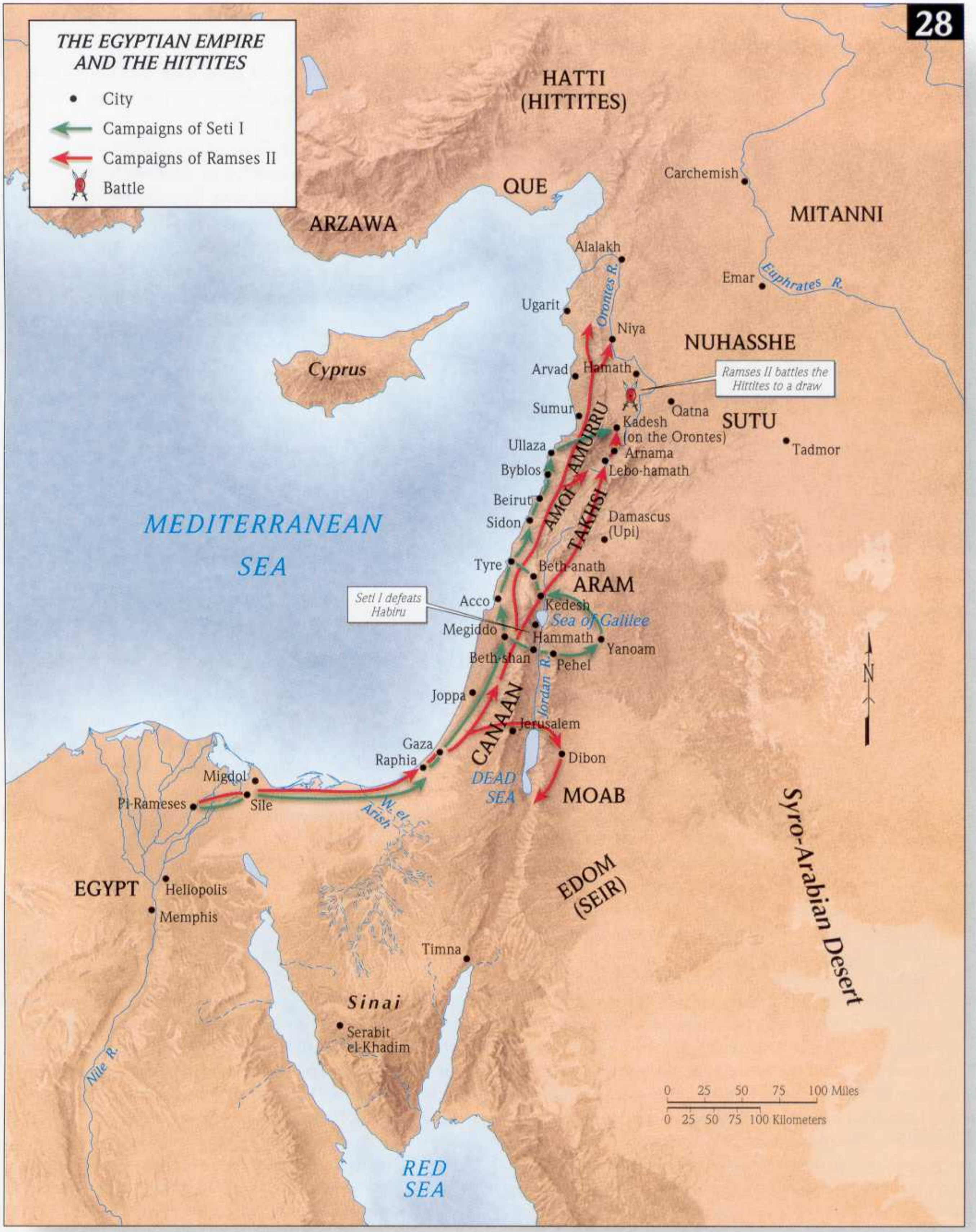
Thutmose chooses a central route through the Aruna Pass

Southern alternate route

HATTI
(HITTITES)
Carchemish
Haran
Balikh R.
MITANNI
(NAHARIN)
Alalakh
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Emar
Mansatu
Ugarit
NUHASSHE
Niya
Tunip
Orontes R.
Qatna
Arvad
Sumur
Kadesh
(on the Orontes)
Ullaza
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
AMURRU
Beqa' valley
Khashabu
Kumidi
Damascus
Tyre
ARAM
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Yaham
Anaharath
Socoh
Aphek
Joppa
Gezer
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Sharuhen
Yurza
CANAAN
Jordan R.
Rabbah
Jerusalem
Hebron
DEAD SEA
MOAB
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN
SEA
Migdol
Sile
Avaris
Bubastis
EGYPT
On (Heliopolis)
Noph
(Memphis)
Arabah
EDOM
Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
Nile R.
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jezreel Valley
Lower
Galilee
Kishon R.
Mt. Carmel
Achshaph
Jokneam
Dor
Megiddo
Zephath
Aruna
Pass
Taanach
Gath-padalla
Yaham

CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS


27
● City or city-state mentioned in the Amarna Tablets
○ Mentioned city (uncertain location)
Habiru harassment of local rulers
Kingdom of Shechem
Kingdom of Amurru
Selected kings mentioned in the Amarna letters:
1 Labayu
2 Abdi-Tishri
3 Abdi-Hepa
4 Milkilu
5 Rib-Adda
6 Zurata
7 Birdiya
8 Abdi-Ashirtu
36 E
Arvad
Sumur
Qatna
Arqa
Kadesh
Orontes River
Ullaza
AMURRU
8
Ardata
Bartruna
Byblos
5
Khashabu
Lebo
34 N
Beirut
Hazi
Beqa' Valley
AMQI
TAKHSI
Migdal
Kumidi
Sidon
UPI
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Litani River
Tyre
Usu
ARAM
Acco
6
Hazor
2
Hannathon
Sea of Galilee
Achshaph
Ashtaroth
Kenath
Yanoam
Megiddo
7
Shunem
Taanach
Beth-shan
Pehel
Gina
Bezer
Gath-padalla
Burkuna
Ibleam
Jordan River
Zaphon
Shechem
1
Aphek
Gath-rimmon
Joppa
Habiru employed by King of Shechem to harass Canaanite neighbors
32 N
Gezer
4
Beth-horon
Aijalon
Rubbute
Jerusalem
3
Zorah
Gath
Ashkelon
Keilah
Lachish
Gaza
Yurza
CANAAN
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Zoar
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers



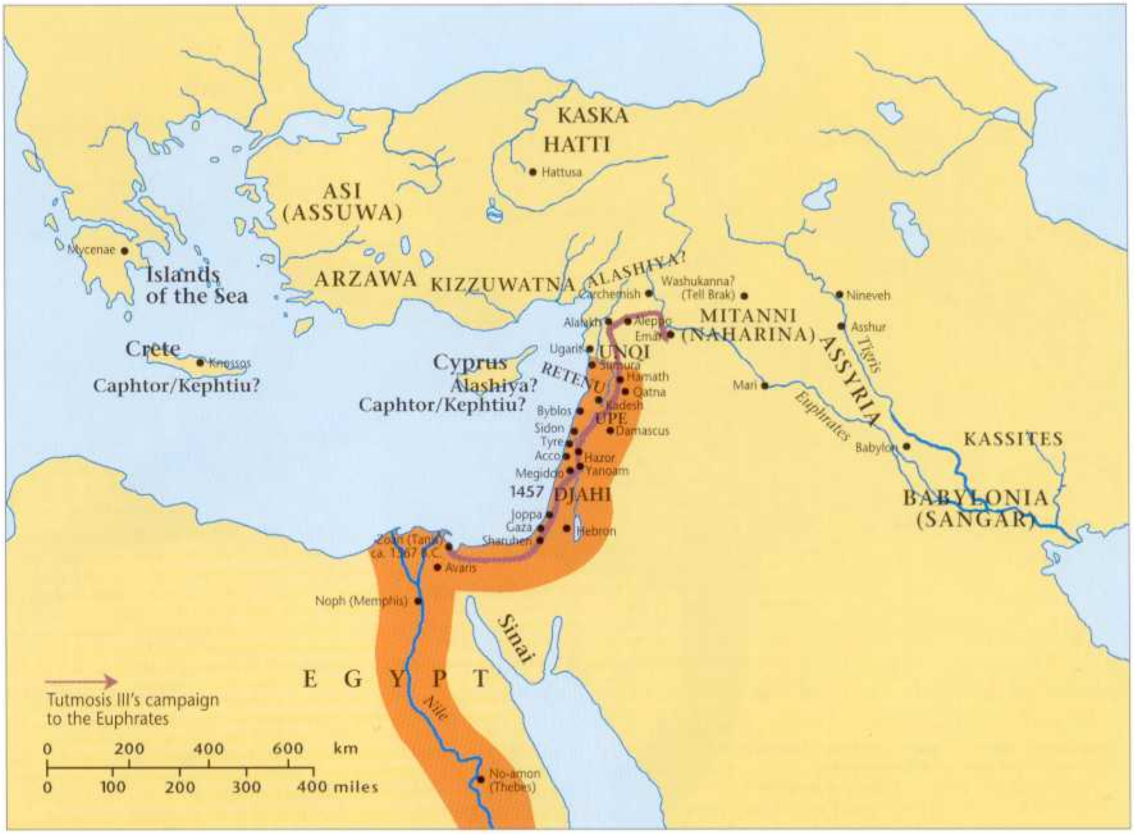
THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE AND THE HITTITES

28
• City
Campaigns of Seti I
Campaigns of Ramses II
Battle
HATTI (HITTITES)
QUE
ARZAWA
MITANNI
Carchemish
Alalakh
Emar
Euphrates R.
Orontes R.
Ugarit
Niya
NUHASSHE
Cyprus
Arvad
Hamath
Ramses II battles the Hittites to a draw
Sumur
Qatna
SUTU
Kadesh (on the Orontes)
Tadmor
Ullaza
AMURRU
Arnama
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
Beirut
AMQI
TAKHSI
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus (Upi)
Tyre
Beth-anath
ARAM
Seti I defeats Habiru
Acco
Kedesh
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Hammath
Yanoam
Beth-shan
Pehel
Jordan R.
Joppa
CANAAN
Jerusalem
Gaza
Raphia
Dibon
Migdol
DEAD SEA
MOAB
Pi-Rameses
Sile
W. el Arish
Syro-Arabian Desert
EDOM (SEIR)
EGYPT
Heliopolis
Memphis
Timna
Sinai
Serabit el-Khadim
Nile R.
RED SEA
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

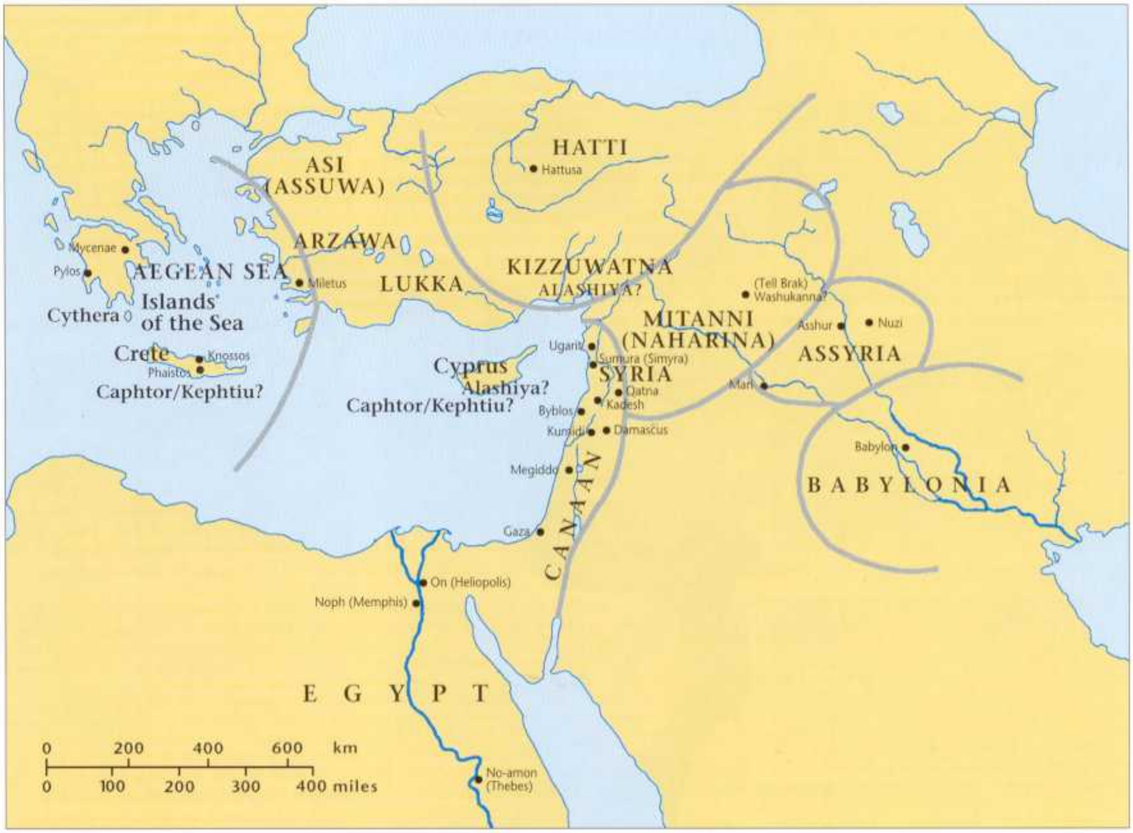
In a Second Intermediate Period a part of Egypt was ruled by foreigners, the Asiatic Hyksos (15th dynasty), who made Avaris in the eastern delta their capital. But about 1550 B.C. the first kings of 18th dynasty were able to expel the foreigners and reunify Egypt. The succeeding kings, especially Tutmose III (1457-1425 B.C.), conquered Palestine and Syria to make Egypt a great power, dominating the lands of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East.

Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

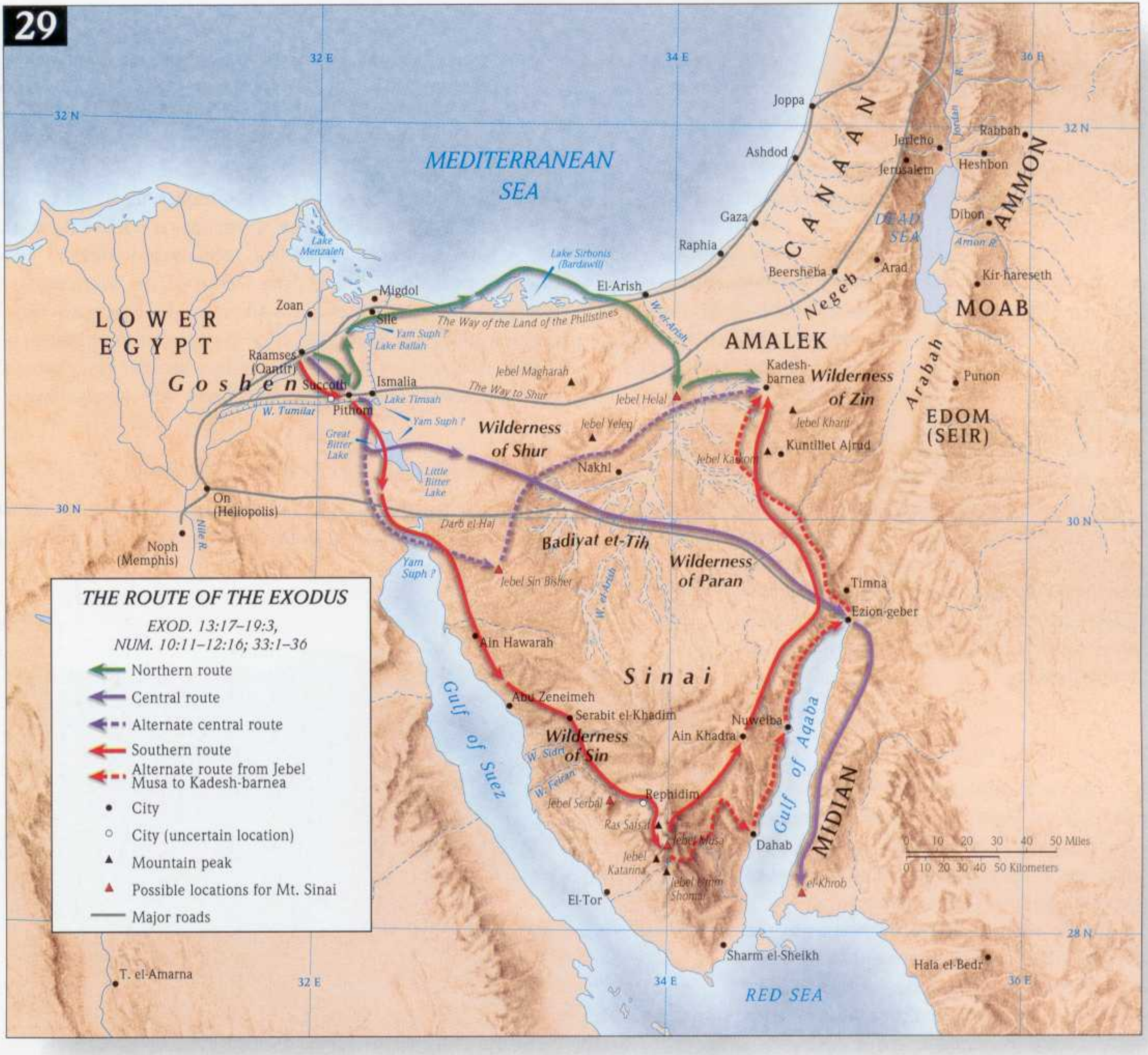

KASKA
HATTI
Hattusa
ASI (ASSUWA)
ARZAWA
KIZZUWATNA
ALASHIYA?
Mycenae
Islands of the Sea
Crete
Knossos
Caphtor/Kephtiu?
Cyprus
Alashiya?
Caphtor/Kephtiu?
Carchemish
Washukanna? (Tell Brak)
Nineveh
Alalakh
Aleppo
Emar
MITANNI (NAHARINA)
Asshur
ASSYRIA
Tigris
Ugarit
UNQI
RETENU
Sumura
Hamath
Qatna
Kadesh
Mari
Euphrates
Byblos
UPE
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
Acco
Hazor
Yanoam
Megiddo
1457
DJAHI
Babylon
KASSITES
BABYLONIA (SANGAR)
Joppa
Gaza
Sharuhen
Hebron
Zoan (Tanis) ca. 1567 B.C.
Avaris
Noph (Memphis)
Sinai
EGYPT
Nile
No-amon (Thebes)
Tutmosis III's campaign to the Euphrates
0 200 400 600 km
0 100 200 300 400 miles

The International Balance of Power, ca. 1400 B.C.

About 1400 B.C. the Middle East was divided into a number of regions, each with an established monarchy. Relations between the regions were governed by treaties, inter-dynastic marriages, and exchanges of technicians (e.g. physicians and architects) and of material gifts. Interregional commerce flourished, and within each region commerce was generally a royal monopoly. Palestine was a province of the Egyptian empire, which was at the peak of its power under Amenophis III (1390-1352 B.C.).


HATTI
Hattusa
ASI (ASSUWA)
ARZAWA
Mycenae
Pylos
AEGEAN SEA
Miletus
LUKKA
KIZZUWATNA
ALASHIYA?
(Tell Brak) Washukanna?
Cythera
Islands of the Sea
MITANNI (NAHARINA)
Asshur
Nuzi
ASSYRIA
Crete
Knossos
Phaistos
Caphtor/Kephtiu?
Cyprus
Alashiya?
Caphtor/Kephtiu?
Ugarit
Sumura (Simyra)
SYRIA
Qatna
Kadesh
Mari
Byblos
Kumidi
Damascus
Babylon
Megiddo
BABYLONIA
CANAAN
Gaza
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
EGYPT
No-amon (Thebes)
0 200 400 600 km
0 100 200 300 400 miles

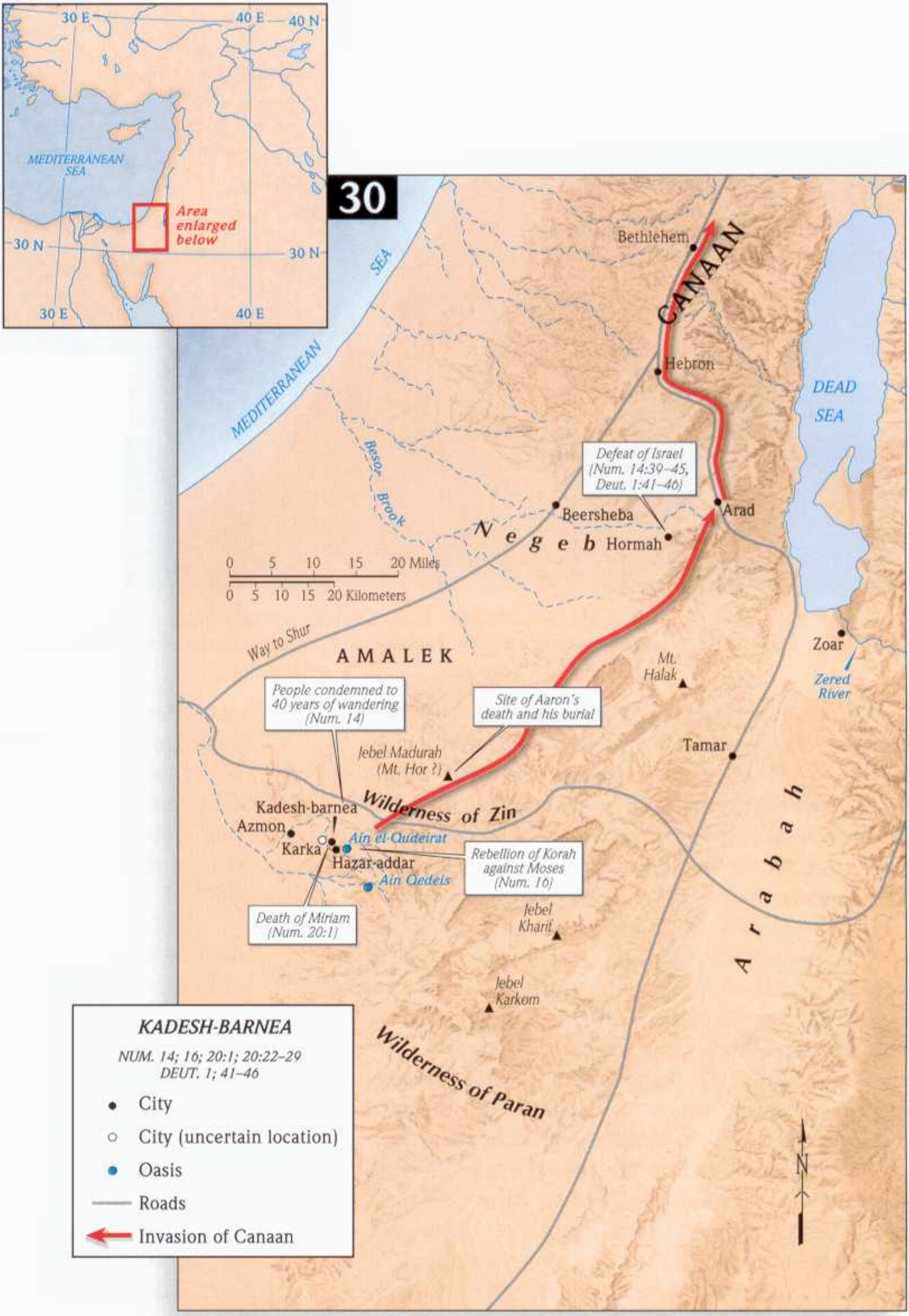
29


THE ROUTE OF THE EXODUS
EXOD. 13:17–19:3,
NUM. 10:11–12:16; 33:1–36
Northern route
Central route
Alternate central route
Southern route
Alternate route from Jebel Musa to Kadesh-barnea
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Possible locations for Mt. Sinai
Major roads
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LOWER EGYPT
Goshen
Lake Menzaleh
Zoan
Migdol
Sile
Yam Suph ?
Lake Ballah
Raamses (Qantir)
Succoth
Ismalia
Lake Timsah
Pithom
W. Tumilat
Yam Suph ?
Great Bitter Lake
Little Bitter Lake
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Nile R.
Lake Sirbonis (Bardawil)
The Way of the Land of the Philistines
El-Arish
W. el-Arish
Jebel Magharah
The Way to Shur
Jebel Helal
Wilderness of Shur
Jebel Yeleq
Nakhl
Darb el Haj
Badiyat et-Tih
Jebel Sin Bisher
W. el-Arish
Wilderness of Paran
Yam Suph ?
Ain Hawarah
Sinai
Abu Zeneimeh
Serabit el-Khadim
Wilderness of Sin
W. Sidri
W. Feiran
Jebel Serbal
Rephidim
Ras Safsafa
Jebel Musa
Jebel Katarina
Jebel Umm Shomar
El-Tor
Gulf of Suez
Ain Khadra
Nuweiba
Dahab
Gulf of Aqaba
Sharm el-Sheikh
RED SEA
Joppa
Ashdod
Gaza
Raphia
CANAAN
Beersheba
Arad
Negeb
AMALEK
Kadesh-barnea
Wilderness of Zin
Jebel Kharif
Kuntillet Ajrud
Jebel Kharim
Timna
Ezion-geber
MIDIAN
el-Khrob
Jericho
Jerusalem
Jordan R.
Rabbah
Heshbon
AMMON
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Arnon R.
Kir-hareseth
MOAB
Arabah
Punon
EDOM (SEIR)
Hala el-Bedr
T. el-Amarna
32 E
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
28 N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Chapter 7

The Exodus

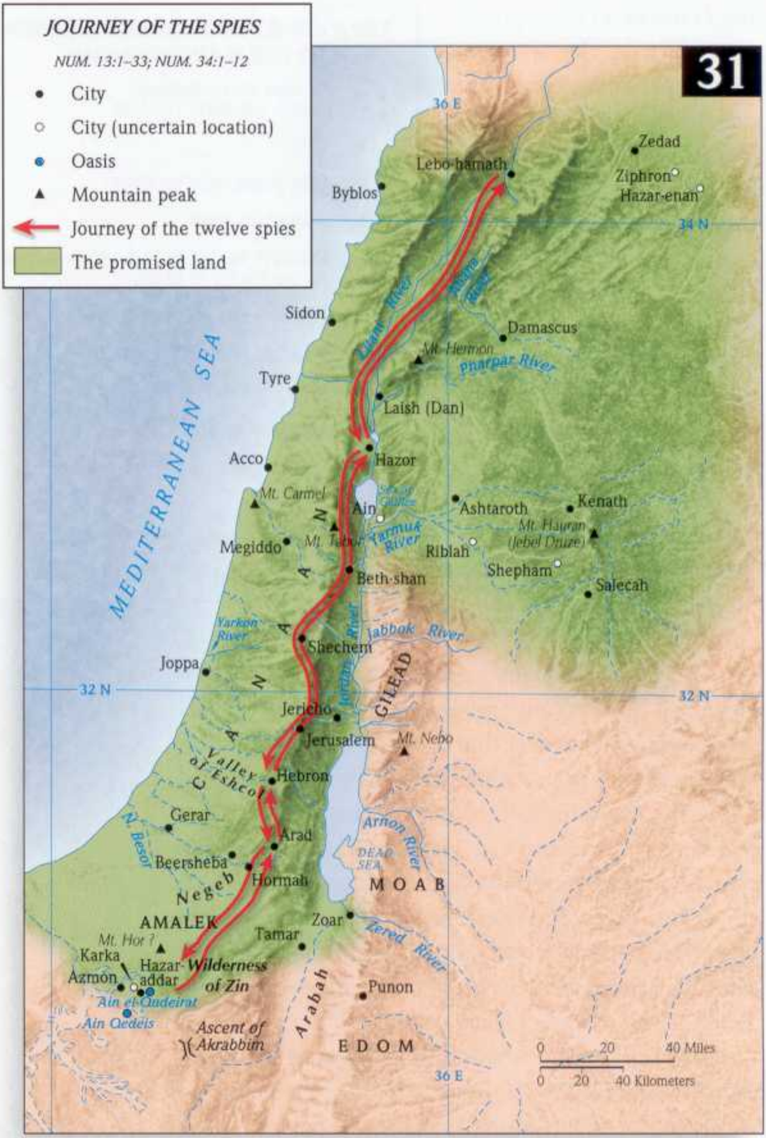
30



KADESH-BARNEA

NUM. 14; 16; 20:1; 20:22–29
DEUT. 1; 41–46

30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged below
30 N
30 N
30 E
40 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CANAAN
Bethlehem
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Defeat of Israel (Num. 14:39–45, Deut. 1:41–46)
Arad
Beersheba
Besor Brook
Negeb
Hormah
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Zoar
Zered River
Way to Shur
AMALEK
Mt. Halak
People condemned to 40 years of wandering (Num. 14)
Site of Aaron's death and his burial
Tamar
Jebel Madurah (Mt. Hor ?)
Wilderness of Zin
Kadesh-barnea
Azmon
Karka
Hazar-addar
Ain el-Qudeirat
Ain Qedeis
Rebellion of Korah against Moses (Num. 16)
Death of Miriam (Num. 20:1)
Jebel Kharif
Arabah
Jebel Karkom
Wilderness of Paran
N
City
City (uncertain location)
Oasis
Roads
Invasion of Canaan



JOURNEY OF THE SPIES

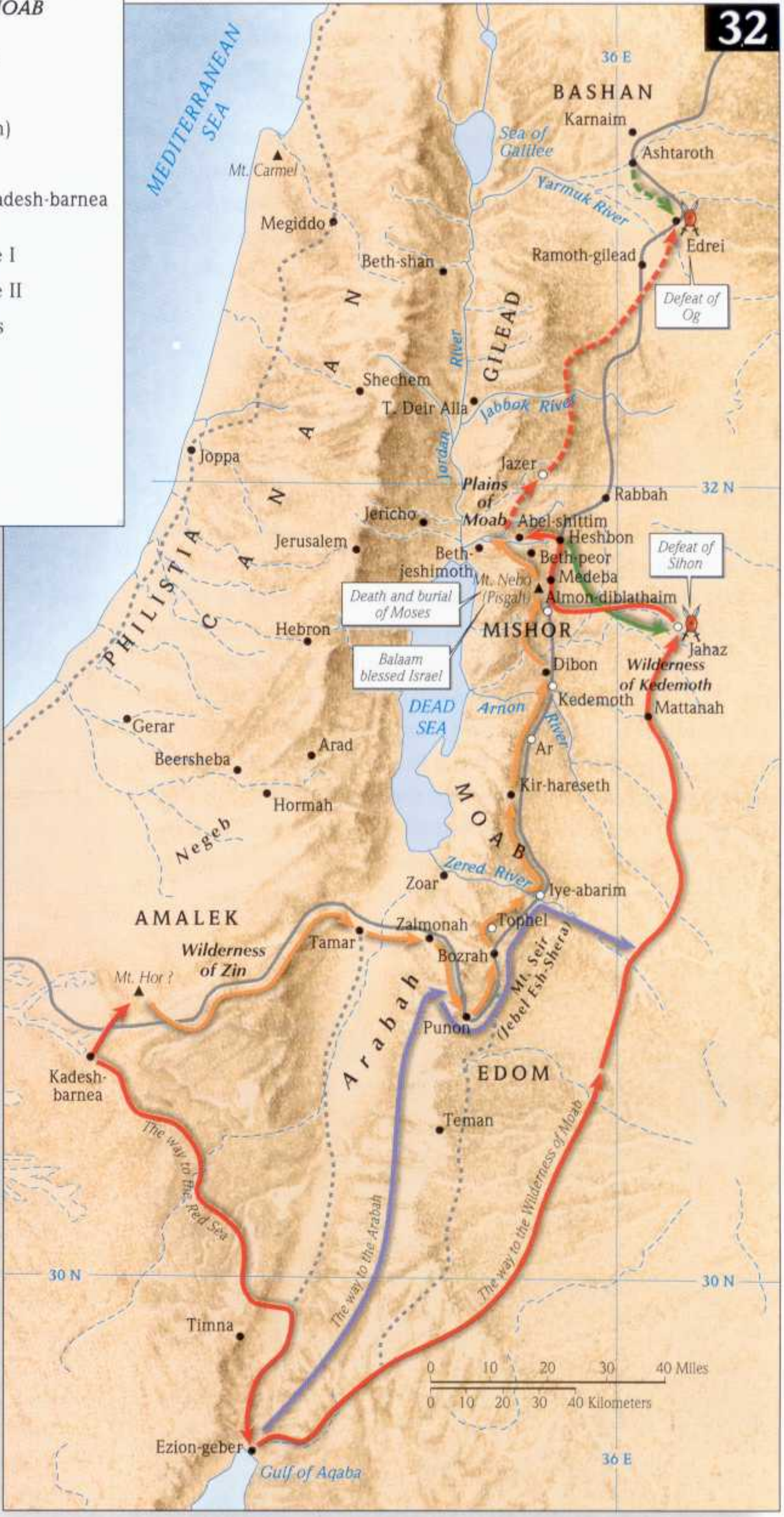
NUM. 13:1–33; NUM. 34:1–12

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
● Oasis
▲ Mountain peak
Journey of the twelve spies
🟩 The promised land
31
36 E
34 N
32 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Lebo-hamath
Zedad
Ziphron
Hazar-enan
Byblos
Litani River
Abana River
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
Laish (Dan)
Acco
Hazor
Mt. Carmel
Sea of Galilee
Ain
Ashtaroth
Kenath
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Mt. Hauran (Jebel Druze)
Megiddo
Riblah
Shepham
Beth-shan
Salecah
CANAAN
Yarkon River
Jabbok River
Jordan River
Shechem
Joppa
GILEAD
Jericho
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Valley of Eshcol
Hebron
Gerar
Arnon River
N. Besor
Arad
DEAD SEA
Beersheba
Hormah
Negeb
MOAB
AMALEK
Zoar
Tamar
Zered River
Mt. Hor ?
Karka
Hazar-addar
Wilderness of Zin
Azmon
Ain el-Qudeirat
Ain Qedeis
Punon
Arabah
Ascent of Akrabbim
EDOM
0 20 40 Miles
0 20 40 Kilometers

THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH-BARNEA TO THE PLAINS OF MOAB

NUM. 20–21; 33:37–49, DEUT. 1–2; JUDG. 11:12–28

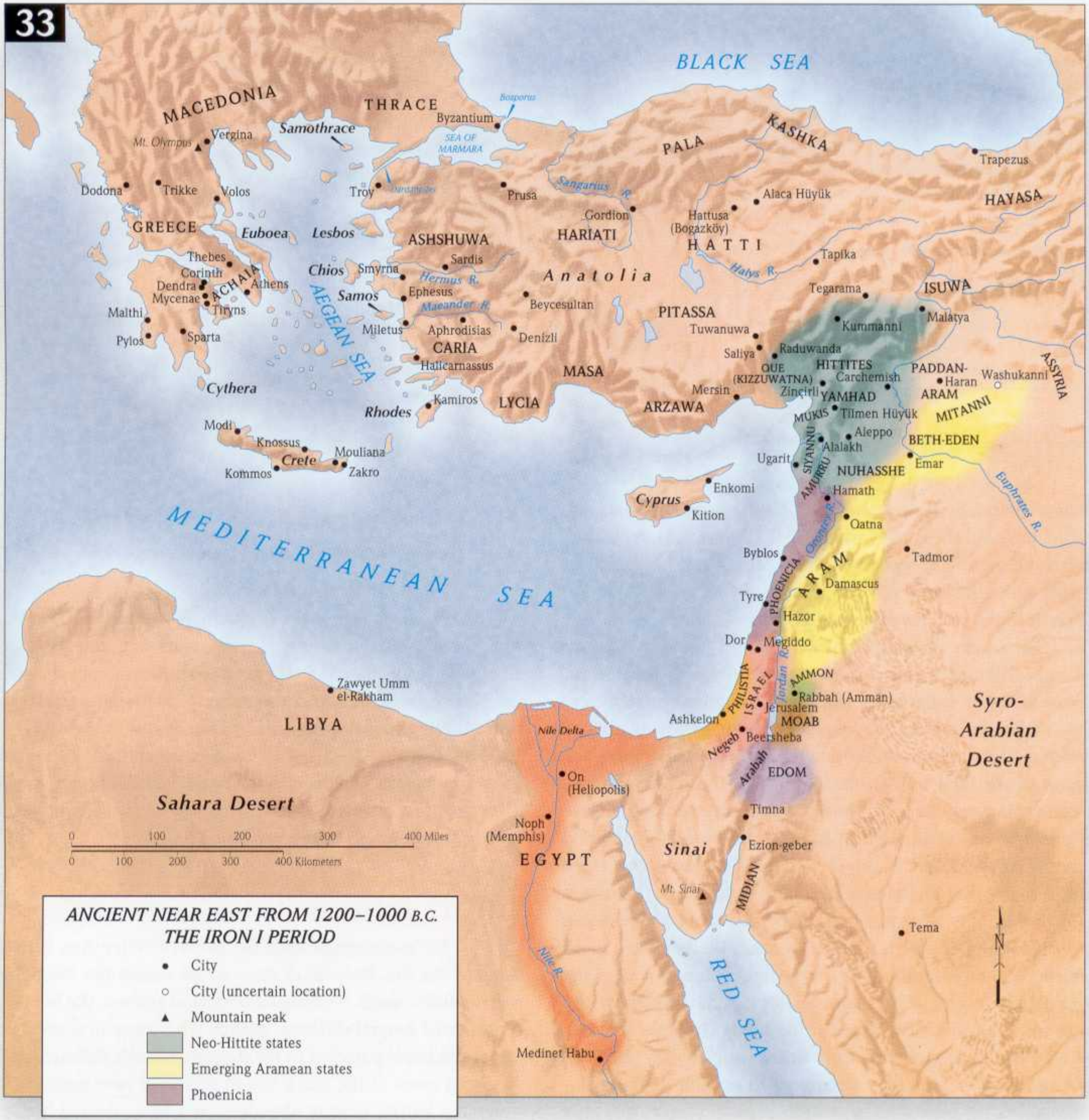
32



● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Possible routes from Kadesh-barnea to the Plains of Moab
Possible alternate route I
Possible alternate route II
Israelite battle missions
Sihon attacks
Og attacks
Battle
King's Highway
Other routes
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Carmel
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Sea of Galilee
BASHAN
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Yarmuk River
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Defeat of Og
36 E
GILEAD
River
Jordan
Shechem
T. Deir Alla
Jabbok River
Joppa
C A N A A N
Jazer
Plains of Moab
Rabbah
32 N
Jericho
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Jerusalem
Beth-jeshimoth
Beth-peor
Medeba
Mt. Nebo (Pisgah)
Almon-diblathaim
Defeat of Sihon
Death and burial of Moses
Balaam blessed Israel
MISHOR
Jahaz
Hebron
PHILISTIA
Dibon
Wilderness of Kedemoth
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
Kedemoth
Mattanah
Gerar
Ar
Arad
Beersheba
Hormah
Kir-hareseth
MOAB
Negeb
Zered River
Zoar
Iye-abarim
AMALEK
Tophel
Zalmonah
Tamar
Wilderness of Zin
Bozrah
Mt. Seir (Jebel Esh-Shera)
Mt. Hor ?
Arabah
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
Teman
The way to the Red Sea
The way to the Arabah
The way to the Wilderness of Moab
30 N
Timna
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba

Chapter 8

Conquest and Settlement

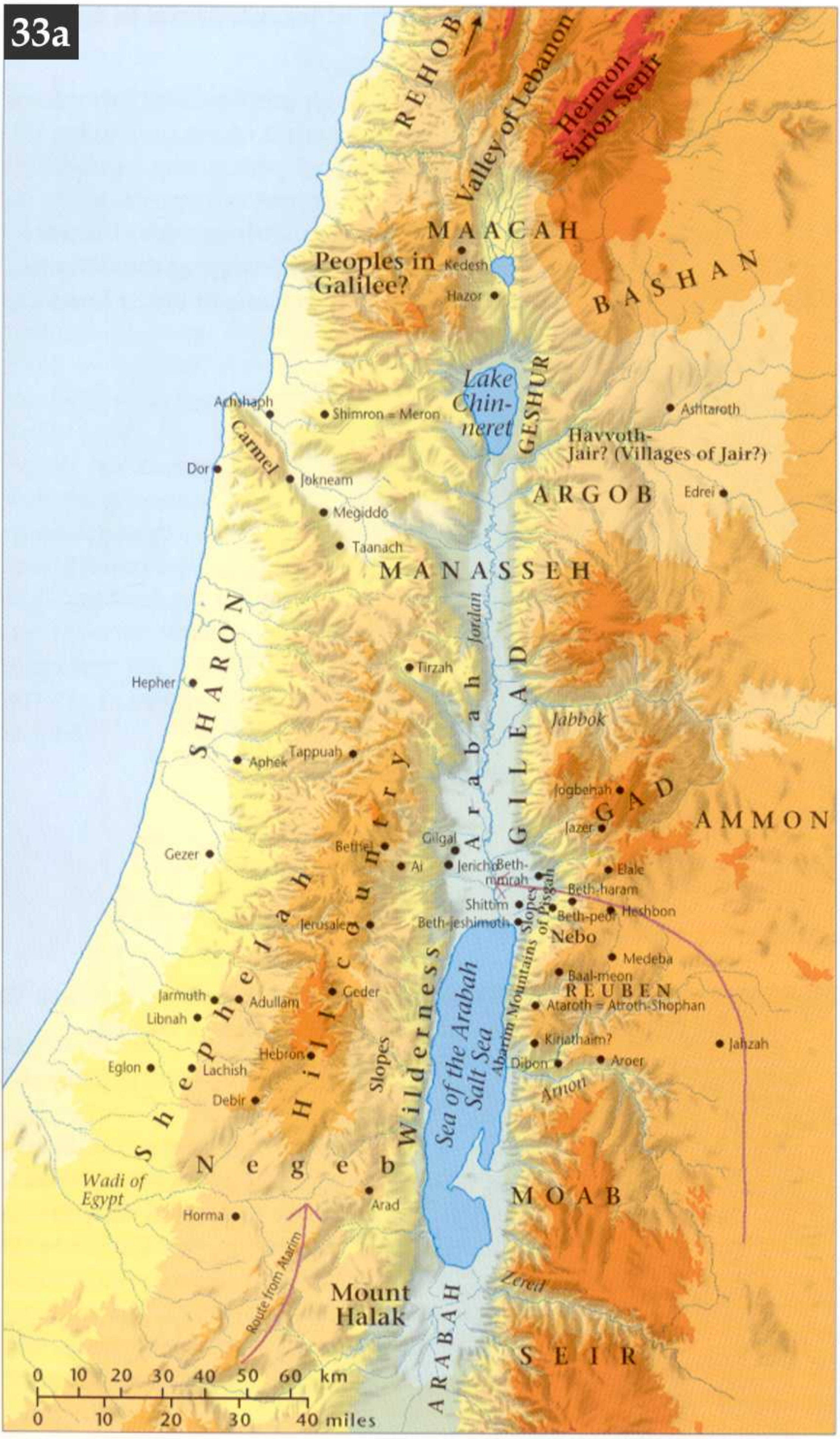


ANCIENT NEAR EAST FROM 1200–1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ▨ Neo-Hittite states
- ▨ Emerging Aramean states
- ▨ Phoenicia

BLACK SEA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Bosporus
Byzantium
Samothrace
SEA OF MARMARA
Mt. Olympus
Vergina
KASHKA
PALA
Trapezus
Dodona
Trikke
Volos
Troy
Dardanelles
Prusa
Sangarius R.
Alaca Hüyük
HAYASA
GREECE
Euboea
Lesbos
Gordion
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
HATTI
HARIATI
ASHSHUWA
Thebes
Corinth
Dendra
Mycenae
ACHAIA
Athens
Tiryns
Sardis
Chios
Smyrna
Hermus R.
Ephesus
Samos
AEGEAN SEA
Maeander R.
Anatolia
Halys R.
Tapika
Tegarama
ISUWA
Malthi
Pylos
Sparta
Miletus
Aphrodisias
Beycesultan
Denizli
PITASSA
Kummanni
Malatya
Tuwanuwa
CARIA
Halicarnassus
Saliya
Raduwanda
HITTITES
Carchemish
PADDAN-ARAM
Haran
Washukanni
ASSYRIA
QUE (KIZZUWATNA)
Zincirli
Cythera
MASA
Mersin
YAMHAD
Kamiros
Rhodes
LYCIA
ARZAWA
MUKIS
Tilmen Hüyük
MITANNI
Modi
Aleppo
Alalakh
BETH-EDEN
Knossus
Crete
Mouliana
Kommos
Zakro
Ugarit
SIYANNU
AMURRU
NUHASSHE
Emar
Euphrates R.
Enkomi
Hamath
Cyprus
Kition
Orontes R.
Qatna
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Byblos
Tadmor
ARAM
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
Dor
Megiddo
PHILISTIA
ISRAEL
Jordan R.
AMMON
Zawyet Umm el-Rakham
Rabbah (Amman)
Syro-Arabian Desert
LIBYA
Ashkelon
Jerusalem
MOAB
Nile Delta
Negeb
Beersheba
Arabah
EDOM
On (Heliopolis)
Sahara Desert
Timna
Noph (Memphis)
Sinai
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
MIDIAN
Mt. Sinai
Tema
N
Nile R.
RED SEA
Medinet Habu
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

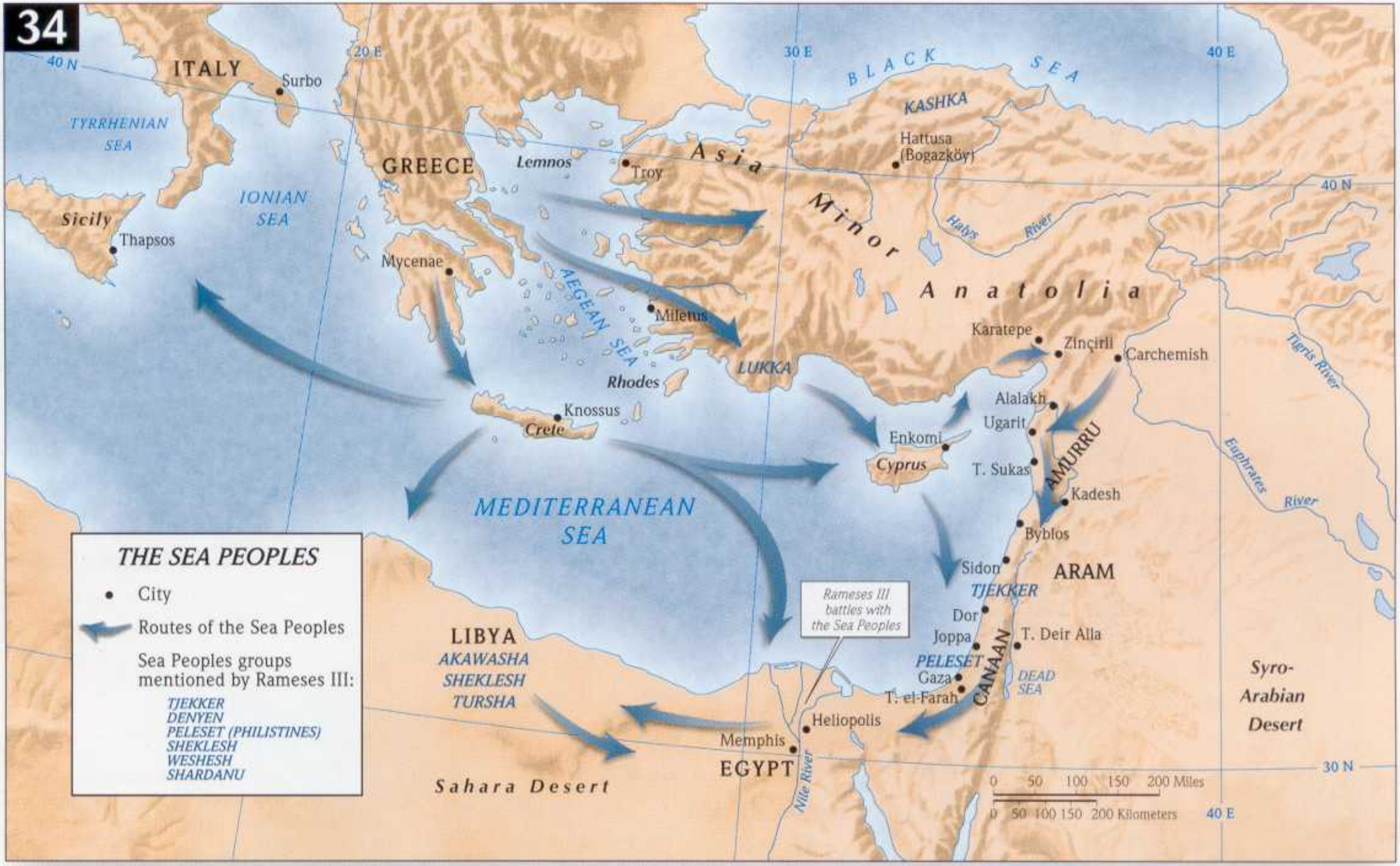
33a


REHOB
Valley of Lebanon
Hermon
Sirion Senir
MAACAH
Peoples in Galilee?
Kedesh
Hazor
BASHAN
Lake Chinneret
GESHUR
Achshaph
Shimron = Meron
Ashtaroth
Carmel
Havvoth-Jair? (Villages of Jair?)
Dor
Jokneam
ARGOB
Edrei
Megiddo
Taanach
MANASSEH
Jordan
SHARON
Tirzah
Arabah
GILEAD
Hepher
Jabbok
Aphek
Tappuah
Hill country
Jogbehah
GAD
AMMON
Jazer
Gezer
Bethel
Gilgal
Ai
Jericho
Beth-nimrah
Elale
Beth-haram
Shittim
Beth-peor
Heshbon
Jerusalem
Beth-jeshimoth
Slopes of Pisgah
Nebo
Shephelah
Wilderness
Medeba
Baal-meon
Jarmuth
Adullam
Geder
REUBEN
Libnah
Ataroth = Atroth-Shophan
Abarim Mountains
Kirjathaim?
Jahzah
Hebron
Slopes
Sea of the Arabah Salt Sea
Eglon
Lachish
Dibon
Aroer
Debir
Arnon
Negeb
Wadi of Egypt
Arad
MOAB
Horma
Route from Atarim
Mount Halak
Zered
ARABAH
SEIR
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Conquest of Canaan

Numbers 13–14; 21–32; Deuteronomy 2–3; Joshua 12
The map is based on three distinct traditions which were eventually combined in a single narrative. The mission of the spies in Numbers 13–14 reflects an immigration into Canaan from the south. The conquest of Transjordan is recounted in Numbers 21–32 and Deuteronomy 2–3. The conquest of Canaan is finally summarized in Joshua 12 by a list of conquered lands and cities. These three traditions account for all the territory of Palestine and the southern Transjordan later claimed by Israel.

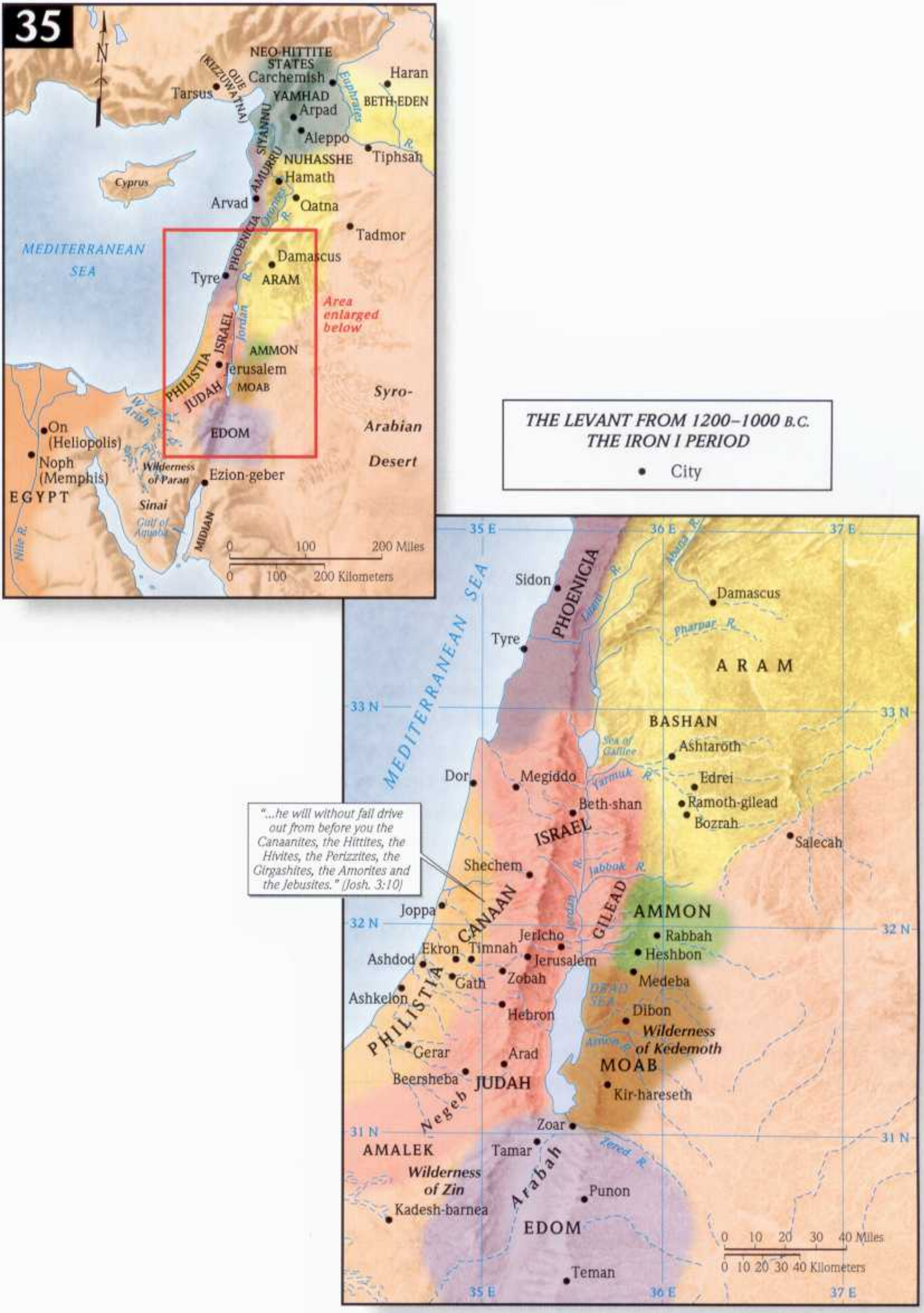
34



THE SEA PEOPLES

• City
Routes of the Sea Peoples
Sea Peoples groups mentioned by Rameses III:
TJEKKER
DENYEN
PELESET (PHILISTINES)
SHEKLESH
WESHESH
SHARDANU
40 N
20 E
30 E
40 E
30 N
ITALY
Surbo
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
Sicily
Thapsos
GREECE
Lemnos
Troy
Mycenae
AEGEAN SEA
Miletus
Rhodes
Knossus
Crete
BLACK SEA
KASHKA
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
Asia Minor
Anatolia
Halys River
LUKKA
Karatepe
Zinçirli
Carchemish
Tigris River
Alalakh
Ugarit
Enkomi
Cyprus
T. Sukas
AMURRU
Kadesh
Euphrates River
Byblos
Sidon
ARAM
TJEKKER
Dor
Joppa
T. Deir Alla
PELESET
CANAAN
Gaza
T. el-Farah
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Rameses III battles with the Sea Peoples
LIBYA
AKAWASHA
SHEKLESH
TURSHA
Heliopolis
Memphis
EGYPT
Nile River
Sahara Desert
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

35



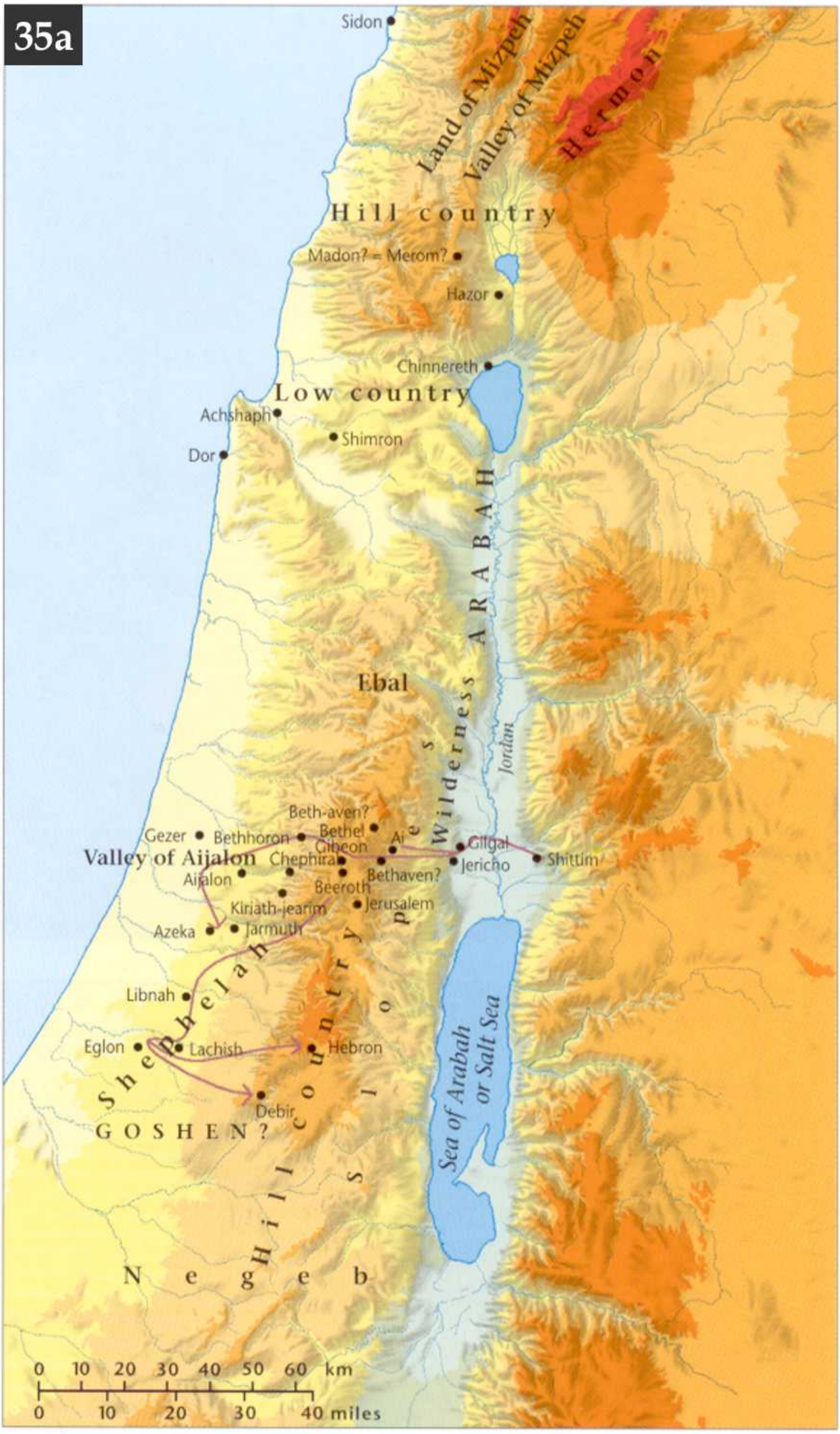
THE LEVANT FROM 1200–1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD

• City

"...he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, the Girgashites, the Amorites and the Jebusites." (Josh. 3:10)

N
NEO-HITTITE STATES
Carchemish
Haran
QUE (KIZZUWATNA)
Tarsus
YAMHAD
Arpad
BETH-EDEN
Euphrates
Aleppo
SIYANNU
AMURRU
NUHASSHE
Tiphsah
R.
Cyprus
Hamath
Arvad
Qatna
Orontes R.
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Tyre
ARAM
Area enlarged below
ISRAEL
Jordan R.
AMMON
PHILISTIA
Jerusalem
JUDAH
MOAB
Syro-Arabian Desert
Wadi el-Arish
On (Heliopolis)
EDOM
Noph (Memphis)
Wilderness of Paran
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Sinai
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
Nile R.
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
37 E
Abana R.
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Litani R.
Damascus
Pharpar R.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
ARAM
33 N
BASHAN
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Dor
Megiddo
Yarmuk R.
Edrei
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Bozrah
ISRAEL
Salecah
Shechem
Jabbok R.
Jordan R.
GILEAD
AMMON
Joppa
CANAAN
32 N
Jericho
Rabbah
Ekron
Timnah
Heshbon
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Gath
Zobah
Medeba
DEAD SEA
Ashkelon
Hebron
Dibon
PHILISTIA
Wilderness of Kedemoth
Arnon R.
Gerar
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
JUDAH
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zoar
31 N
AMALEK
Tamar
Zered R.
Wilderness of Zin
Arabah
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Teman

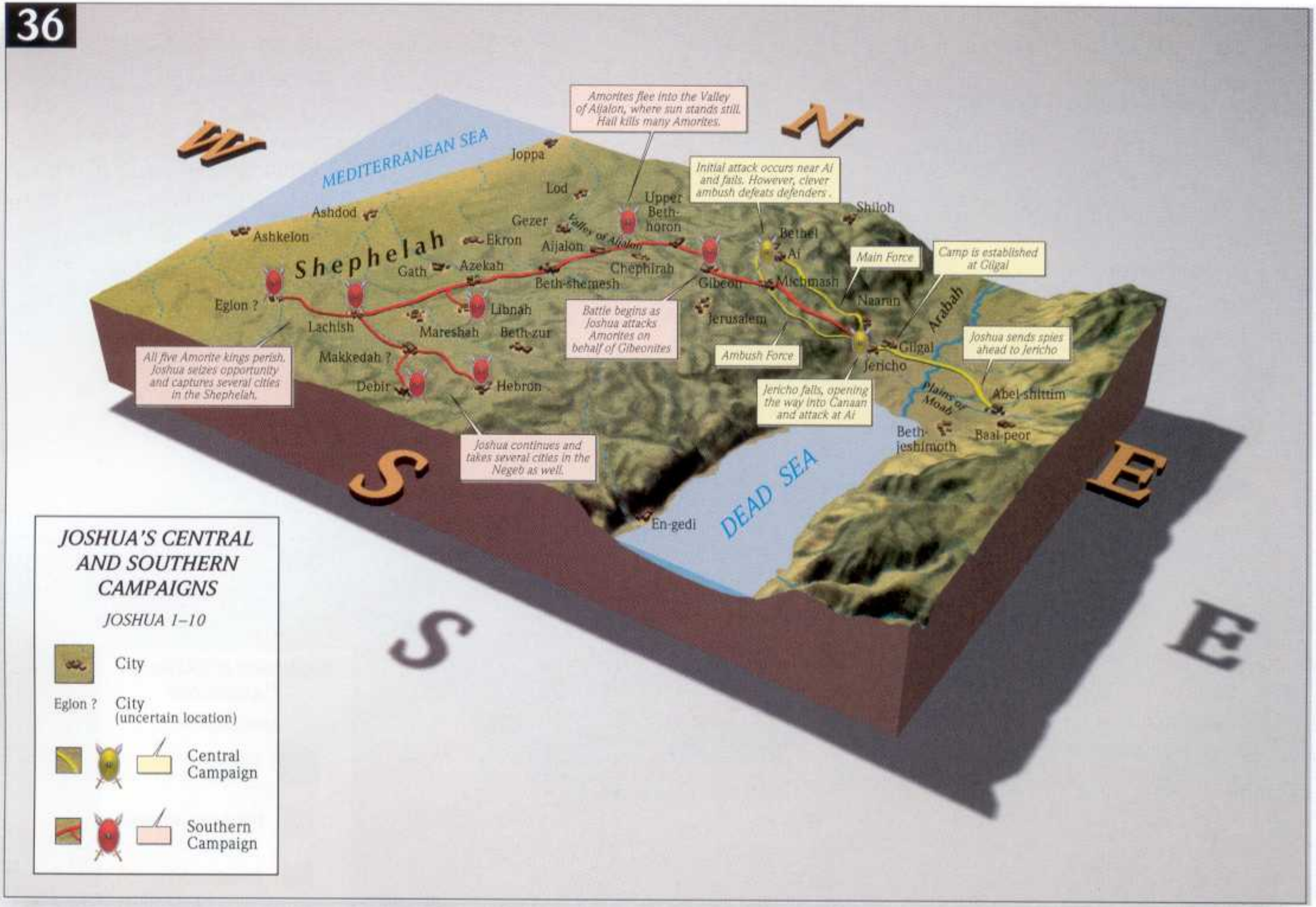
35a


Sidon
Land of Mizpeh
Valley of Mizpeh
Hermon
Hill country
Madon? = Merom?
Hazor
Chinnereth
Low country
Achshaph
Shimron
Dor
ARABAH
Ebal
Wilderness
Jordan
Beth-aven?
Bethel
Ai
Gilgal
Shittim
Gezer
Bethhoron
Gibeon
Valley of Aijalon
Chephirah
Jericho
Aijalon
Bethaven?
Beeroth
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Azeka
Jarmuth
Slopes
Libnah
Shephelah
Hill country
Eglon
Lachish
Hebron
Sea of Arabah or Salt Sea
Debir
GOSHEN?
Negeb
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Conquest by Joshua

Joshua 2.1–11.15

The account of Joshua's conquest deals with only two areas in the promised land. The first campaign was in the south, concentrating primarily in the area later occupied by the tribe of Benjamin, and with the Israelites' base camp at Gilgal near the Jordan (Joshua 2–10). The second campaign was the conquest of Galilee at the battle of Merom Waters and the capture of Hazor, the chief city of the region (Joshua 11.1-15). No mention is made of the central hill country (cf. the lists in Joshua 13–19 .



JOSHUA'S CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS

JOSHUA 1–10

Amorites flee into the Valley of Aijalon, where sun stands still. Hail kills many Amorites.

Initial attack occurs near Ai and fails. However, clever ambush defeats defenders.

Main Force

Camp is established at Gilgal

Joshua sends spies ahead to Jericho

Jericho falls, opening the way into Canaan and attack at Ai

Ambush Force

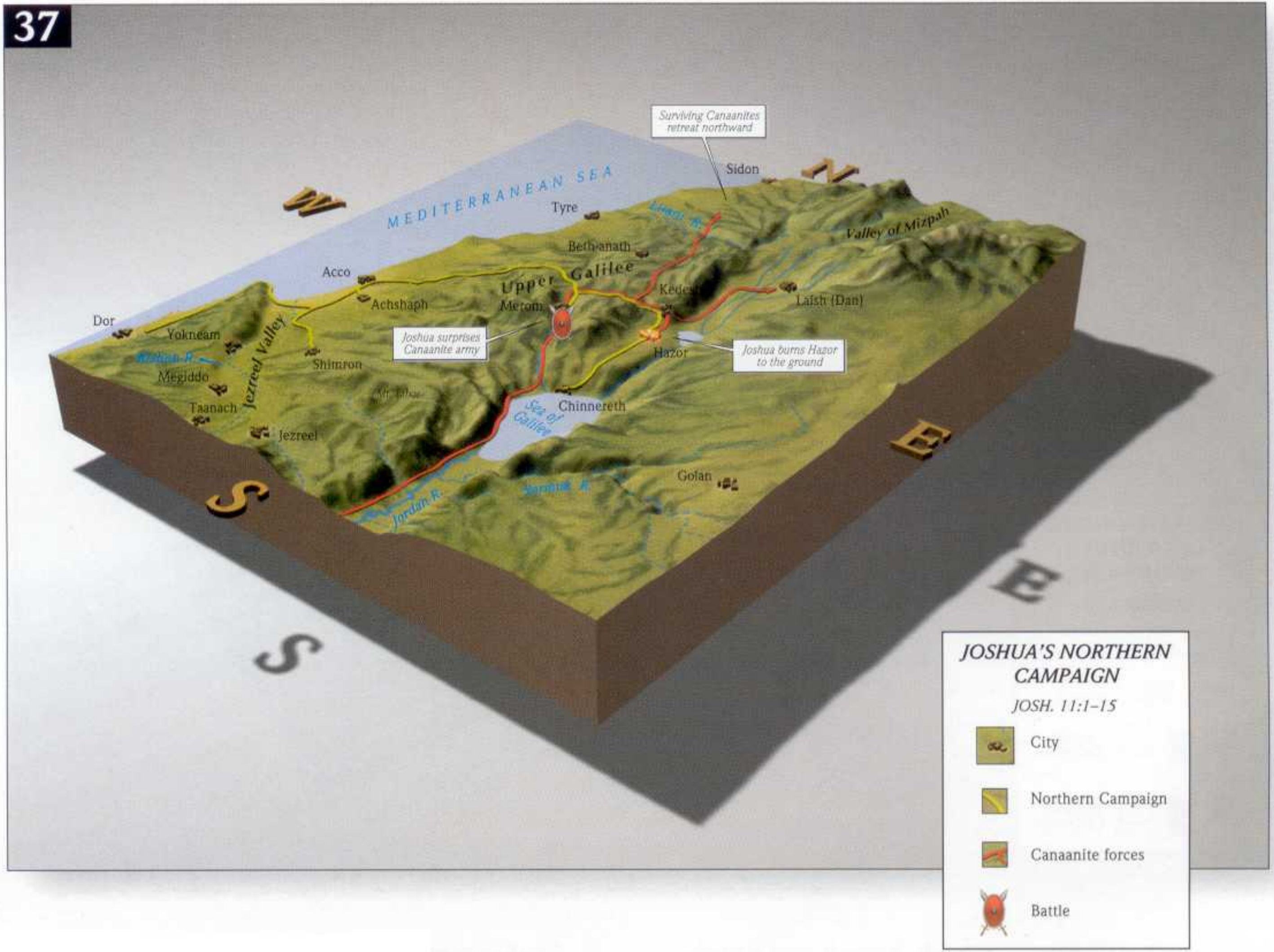
Battle begins as Joshua attacks Amorites on behalf of Gibeonites

All five Amorite kings perish. Joshua seizes opportunity and captures several cities in the Shephelah.

Joshua continues and takes several cities in the Negeb as well.

W
N
S
E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Joppa
Lod
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gezer
Upper Beth-horon
Shiloh
Bethel
Ai
Ekron
Aijalon
Valley of Aijalon
Shephelah
Gath
Azekah
Chephirah
Beth-shemesh
Gibeon
Michmash
Naaran
Arabah
Eglon ?
Lachish
Libnah
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Jerusalem
Gilgal
Jericho
Makkedah ?
Debir
Hebron
Abel-shittim
Plains of Moab
Beth-jeshimoth
Baal-peor
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
City
Eglon ?
City (uncertain location)
Central Campaign
Southern Campaign

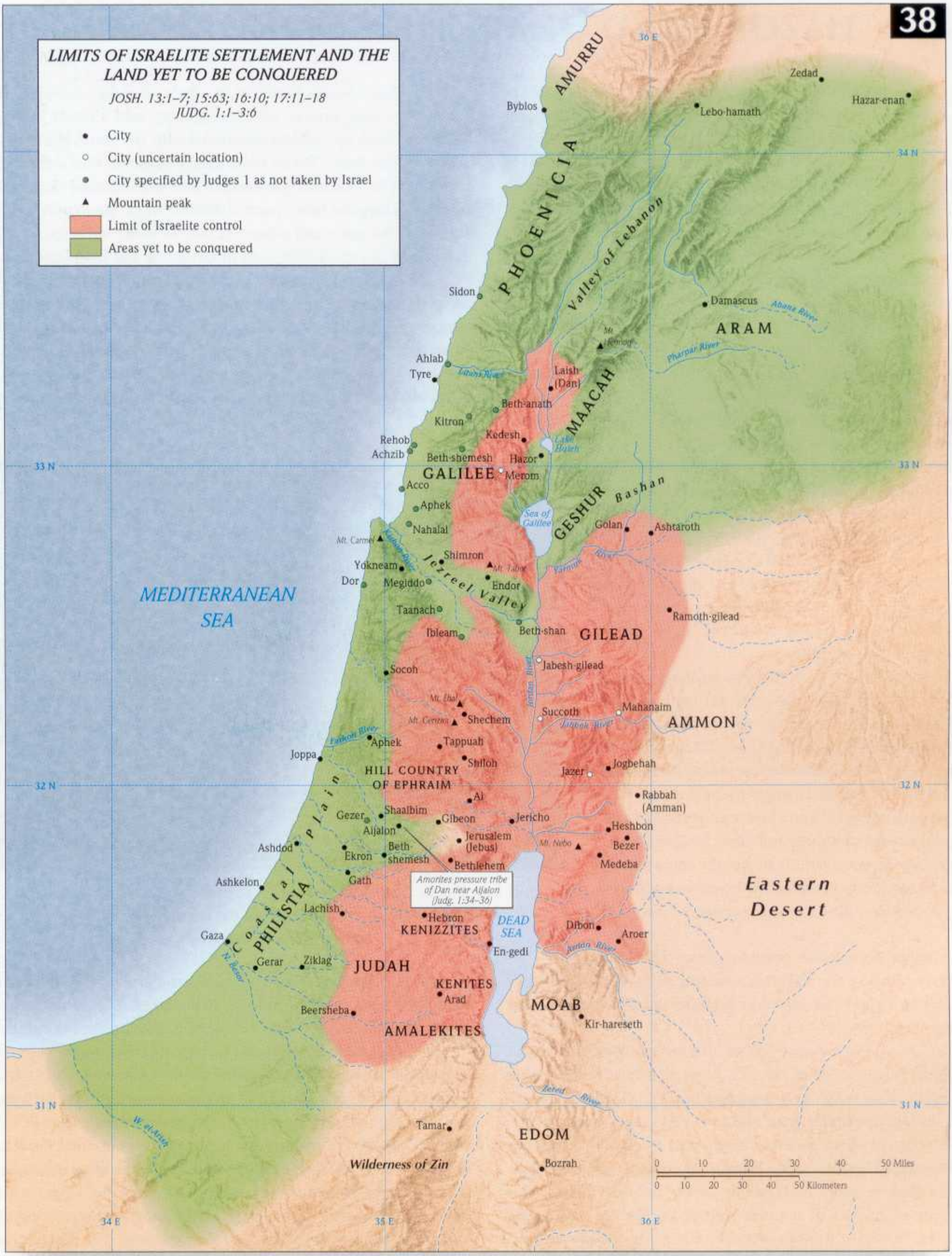
37


W
N
E
S
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Surviving Canaanites retreat northward
Sidon
Tyre
Valley of Mizpah
Beth-anath
Upper Galilee
Acco
Kedesh
Laish (Dan)
Achshaph
Merom
Dor
Yokneam
Jezreel Valley
Joshua surprises Canaanite army
Shimron
Hazor
Joshua burns Hazor to the ground
Megiddo
Taanach
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
Jezreel
Golan
Jordan R.
City
Northern Campaign
Canaanite forces
Battle

JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

JOSH. 11:1–15

38



LIMITS OF ISRAELITE SETTLEMENT AND THE LAND YET TO BE CONQUERED

JOSH. 13:1–7; 15:63; 16:10; 17:11–18
JUDG. 1:1–3:6

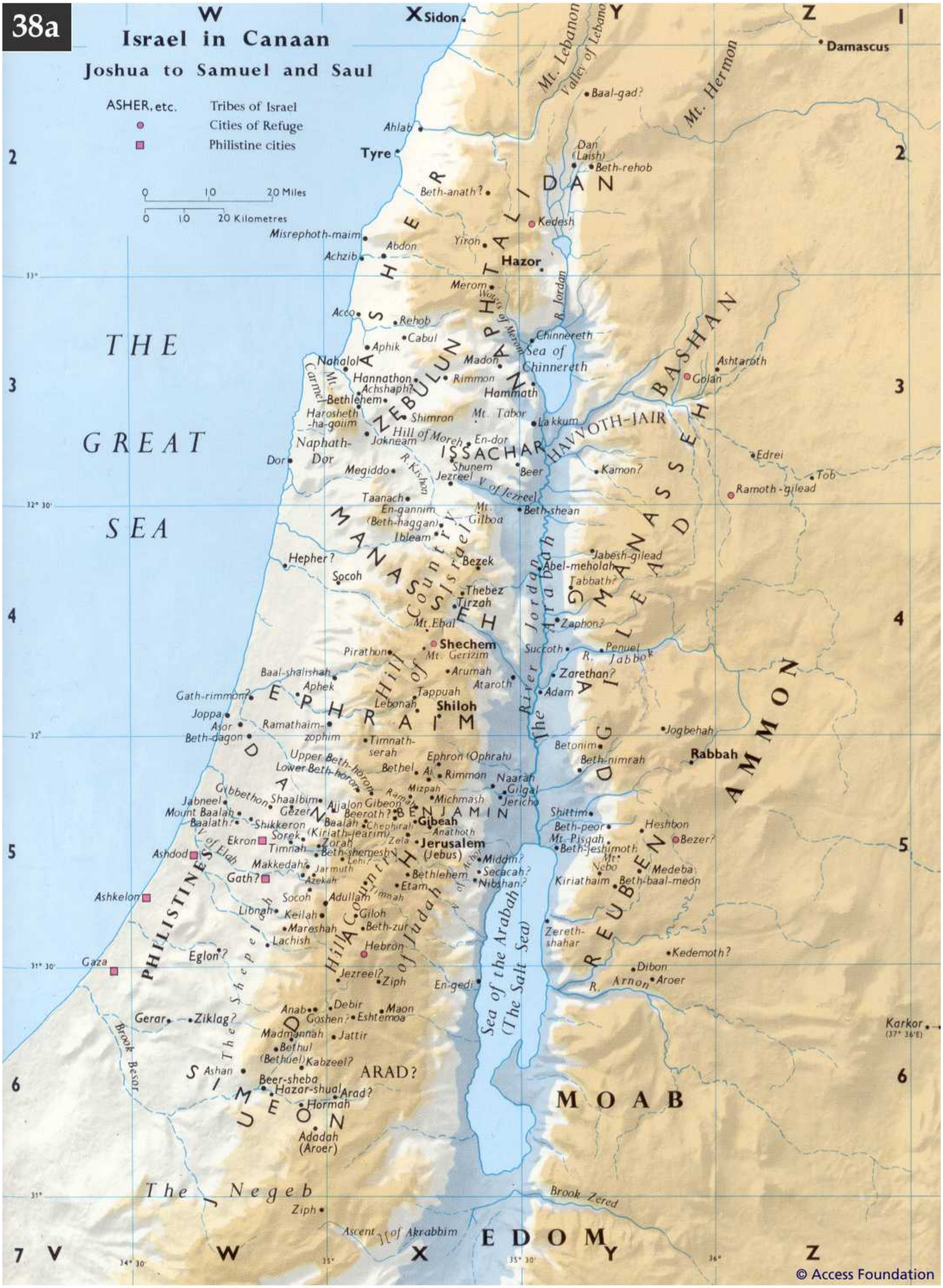
- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ● City specified by Judges 1 as not taken by Israel
- ▲ Mountain peak
- 🟥 Limit of Israelite control
- 🟩 Areas yet to be conquered

AMURRU
Byblos
Zedad
Hazar-enan
Lebo-hamath
34 N
36 E
PHOENICIA
Valley of Lebanon
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Ahlab
Tyre
Litani River
Laish (Dan)
MAACAH
Beth-anath
Kitron
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Rehob
Achzib
Beth-shemesh
Hazor
33 N
GALILEE
Merom
Acco
Aphek
GESHUR
Bashan
Sea of Galilee
Nahalal
Golan
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
Shimron
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Yokneam
Jezreel Valley
Dor
Megiddo
Endor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Taanach
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Beth-shan
GILEAD
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Jordan River
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Succoth
Mahanaim
Jabbok River
AMMON
Yarkon River
Aphek
Tappuah
Joppa
Shiloh
Jazer
Jogbehah
HILL COUNTRY OF EPHRAIM
32 N
Rabbah (Amman)
Ai
Gezer
Shaalbim
Gibeon
Jericho
Aijalon
Heshbon
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem (Jebus)
Mt. Nebo
Bezer
Ekron
Bethlehem
Medeba
Gath
Ashkelon
Amorites pressure tribe of Dan near Aijalon (Judg. 1:34–36)
Eastern Desert
PHILISTIA
Coastal Plain
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
KENIZZITES
Aroer
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon River
Gerar
Ziklag
JUDAH
N. Besor
KENITES
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
AMALEKITES
Zered River
31 N
W. el-Arish
Tamar
EDOM
Wilderness of Zin
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E

38a

Israel in Canaan

Joshua to Samuel and Saul


ASHER, etc. Tribes of Israel
Cities of Refuge
Philistine cities
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
V
2
3
4
5
6
7
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
THE GREAT SEA
Sidon
Mt. Lebanon
Valley of Lebanon
Damascus
Baal-gad?
Mt. Hermon
Ahlab
Tyre
Dan (Laish)
Beth-rehob
DAN
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Beth-anath?
Kedesh
Misrephoth-maim
Abdon
Yiron
Achzib
Hazor
Merom
Waters of Merom
R. Jordan
Acco
Rehob
Cabul
Aphik
Chinnereth
Sea of Chinnereth
BASHAN
Ashtaroth
Golan
Nahalol
Mt. Carmel
ZEBULUN
Madon
Rimmon
Hannathon
Achshaph?
Hammath
Bethlehem
Harosheth-ha-goiim
Shimron
Mt. Tabor
Lakkum
HAVVOTH-JAIR
Naphath-Dor
Jokneam
Hill of Moreh
En-dor
ISSACHAR
Edrei
Dor
Megiddo
R. Kishon
Shunem
Beer
Kamon?
Tob
Jezreel
V. of Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
MANASSEH
Taanach
En-gannim (Beth-haggan)
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shean
Ibleam
Hill Country of Israel
Jabesh-gilead
Hepher?
Bezek
Abel-meholah
GILEAD
Socoh
Thebez
Tabbath?
Tirzah
The Arabah
River Jordan
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon?
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Pirathon
Succoth
Penuel
R. Jabbok
Arumah
Baal-shalishah
Aphek
Zarethan?
Ataroth
Hill Country of Ephraim
Adam
Gath-rimmon?
Tappuah
Lebonah
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
AMMON
Joppa
Asor
Ramathaim-zophim
Beth-dagon
Timnath-serah
Jogbehah
DAN
GAD
Betonim
Upper Beth-horon
Ephron (Ophrah)
Lower Beth-horon
Beth-nimrah
Rabbah
Bethel
Ai
Rimmon
Naarah
Gibbethon
Ramah
Mizpah
Gilgal
Jabneel
Shaalbim
Aijalon
Gibeon
Michmash
Jericho
Mount Baalah
Gezer
Beeroth?
BENJAMIN
Shittim
Baalath?
Shikkeron
Baalah
Chephirah
Gibeah
Beth-peor
Heshbon
Sorek
(Kiriath-jearim)
Anathoth
Mt. Pisgah
Ekron
Zorah
Zela
Jerusalem (Jebus)
Bezer?
Ashdod
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
Beth-jeshimoth
V. of Elah
Lehi?
Middin?
Mt. Nebo
Makkedah?
Jarmuth
Bethlehem
Secacah?
Medeba
Gath?
Azekah
Etam
Nibshan?
Kiriathaim
Beth-baal-meon
Ashkelon
Socoh
Adullam
Timnah
REUBEN
PHILISTINES
Libnah
Keilah
Giloh
Hill Country of Judah
JUDAH
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Zereth-shahar
Lachish
The Shephelah
Hebron
Kedemoth?
Eglon?
Sea of the Arabah (The Salt Sea)
Dibon
Gaza
Jezreel?
Ziph
En-gedi
R. Arnon
Aroer
Anab
Debir
Maon
Gerar
Ziklag?
Goshen?
Eshtemoa
Karkor (37° 36'E)
Brook Besor
Madmannah
Jattir
Bethul (Bethuel)
Kabzeel?
ARAD?
SIMEON
Ashan
Beer-sheba
Hazar-shual
Arad?
Hormah
MOAB
Adadah (Aroer)
The Negeb
Brook Zered
Ziph
Ascent of Akrabbim
EDOM

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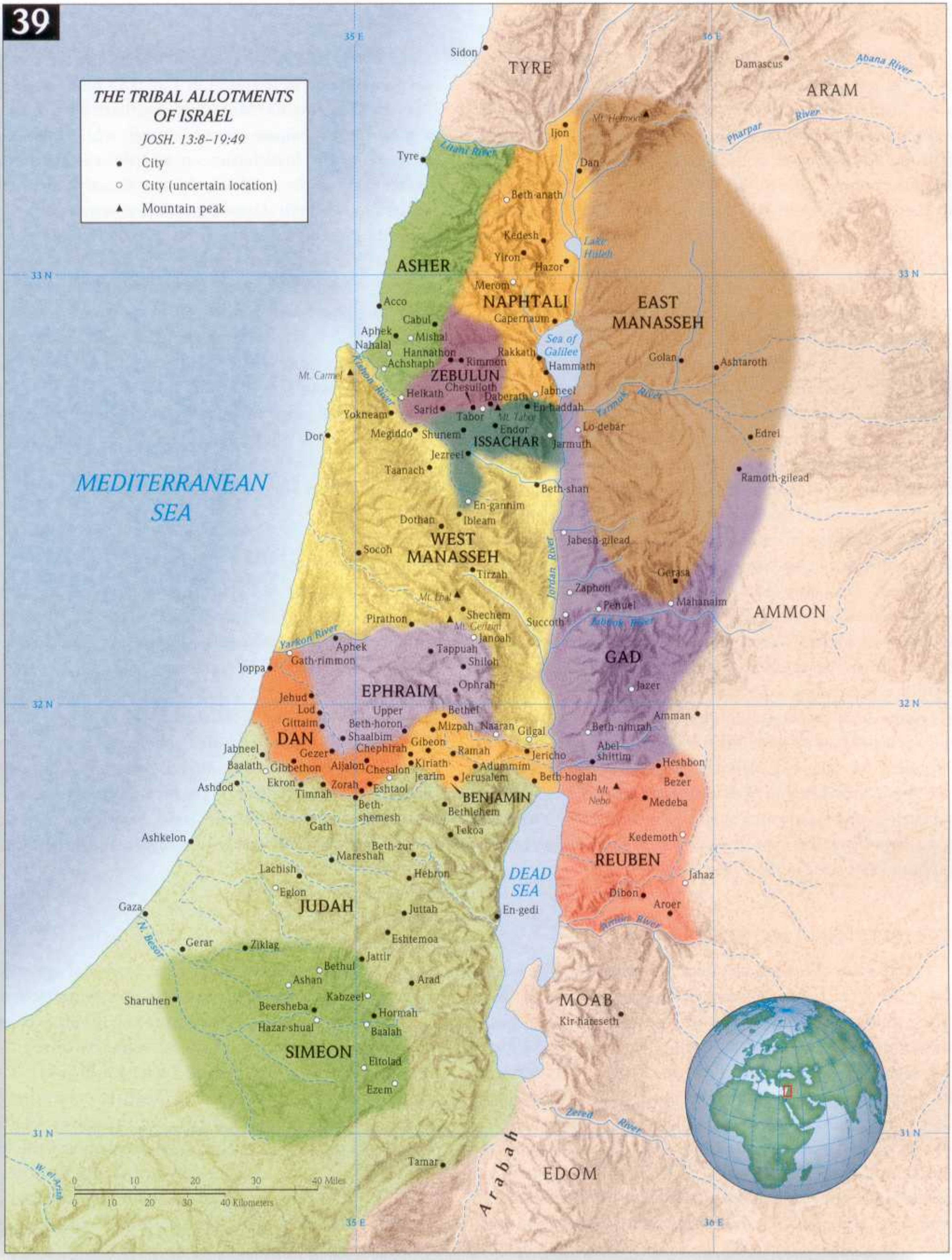
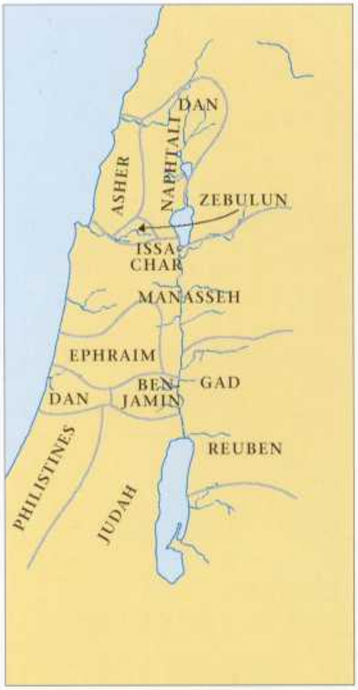


THE TRIBAL ALLOTMENTS OF ISRAEL

JOSH. 13:8–19:49

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
TYRE
Damascus
Abana River
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Ijon
Pharpar
River
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
Beth-anath
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Yiron
Hazor
ASHER
Merom
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
Acco
Capernaum
Cabul
Aphek
Mishal
Sea of Galilee
Nahalal
Hannathon
Rimmon
Rakkath
Golan
Ashtaroth
Achshaph
Hammath
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
ZEBULUN
Chesulloth
Jabneel
Helkath
Daberath
Yarmuk River
Sarid
En-haddah
Yokneam
Tabor
Mt. Tabor
Lo-debar
Edrei
Endor
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
ISSACHAR
Jarmuth
Jezreel
Taanach
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beth-shan
En-gannim
Dothan
Ibleam
WEST MANASSEH
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Jordan River
Tirzah
Gerasa
Zaphon
Mt. Ebal
Penuel
Mahanaim
AMMON
Pirathon
Shechem
Succoth
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Janoah
Aphek
Tappuah
GAD
Gath-rimmon
Shiloh
Joppa
Jazer
EPHRAIM
Ophrah
Jehud
Lod
Upper Beth-horon
Bethel
Amman
Gittaim
Mizpah
Naaran
Gilgal
Beth-nimrah
DAN
Shaalbim
Jabneel
Gezer
Chephirah
Gibeon
Ramah
Jericho
Abel-shittim
Baalath
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Chesalon
Kiriath-jearim
Adummim
Heshbon
Ekron
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Beth-hoglah
Bezer
Ashdod
Timnah
BENJAMIN
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Gath
Tekoa
Ashkelon
Kedemoth
Beth-zur
REUBEN
Mareshah
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
Eglon
Dibon
Aroer
Gaza
JUDAH
Juttah
En-gedi
Arnon River
N. Besor
Eshtemoa
Gerar
Ziklag
Jattir
Bethul
Ashan
Arad
MOAB
Sharuhen
Kabzeel
Beersheba
Hormah
Kir-hareseth
Hazar-shual
Baalah
SIMEON
Eltolad
Ezem
Zered River
Tamar
Arabah
EDOM
W. el-Arish
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

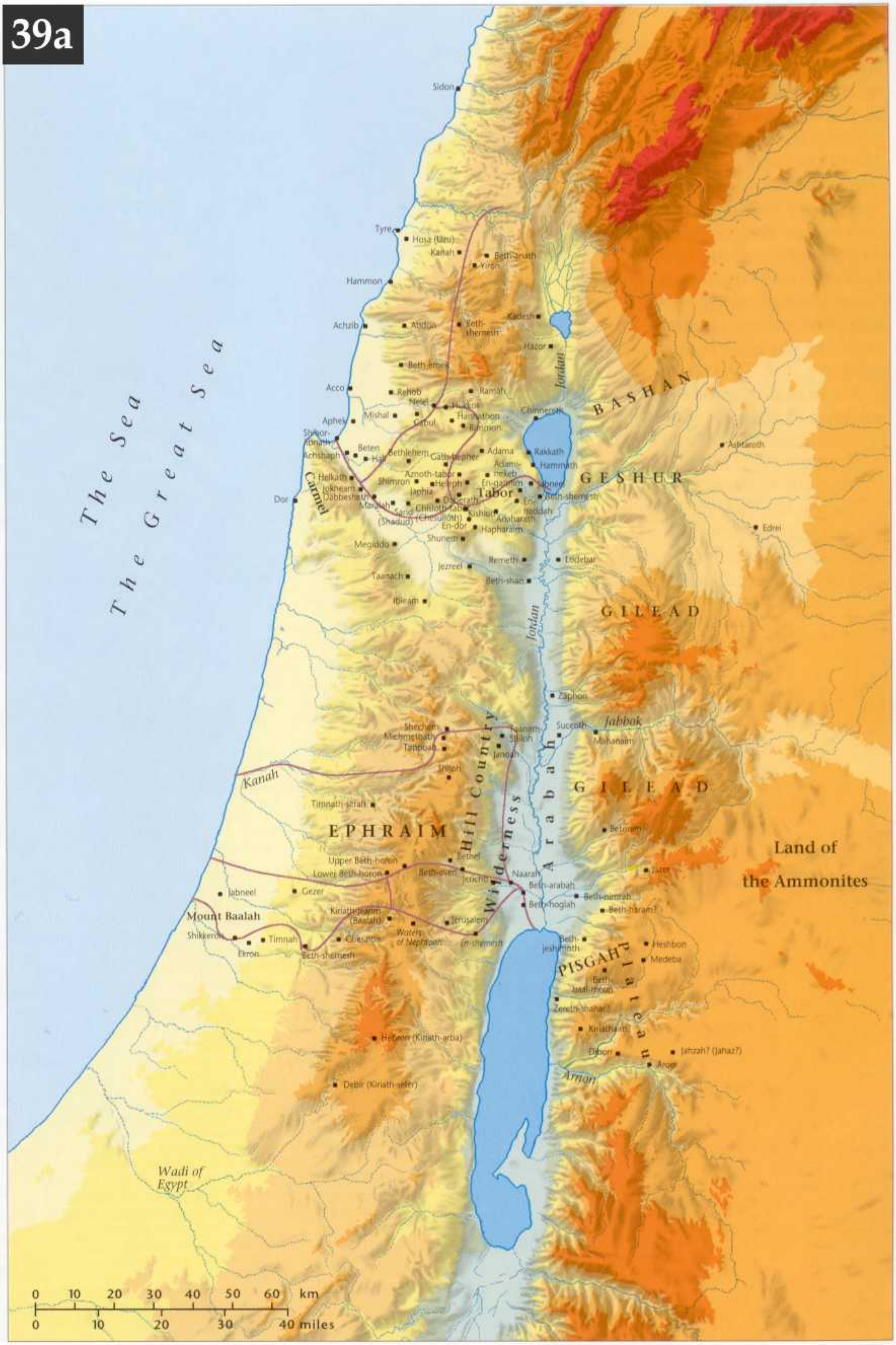

DAN
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSA-
CHAR
MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
BEN-
JAMIN
GAD
DAN
REUBEN
PHILISTINES
JUDAH

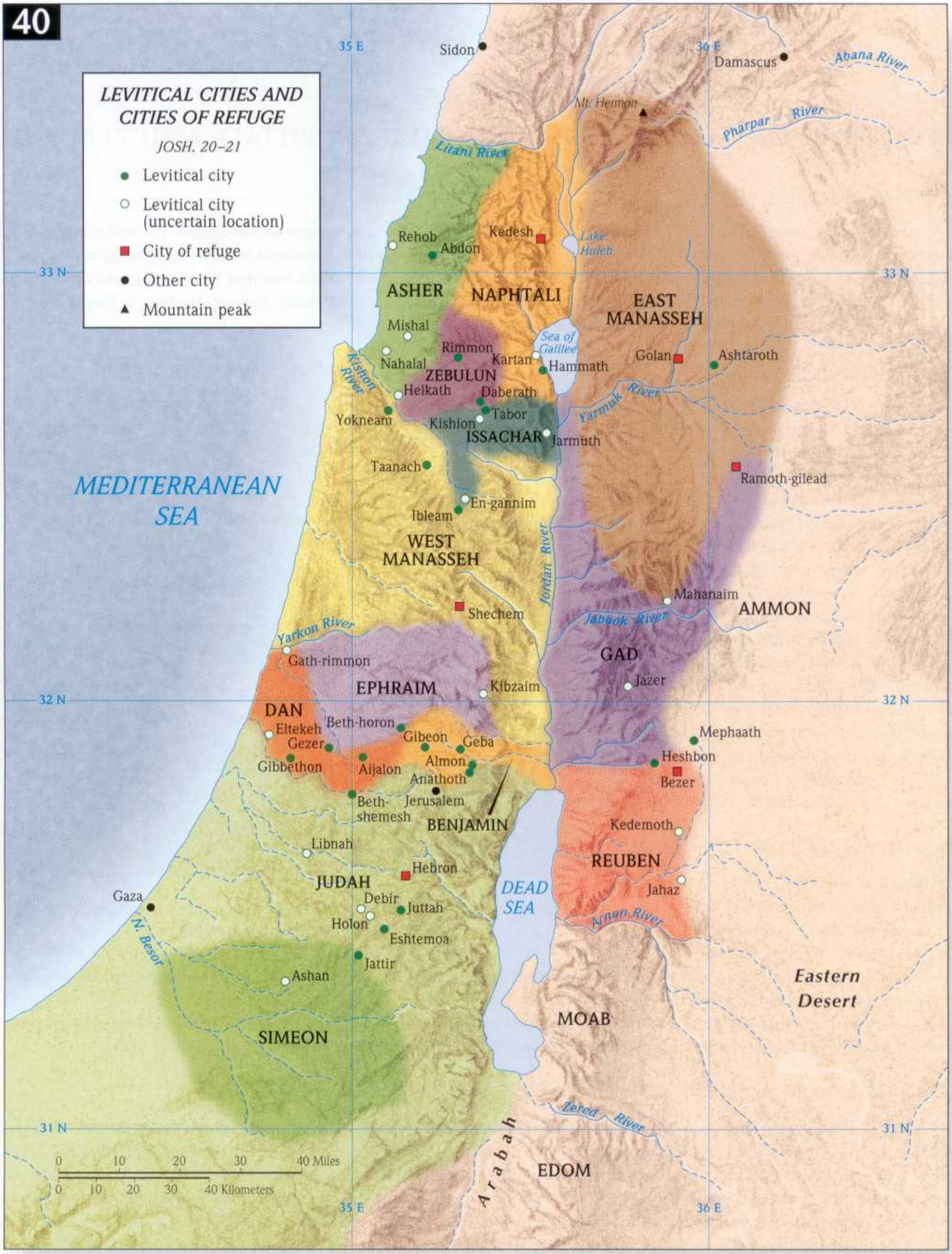
The Division of the Land

Joshua 13–19.
Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28; 19.40-46

After Joshua's conquest, the land was divided among the tribes of Israel. The lists in Joshua 13–19 contain diverse elements. Some describe boundaries while others are lists of cities. Dating the lists is difficult because they reflect different periods in the history of Israel. One of the lists (Joshua 15.20-62, the cities of Judah) is generally assigned to the reign of King Josiah. The final composition of Joshua 13–19 was evidently during the Hasmonean period, reflecting their territorial claims.

39a


Sidon
Tyre
Hosa (Usu)
Kanah
Beth-anath
Yiron
Hammon
Achzib
Abdon
Beth-shemesh
Kadesh
Hazor
Jordan
Beth-emek
Acco
Rehob
Ramah
Neiel
Hukkok
Aphek
Mishal
Cabul
Hannathon
Rimmon
Chinnereth
BASHAN
Shihor-libnath
Achshaph
Beten
Hali
Bethlehem
Gath-hepher
Adama
Rakkath
Hammath
Adami-nekeb
Azhoth-tabor
Helkath
Jokneam
Dabbesheth
Shimron
Heleph
En-gannim
Japhia
Jabneel
Tabor
Daberath
Beth-shemesh
Maralah
Sarid
(Shadud)
Chisloth-tabor
(Chesulloth)
Kishion
Anaharath
En-haddah
En-dor
Hapharaim
Ashtaroth
GESHUR
Dor
Carmel
The Sea
The Great Sea
Shunem
Megiddo
Remeth
Lodebar
Edrei
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-shan
Ibleam
Jordan
GILEAD
Zaphon
Shechem
Michmethath
Tappuah
Taanath-Shiloh
Janoah
Succoth
Jabbok
Mahanaim
Kanah
Shiloh
Hill Country
Wilderness
Arabah
GILEAD
Timnath-serah
EPHRAIM
Betonim
Land of
the Ammonites
Upper Beth-horon
Lower Beth-horon
Bethel
Beth-aven
Jericho
Naarah
Beth-arabah
Jazer
Jabneel
Gezer
Beth-nimrah
Beth-hoglah
Beth-haram?
Mount Baalah
Kiriath-jearim
(Baalah)
Jerusalem
Waters
of Nephtoah
En-shemesh
Shikkeron
Ekron
Timnah
Chesalon
Beth-shemesh
Beth-
jeshimoth
Heshbon
Medeba
PISGAH
Plateau
Beth-
baal-meon
Zereth-shahar?
Kiriathaim
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Dibon
Jahzah? (Jahaz?)
Aroer
Arnon
Debir (Kiriath-sefer)
Wadi of
Egypt
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles



LEVITICAL CITIES AND CITIES OF REFUGE

JOSH. 20–21

● Levitical city
○ Levitical city (uncertain location)
■ City of refuge
● Other city
▲ Mountain peak
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Litani River
Lake Huleh
Rehob
Abdon
Kedesh
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
Mishal
Nahalal
Rimmon
Kartan
Sea of Galilee
Hammath
Golan
Ashtaroth
Kishon River
ZEBULUN
Helkath
Daberath
Yarmuk River
Yokneam
Tabor
Kishion
ISSACHAR
Jarmuth
Taanach
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
En-gannim
Ibleam
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Mahanaim
AMMON
Shechem
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Gath-rimmon
GAD
EPHRAIM
Kibzaim
Jazer
DAN
Eltekeh
Beth-horon
Gezer
Gibeon
Geba
Mephaath
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Almon
Heshbon
Anathoth
Bezer
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
BENJAMIN
Kedemoth
Libnah
REUBEN
Hebron
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
Gaza
Debir
Juttah
Holon
Arnon River
N. Besor
Eshtemoa
Jattir
Eastern Desert
Ashan
MOAB
SIMEON
Zered River
Arabah
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

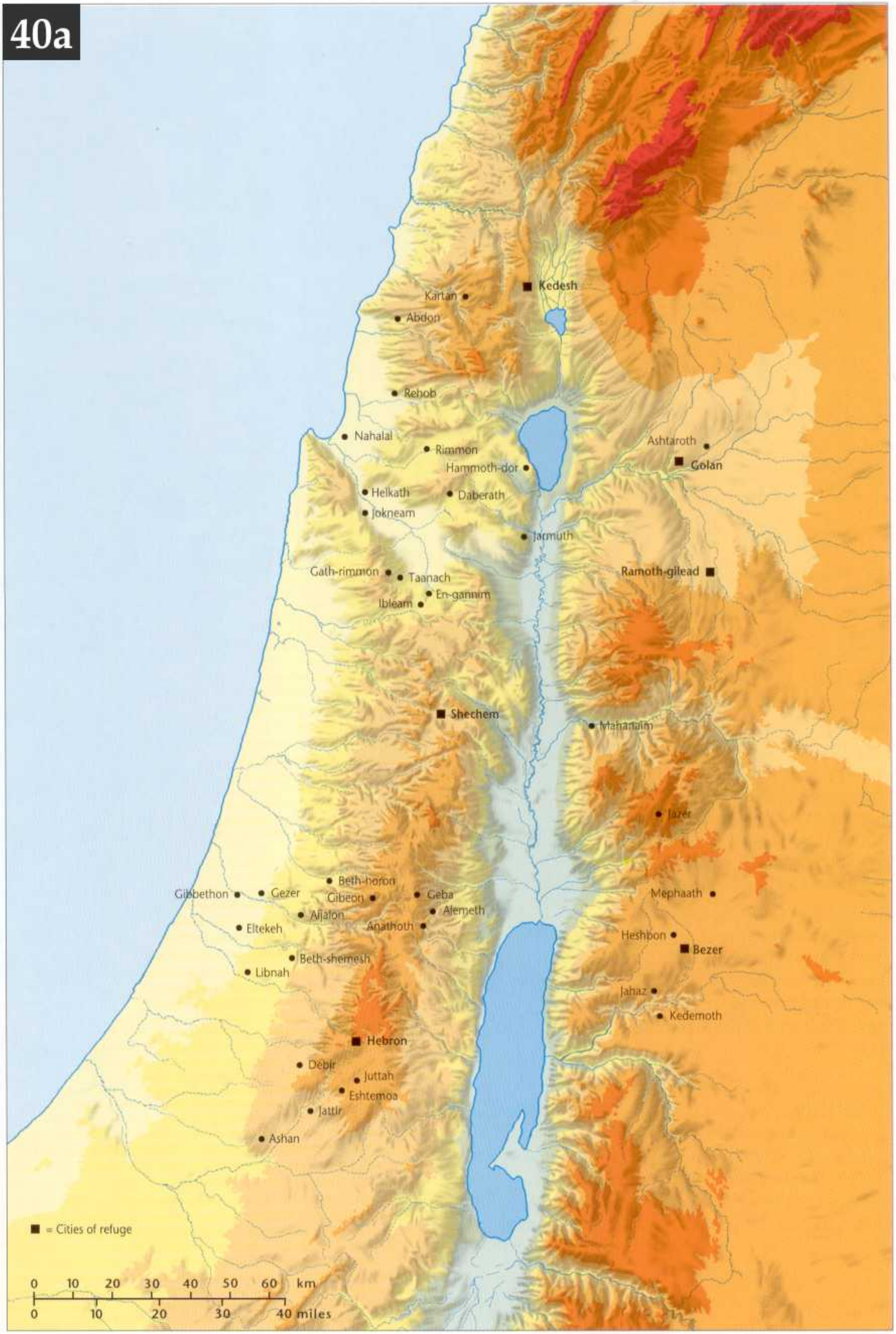
The Levitical Cities

Joshua 21; 1 Chronicles 6.39-66 (Vulgate 6.54-81)

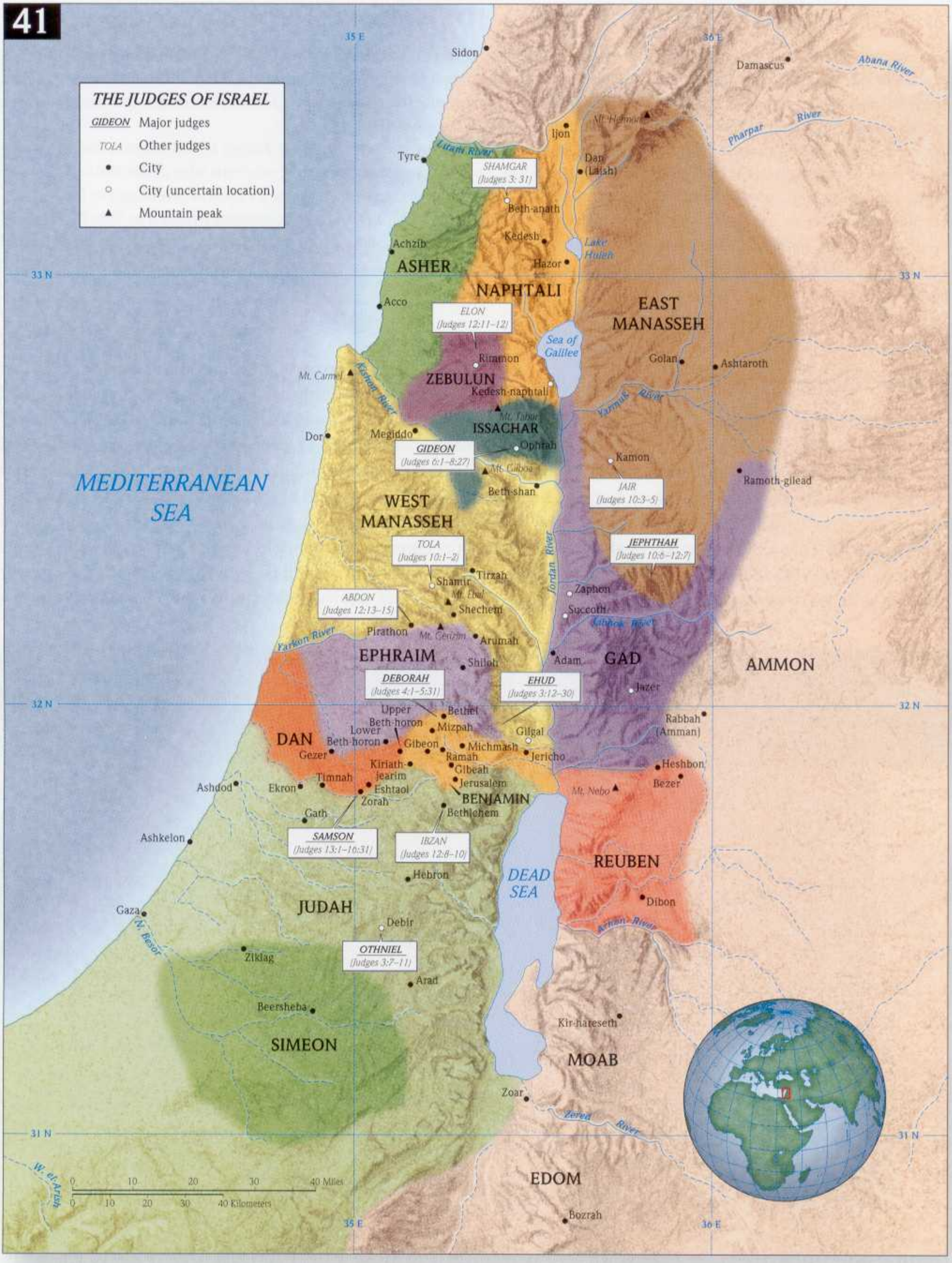
When the land of Palestine was divided among the tribes of Israel the clans of the priestly tribe of Levi were not allotted a single area for their settlement. Instead they were given certain cities within the areas allotted to the other tribes. A number of these cities were also designated places of refuge, where a person accused of accidental killing could find sanctuary from avengers.

The origins of this list are unknown.

40a



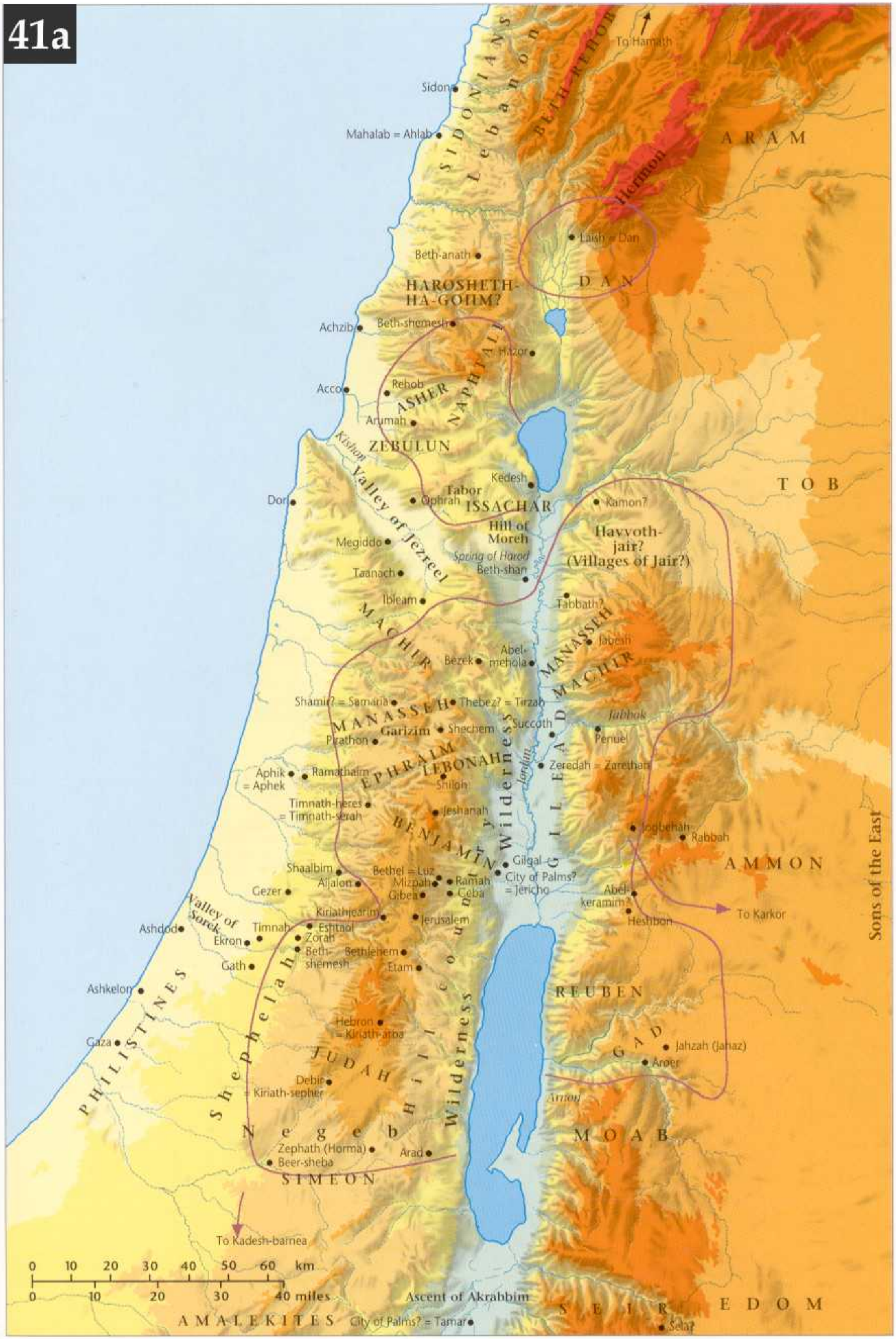
Kedesh
Kartan
Abdon
Rehob
Nahalal
Rimmon
Hammoth-dor
Ashtaroth
Golan
Helkath
Jokneam
Daberath
Jarmuth
Gath-rimmon
Taanach
En-gannim
Ibleam
Ramoth-gilead
Shechem
Mahanaim
Jazer
Beth-horon
Gibbethon
Gezer
Gibeon
Geba
Alemeth
Aijalon
Anathoth
Mephaath
Eltekeh
Heshbon
Bezer
Beth-shemesh
Libnah
Jahaz
Kedemoth
Hebron
Debir
Juttah
Eshtemoa
Jattir
Ashan
■ = Cities of refuge
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles



THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL

GIDEON Major judges
TOLA Other judges
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Pharpar River
Mt. Hermon
Ijon
Dan (Laish)
Tyre
Litani River
SHAMGAR (Judges 3:31)
Beth-anath
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Achzib
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
Acco
ELON (Judges 12:11–12)
Sea of Galilee
Golan
Ashtaroth
Rimmon
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
ZEBULUN
Kedesh-naphtali
Yarmuk River
Mt. Tabor
ISSACHAR
Dor
Megiddo
GIDEON (Judges 6:1–8:27)
Ophrah
Kamon
Mt. Gilboa
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beth-shan
JAIR (Judges 10:3–5)
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
JEPHTHAH (Judges 10:6–12:7)
TOLA (Judges 10:1–2)
Tirzah
Shamir
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon
ABDON (Judges 12:13–15)
Shechem
Succoth
Jabbok River
Pirathon
Mt. Gerizim
Arumah
Yarkon River
EPHRAIM
Shiloh
Adam
GAD
AMMON
DEBORAH (Judges 4:1–5:31)
EHUD (Judges 3:12–30)
Jazer
Upper Beth-horon
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Lower Beth-horon
Mizpah
Gilgal
DAN
Gibeon
Michmash
Gezer
Ramah
Jericho
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Heshbon
Timnah
Jerusalem
Bezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Eshtaol
Mt. Nebo
Zorah
BENJAMIN
Gath
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
SAMSON (Judges 13:1–16:31)
IBZAN (Judges 12:8–10)
REUBEN
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Gaza
JUDAH
Arnon River
N. Besor
Debir
OTHNIEL (Judges 3:7–11)
Ziklag
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
SIMEON
MOAB
Zoar
Zered River
W. el-Arish
EDOM
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

41a


To Hamath
SIDONIANS
Lebanon
BETH-REHOB
ARAM
Sidon
Mahalab = Ahlab
Hermon
Laish = Dan
DAN
Beth-anath
HAROSHETH-HA-GOIIM?
Achzib
Beth-shemesh
NAPHTALI
Hazor
Acco
Rehob
ASHER
Arumah
ZEBULUN
Kishon
Valley of Jezreel
Kedesh
Tabor
Dor
Ophrah
ISSACHAR
Kamon?
TOB
Hill of Moreh
Havvoth-jair? (Villages of Jair?)
Megiddo
Spring of Harod
Beth-shan
Taanach
Ibleam
Tabbath?
MACHIR
MANASSEH
Jabesh
Bezek
Abel-mehola
MACHIR
Shamir? = Samaria
MANASSEH
Thebez? = Tirzah
Jabbok
Garizim
Shechem
Succoth
Penuel
Pirathon
EPHRAIM
LEBONAH
Zeredah = Zarethan
Aphik = Aphek
Ramathaim
Shiloh
GILEAD
Jordan
Timnath-heres = Timnath-serah
Jeshanah
Wilderness
BENJAMIN
Jogbehah
Rabbah
Gilgal
AMMON
Shaalbim
Bethel = Luz
City of Palms? = Jericho
Aijalon
Mizpah
Ramah
Gezer
Gibea
Geba
Abel-keramim?
To Karkor
Valley of Sorek
Kiriathjearim
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Ashdod
Timnah
Eshtaol
Ekron
Zorah
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Gath
Etam
Sons of the East
Ashkelon
PHILISTINES
REUBEN
Hebron = Kiriath-arba
Hill country
Gaza
Shephelah
JUDAH
GAD
Jahzah (Jahaz)
Aroer
Debir = Kiriath-sepher
Wilderness
Arnon
Negeb
MOAB
Zephath (Horma)
Arad
Beer-sheba
SIMEON
To Kadesh-barnea
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
Ascent of Akrabbim
AMALEKITES
City of Palms? = Tamar
SEIR
EDOM
Sela?

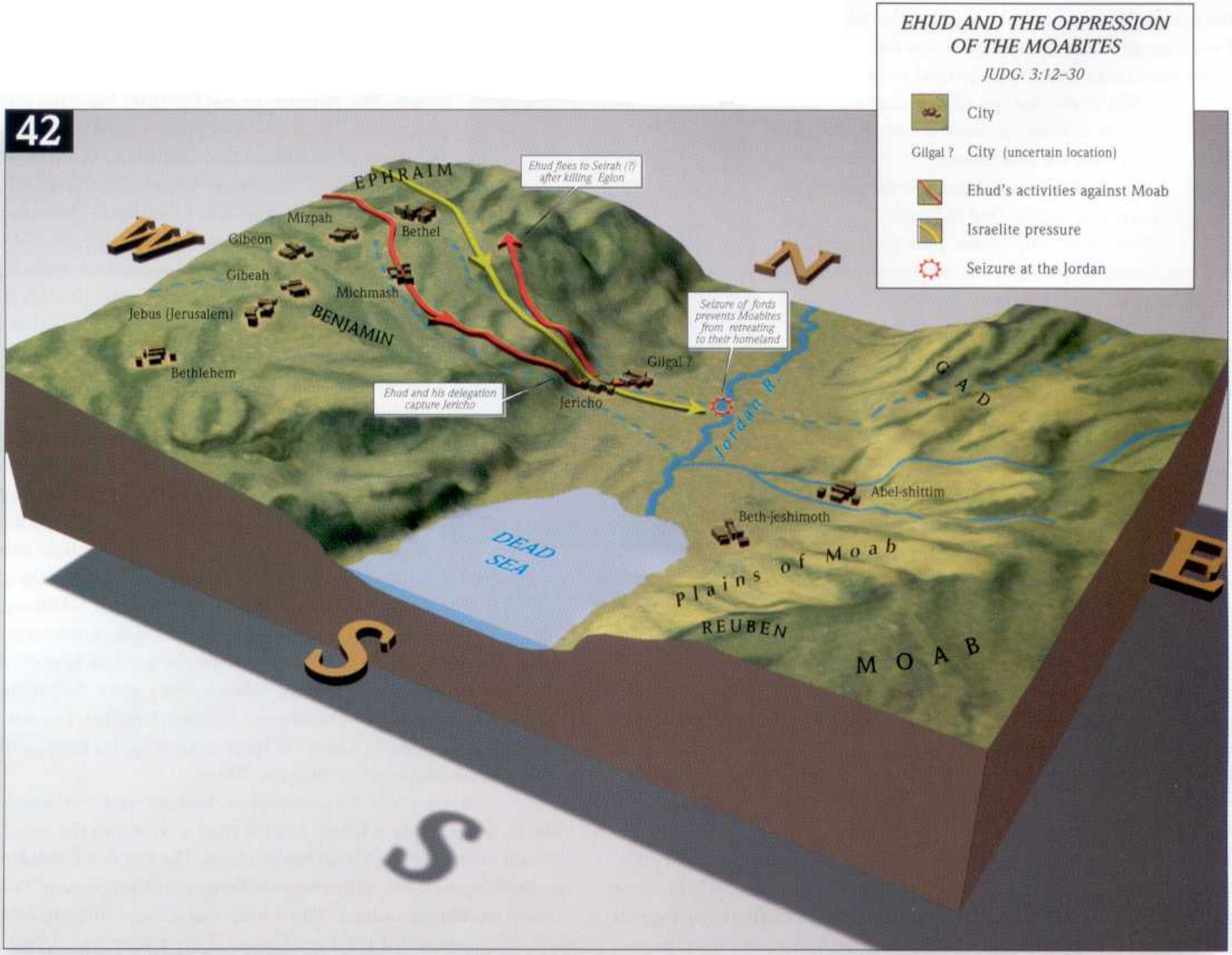
The Period of the Judges

Judges 1–21; 1 Samuel 1–7

The time between the conquest of Palestine and the reign of King Saul is called the period of the judges. Judges 1–21 and 1 Samuel 1–7 preserve the traditions of various tribes and clans from this period as they were later edited to form a continuous narrative. It is almost impossible to determine the chronological and historical relationships of these traditions to each other and assign them precise dates.

In the archaeology of Palestine this is the early Iron Age, approximately between 1200 and 1000 B.C. The map shows the extent to which the Israelites were able to occupy the land of Canaan, and the areas and cities they were unable to conquer (Judges 1.27-36).

42

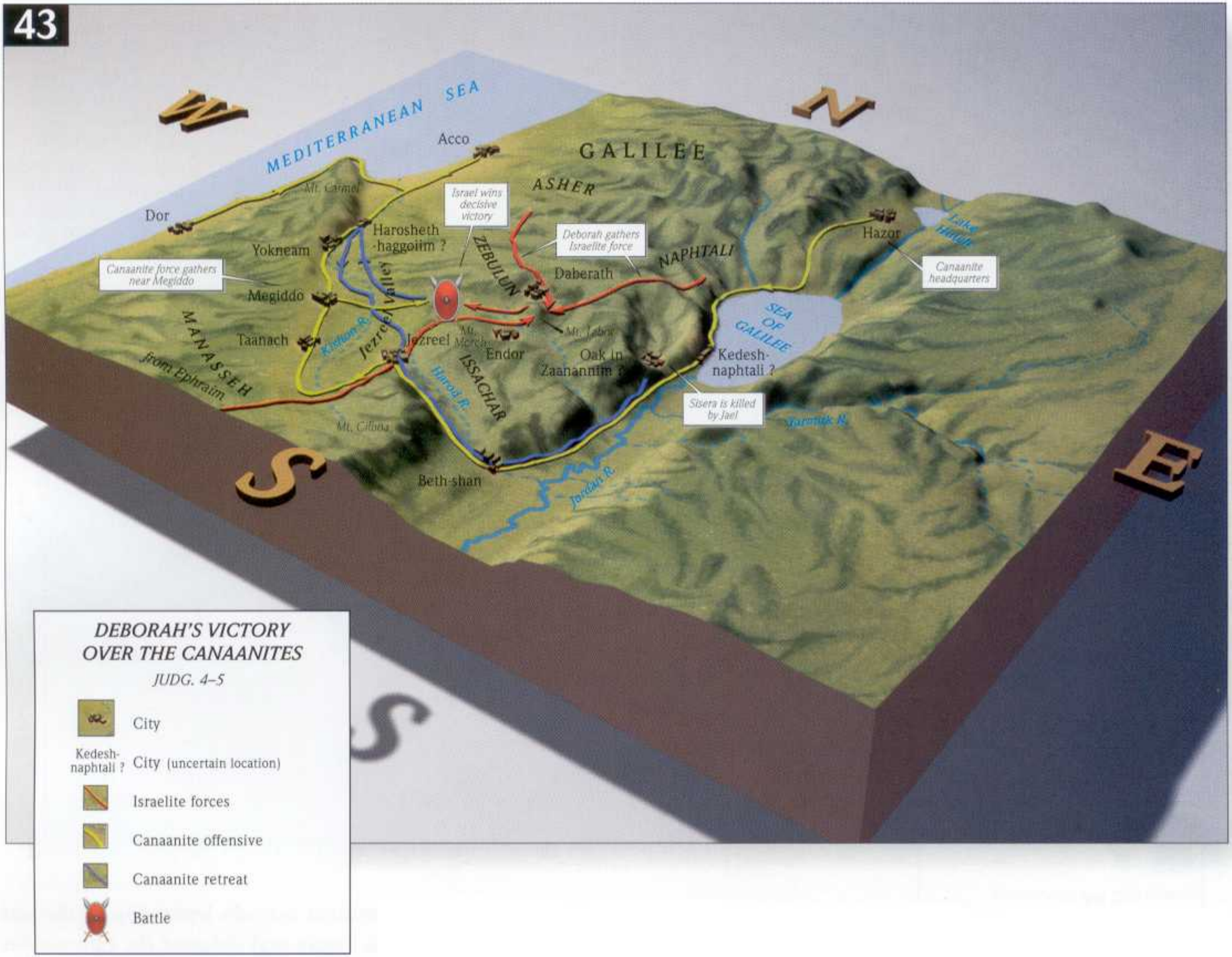


EHUD AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE MOABITES

JUDG. 3:12–30

City
Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)
Ehud's activities against Moab
Israelite pressure
Seizure at the Jordan
W
N
E
S
EPHRAIM
Mizpah
Bethel
Gibeon
Gibeah
Michmash
Jebus (Jerusalem)
BENJAMIN
Bethlehem
Ehud flees to Seirah (?) after killing Eglon
Seizure of fords prevents Moabites from retreating to their homeland
Gilgal ?
Jericho
Ehud and his delegation capture Jericho
Jordan R.
GAD
Abel-shittim
Beth-jeshimoth
DEAD SEA
Plains of Moab
REUBEN
MOAB

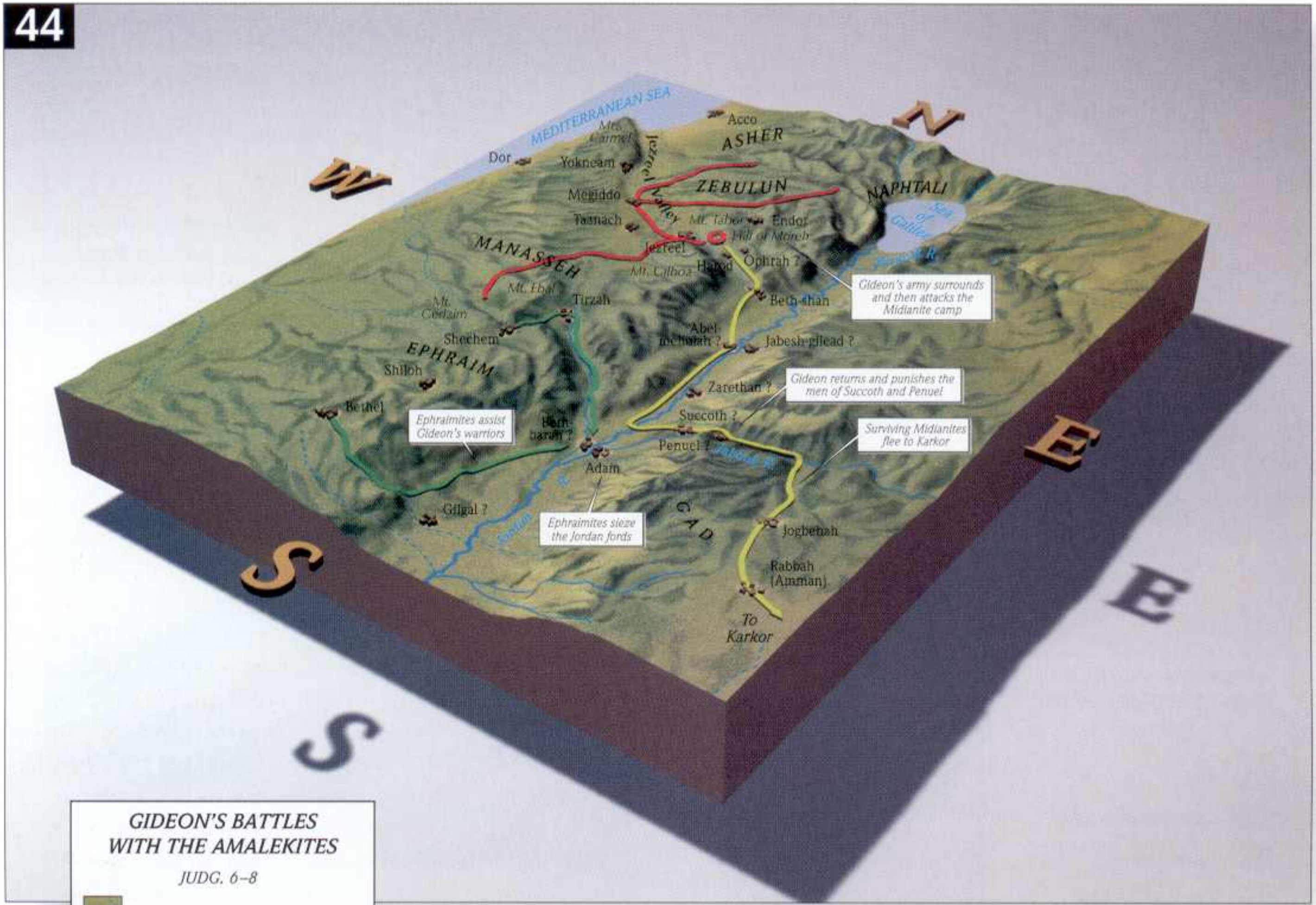
43


W
N
S
E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Acco
GALILEE
ASHER
Mt. Carmel
Dor
Israel wins decisive victory
Harosheth -haggoiim ?
Yokneam
Jezreel Valley
ZEBULUN
Deborah gathers Israelite force
NAPHTALI
Daberath
Hazor
Lake Huleh
Canaanite headquarters
Canaanite force gathers near Megiddo
Megiddo
MANASSEH
Taanach
Kishon R.
Jezreel
Mt. Moreh
Mt. Tabor
Endor
Oak in Zaanannim ?
Kedesh-naphtali ?
SEA OF GALILEE
Harod R.
ISSACHAR
from Ephraim
Sisera is killed by Jael
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Jordan R.
City
Kedesh-naphtali ? City (uncertain location)
Israelite forces
Canaanite offensive
Canaanite retreat
Battle

DEBORAH'S VICTORY OVER THE CANAANITES

JUDG. 4–5

44


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Carmel
Acco
ASHER
Dor
Yokneam
Jezreel Valley
ZEBULUN
NAPHTALI
Megiddo
Taanach
Mt. Tabor
Endor
Hill of Moreh
Sea of Galilee
MANASSEH
Jezreel
Harod
Ophrah ?
Mt. Gilboa
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Tirzah
Beth-shan
Shechem
Abel-meholah ?
Jabesh-gilead ?
EPHRAIM
Shiloh
Zarethan ?
Bethel
Succoth ?
Beth-barah ?
Penuel ?
Jabbok R.
Adam
Jordan R.
Gilgal ?
GAD
Jogbehah
Rabbah (Amman)
To Karkor
N
W
E
S

Gideon's army surrounds and then attacks the Midianite camp

Gideon returns and punishes the men of Succoth and Penuel

Ephraimites assist Gideon's warriors

Surviving Midianites flee to Karkor

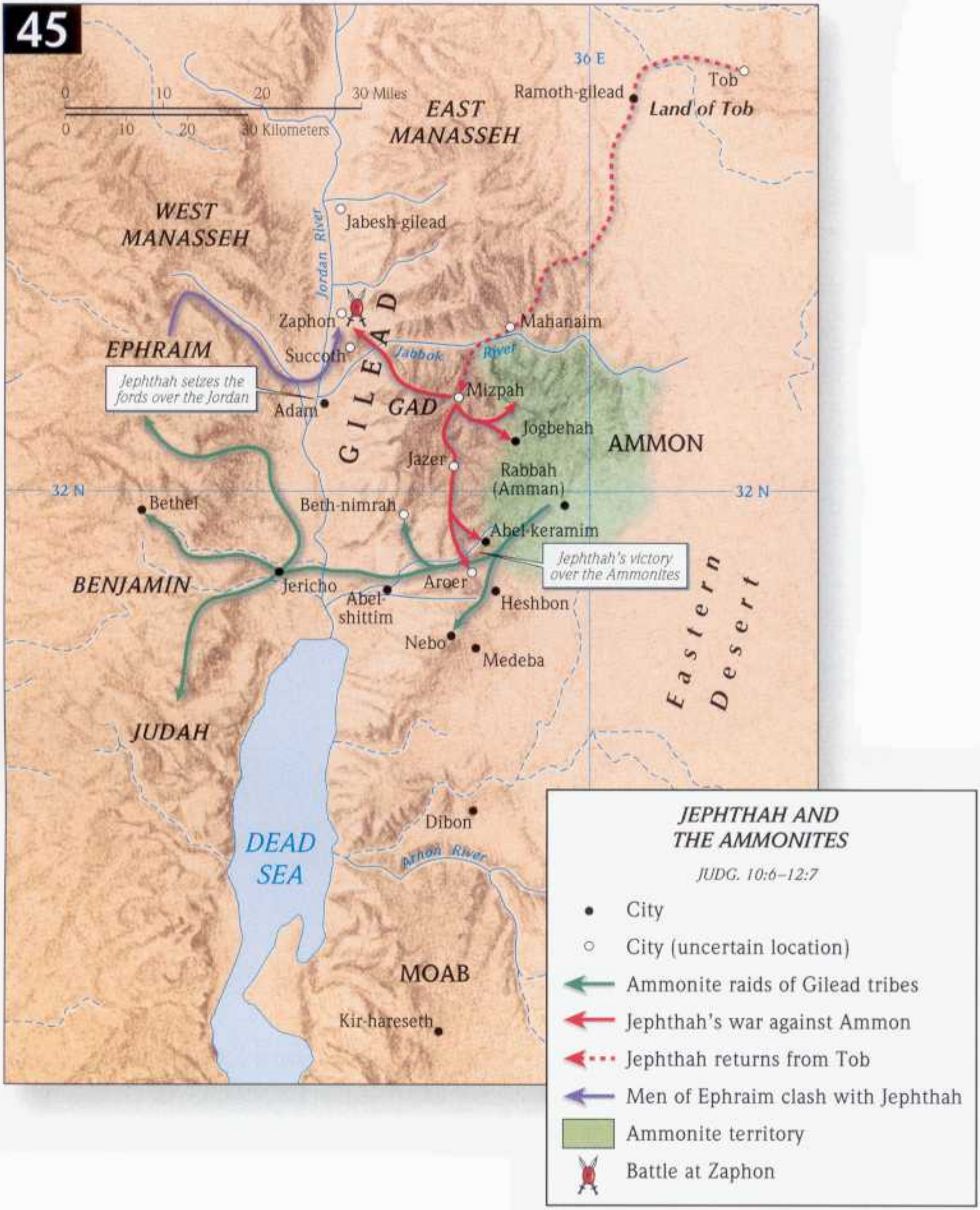
Ephraimites sieze the Jordan fords

GIDEON'S BATTLES WITH THE AMALEKITES

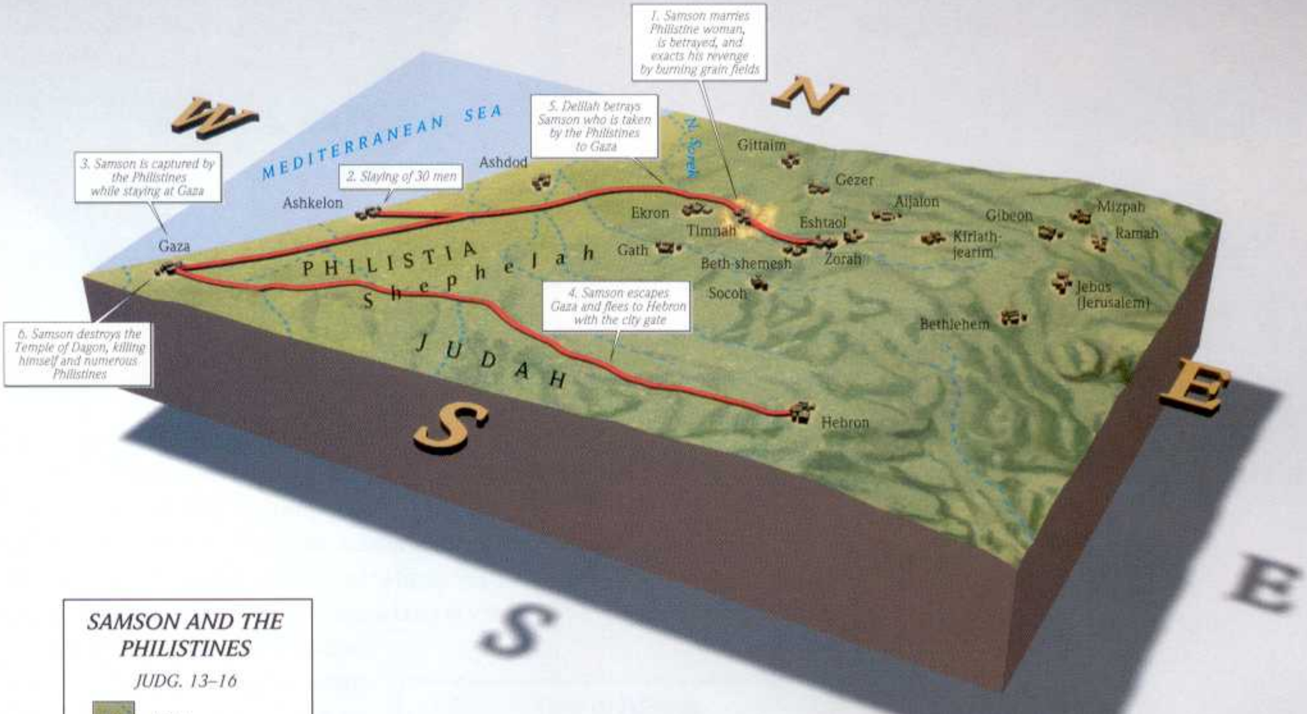
JUDG. 6–8

🟫	City
Penuel ?	City (uncertain location)
🟥	The gathering of Gideon's army
🟨	Midianite retreat
🟩	Ephraimite assistance

45


JEPHTHAH AND THE AMMONITES
JUDG. 10:6–12:7
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Ammonite raids of Gilead tribes
Jephthah's war against Ammon
Jephthah returns from Tob
Men of Ephraim clash with Jephthah
Ammonite territory
Battle at Zaphon
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
36 E
32 N
32 N
Tob
Land of Tob
Ramoth-gilead
EAST MANASSEH
WEST MANASSEH
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
GILEAD
Zaphon
Mahanaim
EPHRAIM
Succoth
Jabbok River
Jephthah seizes the fords over the Jordan
Adam
GAD
Mizpah
Jogbehah
AMMON
Jazer
Rabbah (Amman)
Bethel
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Jephthah's victory over the Ammonites
BENJAMIN
Jericho
Aroer
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Eastern Desert
Nebo
Medeba
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Arnon River
MOAB
Kir-hareseth

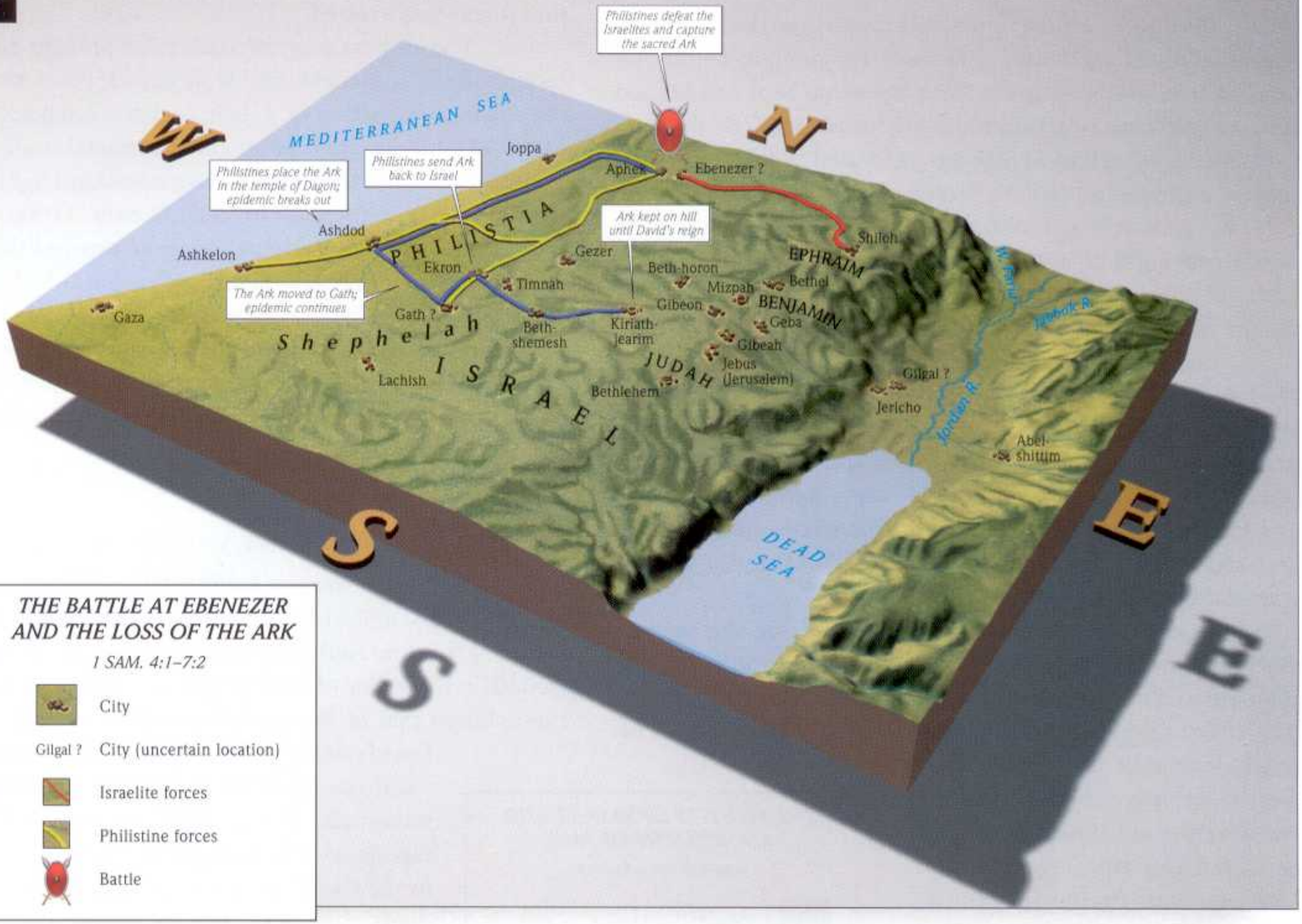
46


1. Samson marries Philistine woman, is betrayed, and exacts his revenge by burning grain fields
5. Delilah betrays Samson who is taken by the Philistines to Gaza
3. Samson is captured by the Philistines while staying at Gaza
2. Slaying of 30 men
4. Samson escapes Gaza and flees to Hebron with the city gate
6. Samson destroys the Temple of Dagon, killing himself and numerous Philistines
W
N
E
S
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
N. Soreq
Gittaim
Gezer
Aijalon
Gibeon
Mizpah
Ramah
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Ekron
Timnah
Eshtaol
Kiriath-jearim
Gath
Beth-shemesh
Zorah
Socoh
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Bethlehem
Hebron
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
JUDAH

SAMSON AND THE PHILISTINES

JUDG. 13–16

●	City
🟥	Travels of Samson


W
N
S
E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Joppa
Aphek
Ebenezer ?
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
PHILISTIA
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Ekron
Gath ?
Gezer
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
Kiriath-jearim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Bethel
Gibeon
BENJAMIN
Geba
Gibeah
Jebus (Jerusalem)
JUDAH
Bethlehem
Shephelah
ISRAEL
Lachish
Gilgal ?
Jericho
W. Fari'a
Jabbok R.
Jordan R.
Abel-shittim
DEAD SEA

Philistines defeat the Israelites and capture the sacred Ark

Philistines place the Ark in the temple of Dagon; epidemic breaks out

Philistines send Ark back to Israel

Ark kept on hill until David's reign

The Ark moved to Gath; epidemic continues

THE BATTLE AT EBENEZER AND THE LOSS OF THE ARK

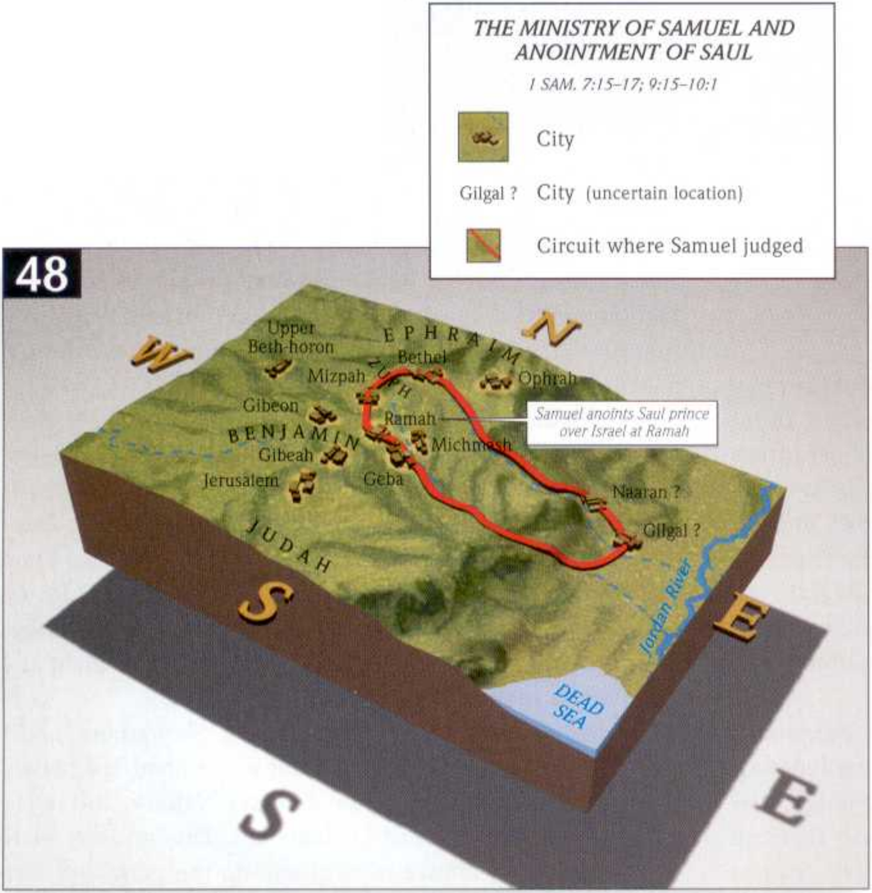
1 SAM. 4:1–7:2

▨	City
Gilgal ?	City (uncertain location)
🟥	Israelite forces
🟨	Philistine forces
●	Battle

48

THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL AND ANOINTMENT OF SAUL

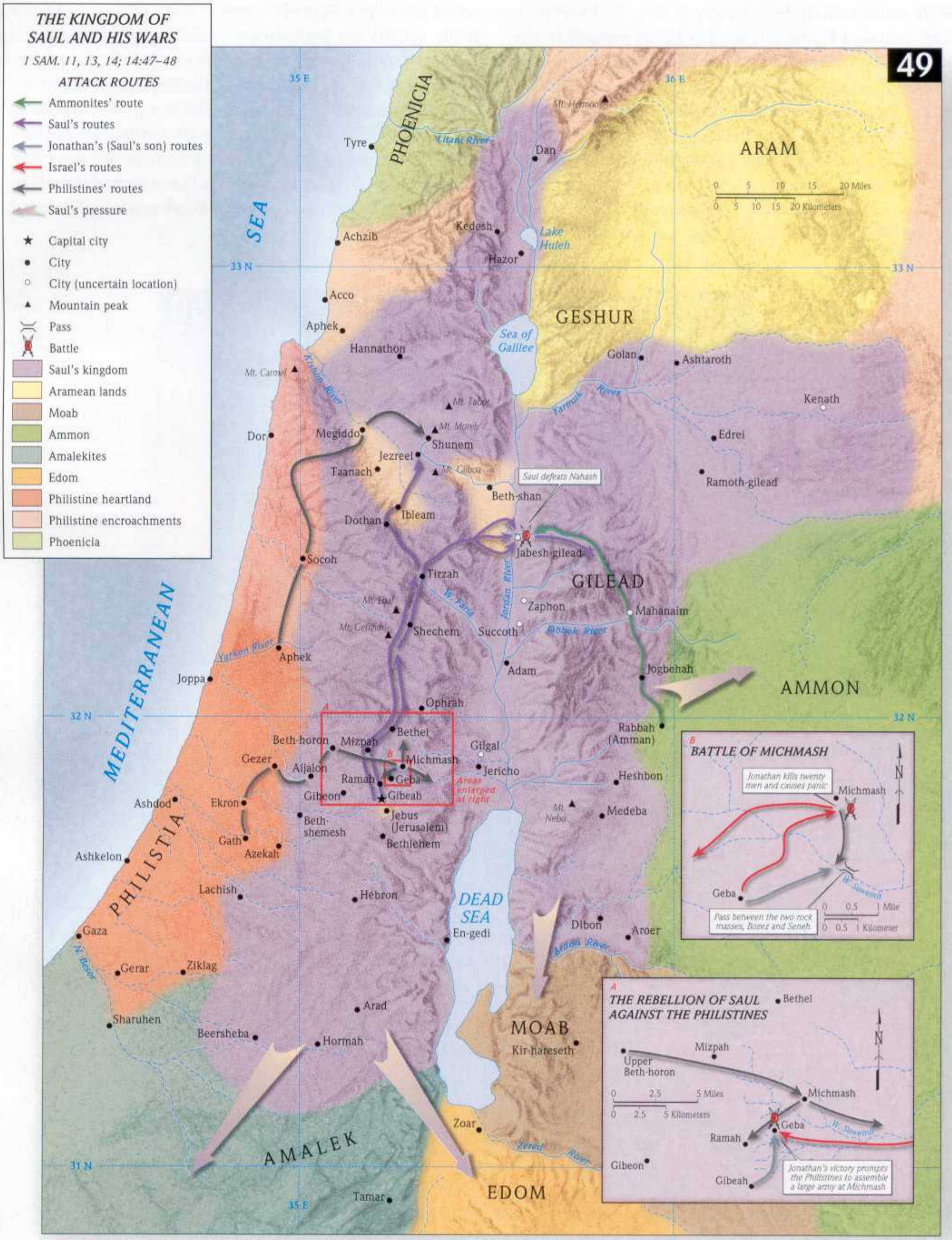
1 SAM. 7:15–17; 9:15–10:1


City
Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)
Circuit where Samuel judged
N
W
S
E
Upper Beth-horon
EPHRAIM
Bethel
ZUPH
Mizpah
Ophrah
Gibeon
Ramah
BENJAMIN
Michmash
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Geba
Naaran ?
Gilgal ?
JUDAH
Jordan River
DEAD SEA

Samuel anoints Saul prince over Israel at Ramah

THE KINGDOM OF SAUL AND HIS WARS

I SAM. 11, 13, 14; 14:47–48


ATTACK ROUTES
Ammonites' route
Saul's routes
Jonathan's (Saul's son) routes
Israel's routes
Philistines' routes
Saul's pressure
★ Capital city
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Pass
Battle
Saul's kingdom
Aramean lands
Moab
Ammon
Amalekites
Edom
Philistine heartland
Philistine encroachments
Phoenicia
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Litani River
Mt. Hermon
Dan
ARAM
SEA
Achzib
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Acco
GESHUR
Aphek
Sea of Galilee
Hannathon
Golan
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
Yarmuk River
Kenath
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Moreh
Megiddo
Dor
Shunem
Edrei
Jezreel
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Dothan
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Tirzah
GILEAD
Mt. Ebal
W. Fara
Jordan River
Zaphon
Mahanaim
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Succoth
Jabbok River
MEDITERRANEAN
Yarkon River
Aphek
Adam
Joppa
Jogbehah
AMMON
Ophrah
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Gilgal
Gezer
Michmash
Aijalon
Jericho
Ramah
Geba
Heshbon
Gibeon
Gibeah
Areas enlarged at right
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Gath
Bethlehem
Azekah
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Aroer
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon River
N. Besor
Gerar
Ziklag
MOAB
Arad
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Hormah
Kir-hareseth
Zoar
AMALEK
Zered River
Tamar
EDOM
A
B

Saul defeats Nahash

B BATTLE OF MICHMASH

N
Michmash
Geba
W. Suweinit
0 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Jonathan kills twenty men and causes panic

Pass between the two rock masses, Bozez and Seneh

A THE REBELLION OF SAUL AGAINST THE PHILISTINES

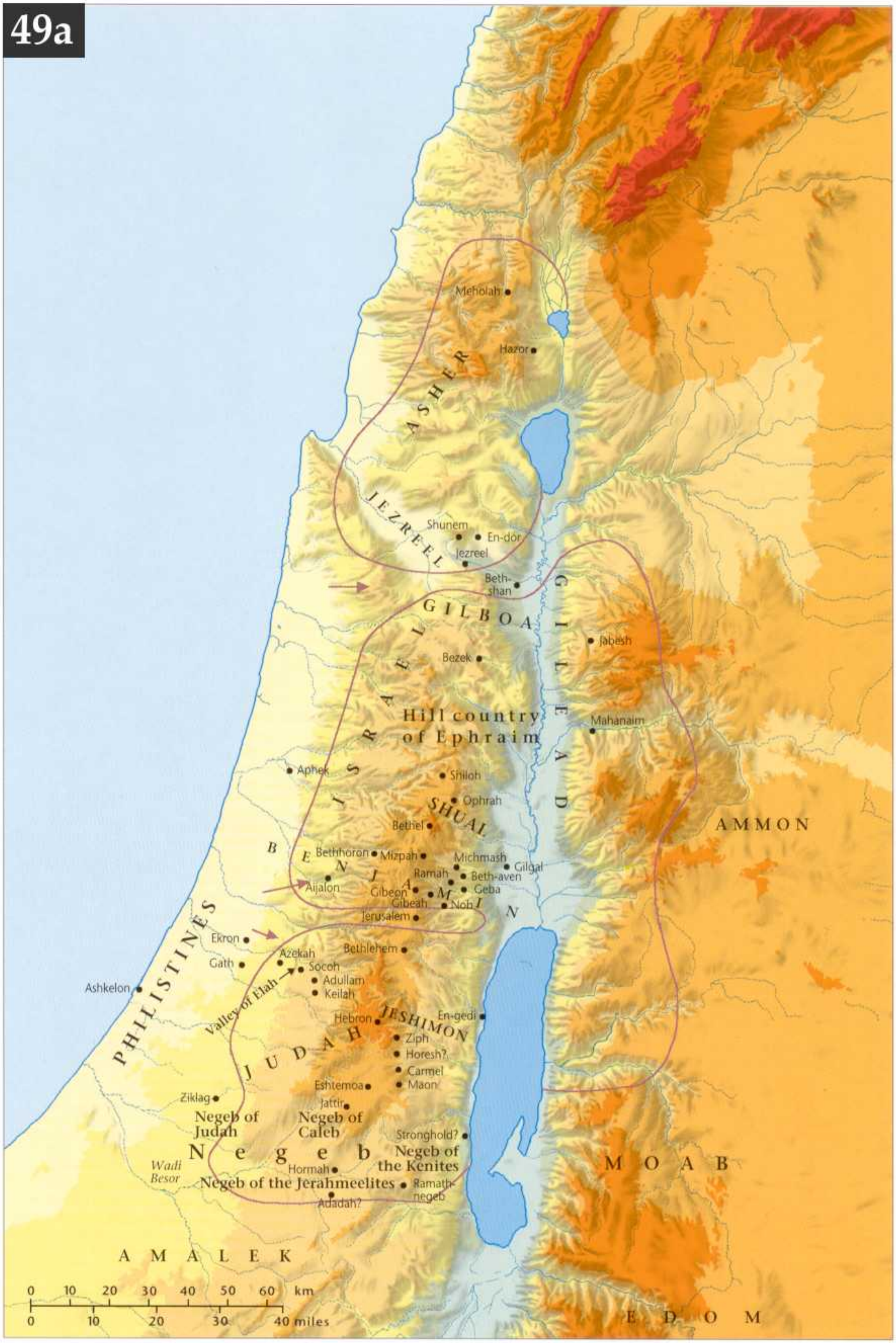
Bethel
N
Mizpah
Upper Beth-horon
Michmash
0 2.5 5 Miles
0 2.5 5 Kilometers
Geba
W. Suweinit
Ramah
Gibeon
Gibeah

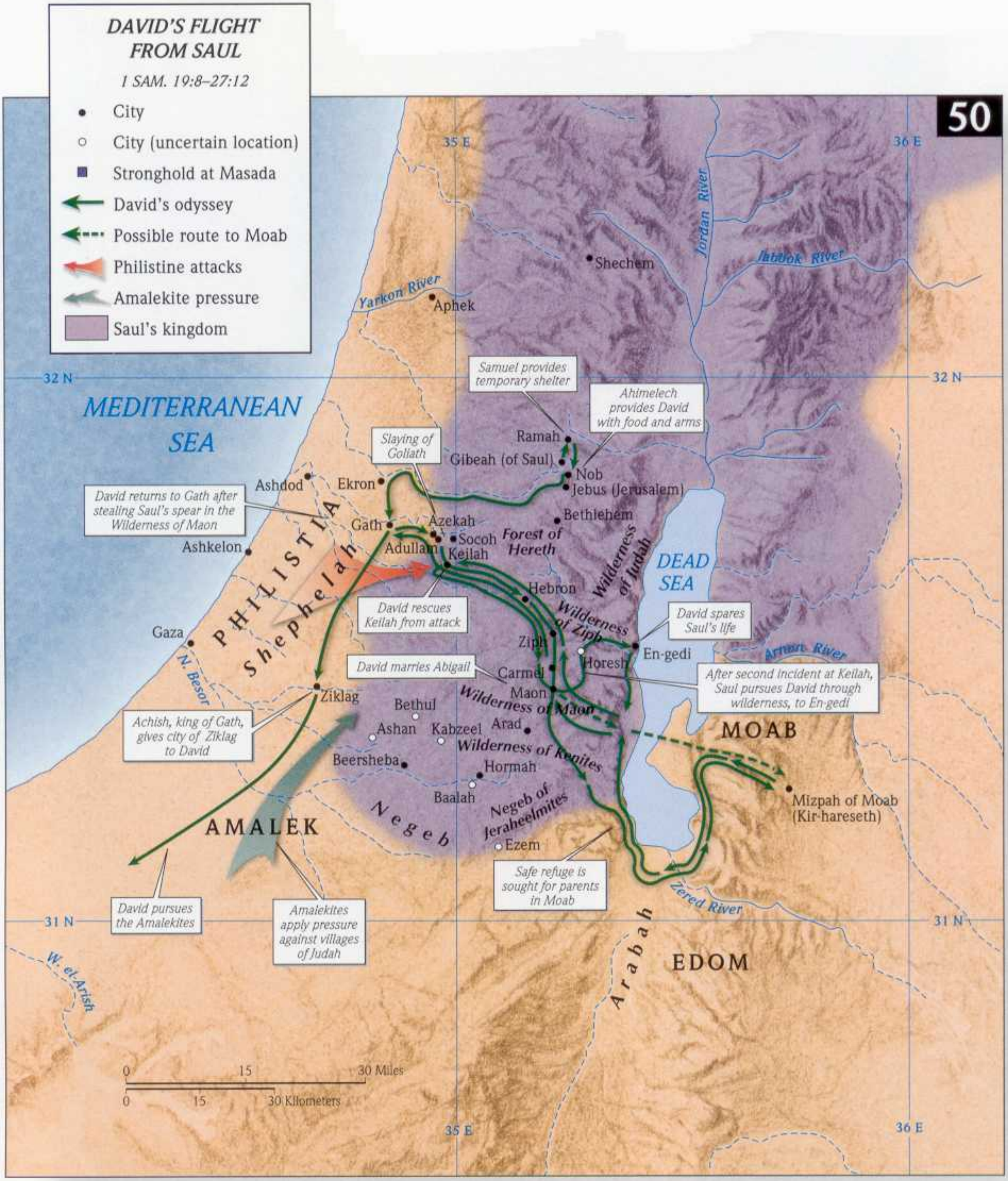
Jonathan's victory prompts the Philistines to assemble a large army at Michmash

Saul

1 Samuel 9–31; 2 Samuel 2.8f; 1 Chronicles 9.35–10.14
In response to external pressures, especially from the Philistines, the leader Saul from the tribe of Benjamin succeeded about 1000 B.C. in uniting the tribes and clans of Israel as a kingdom, or rather a chiefdom, although he was unable to establish their territorial integrity. His reign was characterized externally by wars and internally by his rivalry with David. Saul was killed together with his sons in battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa, probably in an attempt to join together the territories of the central and northern Israelite tribes.

49a


Meholah
Hazor
ASHER
JEZREEL
Shunem
En-dor
Jezreel
Beth-shan
GILBOA
GILEAD
Jabesh
Bezek
ISRAEL
Hill country of Ephraim
Mahanaim
Aphek
Shiloh
Ophrah
SHUAL
Bethel
AMMON
BENJAMIN
Bethhoron
Mizpah
Michmash
Gilgal
Ramah
Beth-aven
Aijalon
Gibeon
Geba
Gibeah
Nob
Jerusalem
Ekron
Bethlehem
Azekah
Gath
Socoh
Adullam
Ashkelon
Keilah
PHILISTINES
Valley of Elah
En-gedi
Hebron
JESHIMON
Ziph
JUDAH
Horesh?
Carmel
Eshtemoa
Maon
Ziklag
Jattir
Negeb of Judah
Negeb of Caleb
Stronghold?
Negeb
Negeb of the Kenites
MOAB
Wadi Besor
Hormah
Negeb of the Jerahmeelites
Ramath-negeb
Adadah?
AMALEK
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
EDOM



DAVID'S FLIGHT FROM SAUL

1 SAM. 19:8–27:12

Samuel provides temporary shelter

Ahimelech provides David with food and arms

Slaying of Goliath

David returns to Gath after stealing Saul's spear in the Wilderness of Maon

David rescues Keilah from attack

David spares Saul's life

David marries Abigail

After second incident at Keilah, Saul pursues David through wilderness, to En-gedi

Achish, king of Gath, gives city of Ziklag to David

Safe refuge is sought for parents in Moab

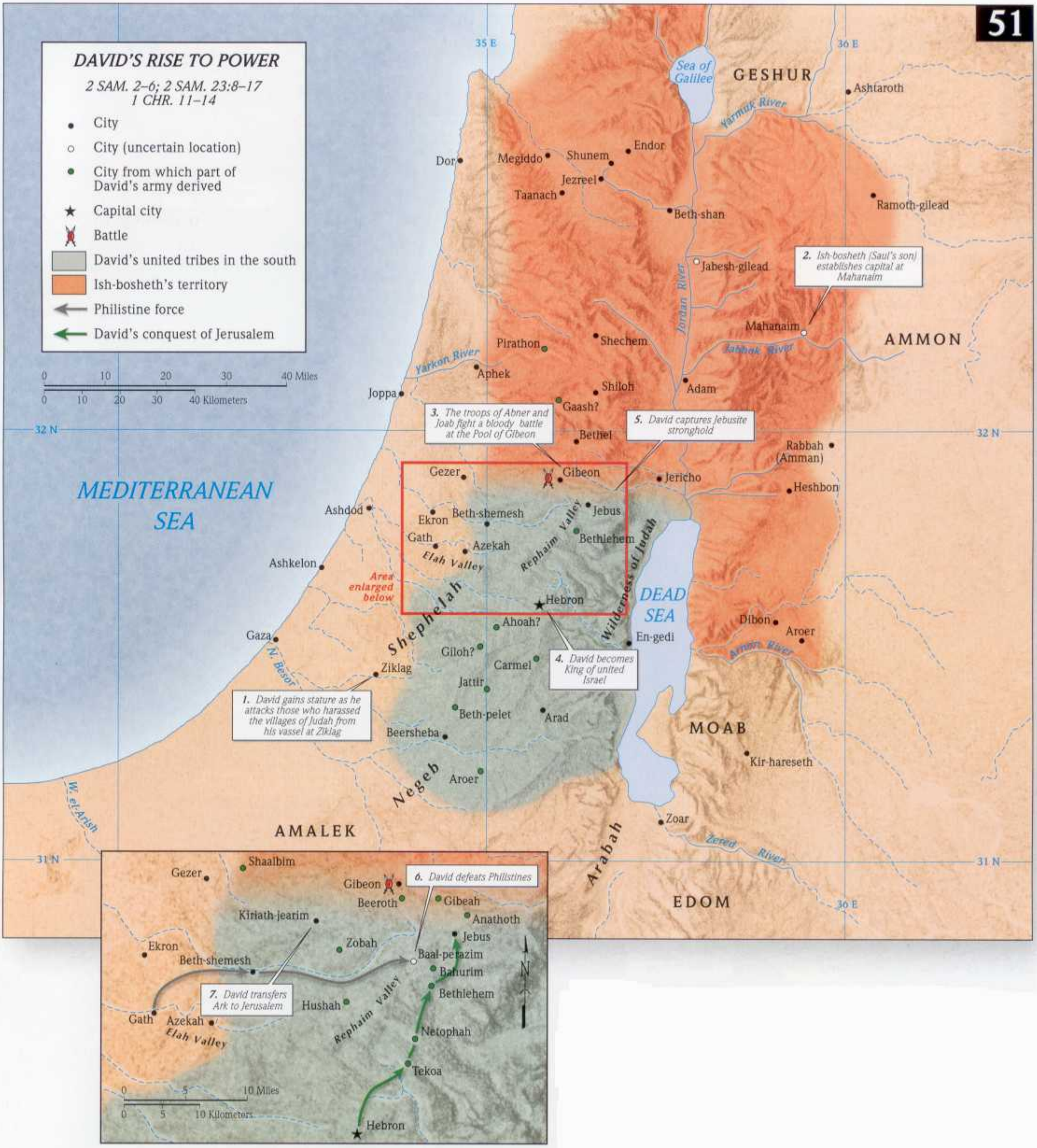
David pursues the Amalekites

Amalekites apply pressure against villages of Judah

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
■ Stronghold at Masada
David's odyssey
Possible route to Moab
Philistine attacks
Amalekite pressure
Saul's kingdom
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Shechem
Aphek
Ramah
Gibeah (of Saul)
Nob
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Bethlehem
Ashdod
Ekron
Gath
Azekah
Socoh
Adullam
Keilah
Ashkelon
Forest of Hereth
Wilderness of Judah
DEAD SEA
Hebron
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Gaza
Wilderness of Ziph
Ziph
En-gedi
Horesh
Arnon River
Carmel
Maon
Wilderness of Maon
N. Besor
Ziklag
Bethul
Ashan
Kabzeel
Arad
Wilderness of Kenites
MOAB
Beersheba
Hormah
Baalah
Mizpah of Moab (Kir-hareseth)
Negeb of Jeraheelmites
Negeb
AMALEK
Ezem
Zered River
Arabah
EDOM
W. el-Arish
0 15 30 Miles
0 15 30 Kilometers

Chapter 9

The Kingdom of David and Solomon



DAVID'S RISE TO POWER

2 SAM. 2–6; 2 SAM. 23:8–17
1 CHR. 11–14

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ● City from which part of David's army derived
- ★ Capital city
- Battle
- ▨ David's united tribes in the south
- ▨ Ish-bosheth's territory
- ← Philistine force
- ← David's conquest of Jerusalem

1. David gains stature as he attacks those who harassed the villages of Judah from his vassel at Ziklag

2. Ish-bosheth (Saul's son) establishes capital at Mahanaim

3. The troops of Abner and Joab fight a bloody battle at the Pool of Gibeon

4. David becomes King of united Israel

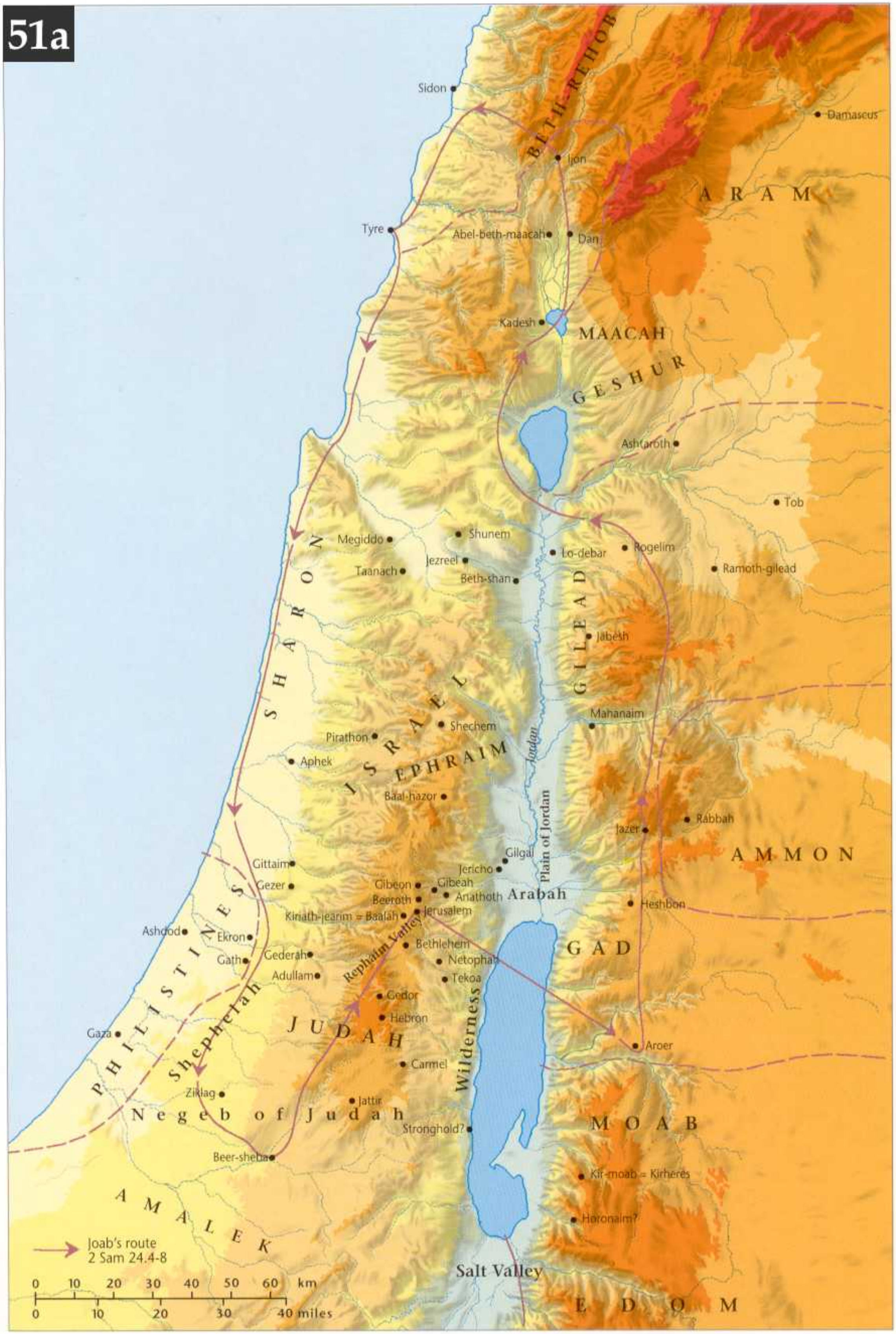
5. David captures Jebusite stronghold

6. David defeats Philistines

7. David transfers Ark to Jerusalem

0
10
20
30
40 Miles
0
10
20
30
40 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Galilee
GESHUR
Ashtaroth
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Endor
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Mahanaim
AMMON
Jabbok River
Pirathon
Shechem
Yarkon River
Aphek
Joppa
Shiloh
Adam
Gaash?
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Gibeon
Jericho
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Jebus
Gath
Azekah
Rephaim Valley
Bethlehem
Elah Valley
Ashkelon
Area enlarged below
Shephelah
Wilderness of Judah
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Ahoah?
Dibon
Aroer
En-gedi
N. Besor
Giloh?
Carmel
Arnon River
Ziklag
Jattir
Beth-pelet
Arad
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
W. el-Arish
Negeb
Aroer
AMALEK
Zoar
Arabah
Zered River
EDOM
Shaalbim
Gezer
Gibeon
Beeroth
Gibeah
Anathoth
Kiriath-jearim
Zobah
Jebus
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Baal-perazim
Bahurim
Bethlehem
Hushah
Rephaim Valley
Gath
Azekah
Elah Valley
Netophah
Tekoa
N
0
5
10 Miles
0
5
10 Kilometers
Hebron

51a

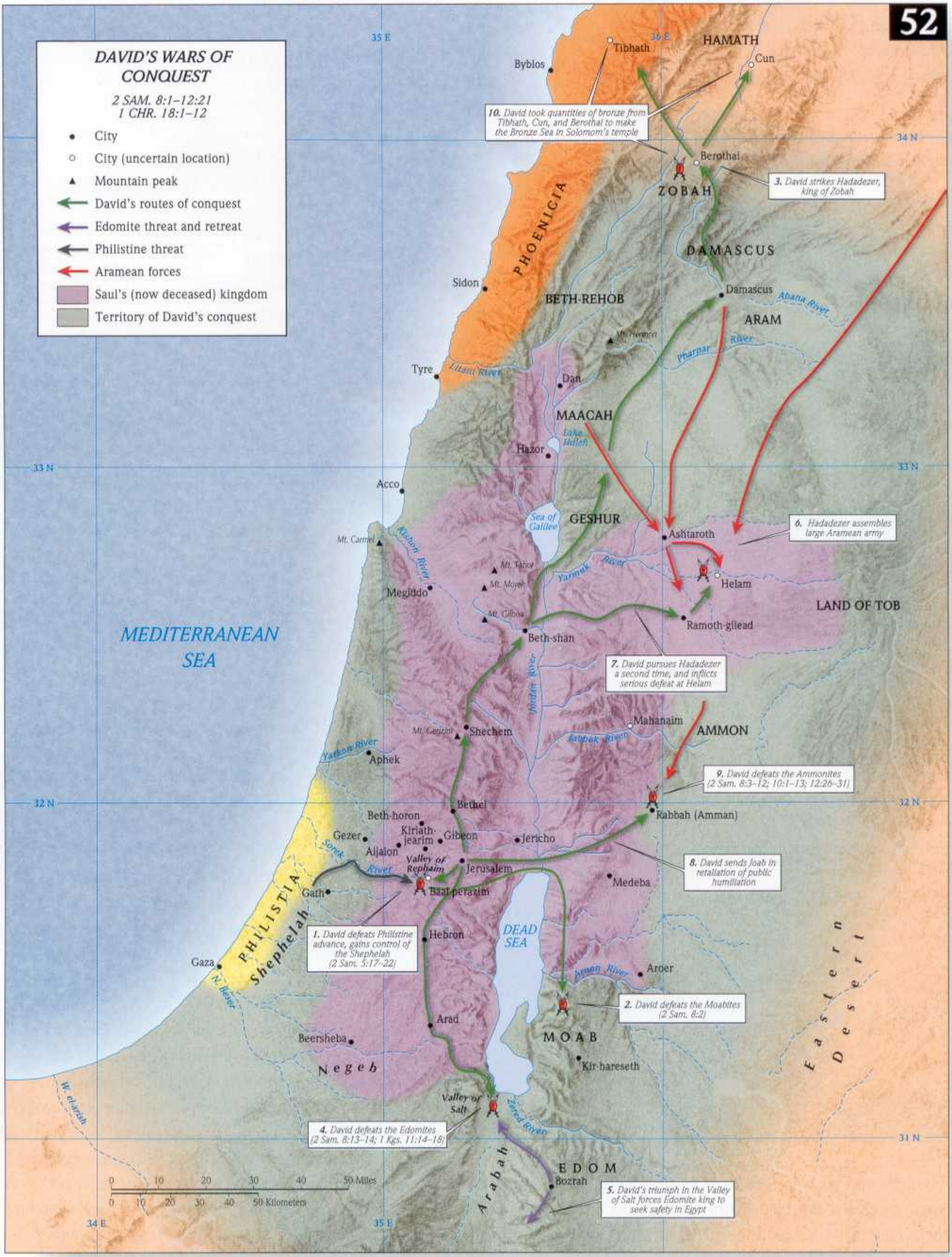

Sidon
BETH-REHOB
Damascus
Ijon
ARAM
Tyre
Abel-beth-maacah
Dan
Kadesh
MAACAH
GESHUR
Ashtaroth
Tob
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-shan
Lo-debar
Rogelim
Ramoth-gilead
SHARON
GILEAD
Jabesh
ISRAEL
Mahanaim
Shechem
Pirathon
Aphek
EPHRAIM
Jordan
Baal-hazor
Plain of Jordan
Jazer
Rabbah
Gilgal
AMMON
Gittaim
Jericho
Gezer
Gibeon
Gibeah
Beeroth
Anathoth
Arabah
Kiriath-jearim = Baalah
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Rephaim Valley
Bethlehem
GAD
Gath
Gederah
Netophah
Adullam
Tekoa
PHILISTINES
Shephelah
Gedor
Hebron
Gaza
JUDAH
Wilderness
Aroer
Carmel
Ziklag
Jattir
Negeb of Judah
Stronghold?
MOAB
Beer-sheba
Kir-moab = Kirheres
AMALEK
Horonaim?
Joab's route
2 Sam 24.4-8
Salt Valley
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
EDOM

David

2 Samuel 2–1 Kings 2; 1 Chronicles 11–29

David was first anointed king of Judah in Hebron, and then also king of Israel after the death of Ishbosheth. He conquered the Jebusite city of Jerusalem and made it his capital. He then proceeded to capture several Canaanite cities in the north (Megiddo, Taanach, Beth-shan), and in the following years subjugated the kingdoms of Edom, Moab and Ammon. Apparently the Philistines in Damascus and Aram were vassals.

In 2 Samuel 24 there is the account of a census commissioned by David and undertaken by Joab. The itinerary followed by Joab in 2 Samuel 24.5-8 presents an ideal outline of the extent of David's kingdom.



DAVID'S WARS OF CONQUEST

2 SAM. 8:1–12:21
1 CHR. 18:1–12

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
David's routes of conquest
Edomite threat and retreat
Philistine threat
Aramean forces
Saul's (now deceased) kingdom
Territory of David's conquest
35 E
36 E
34 N
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
HAMATH
Tibhath
Cun
Byblos
Berothai
ZOBAH
PHOENICIA
DAMASCUS
Damascus
Abana River
ARAM
Sidon
BETH-REHOB
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
MAACAH
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Acco
GESHUR
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Kishon River
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Helam
Mt. Moreh
Megiddo
LAND OF TOB
Mt. Gilboa
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan River
Mahanaim
AMMON
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Aphek
Rabbah (Amman)
Bethel
Beth-horon
Gezer
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeon
Jericho
Aijalon
Sorek River
Valley of Rephaim
Jerusalem
Medeba
Gath
Baal-perazim
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
N. Besor
Arnon River
Aroer
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Eastern Desert
W. el-Arish
Valley of Salt
Zered River
EDOM
Bozrah
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

1. David defeats Philistine advance, gains control of the Shephelah (2 Sam. 5:17–22)

2. David defeats the Moabites (2 Sam. 8:2)

3. David strikes Hadadezer, king of Zobah

4. David defeats the Edomites (2 Sam. 8:13–14; 1 Kgs. 11:14–18)

5. David's triumph in the Valley of Salt forces Edomite king to seek safety in Egypt

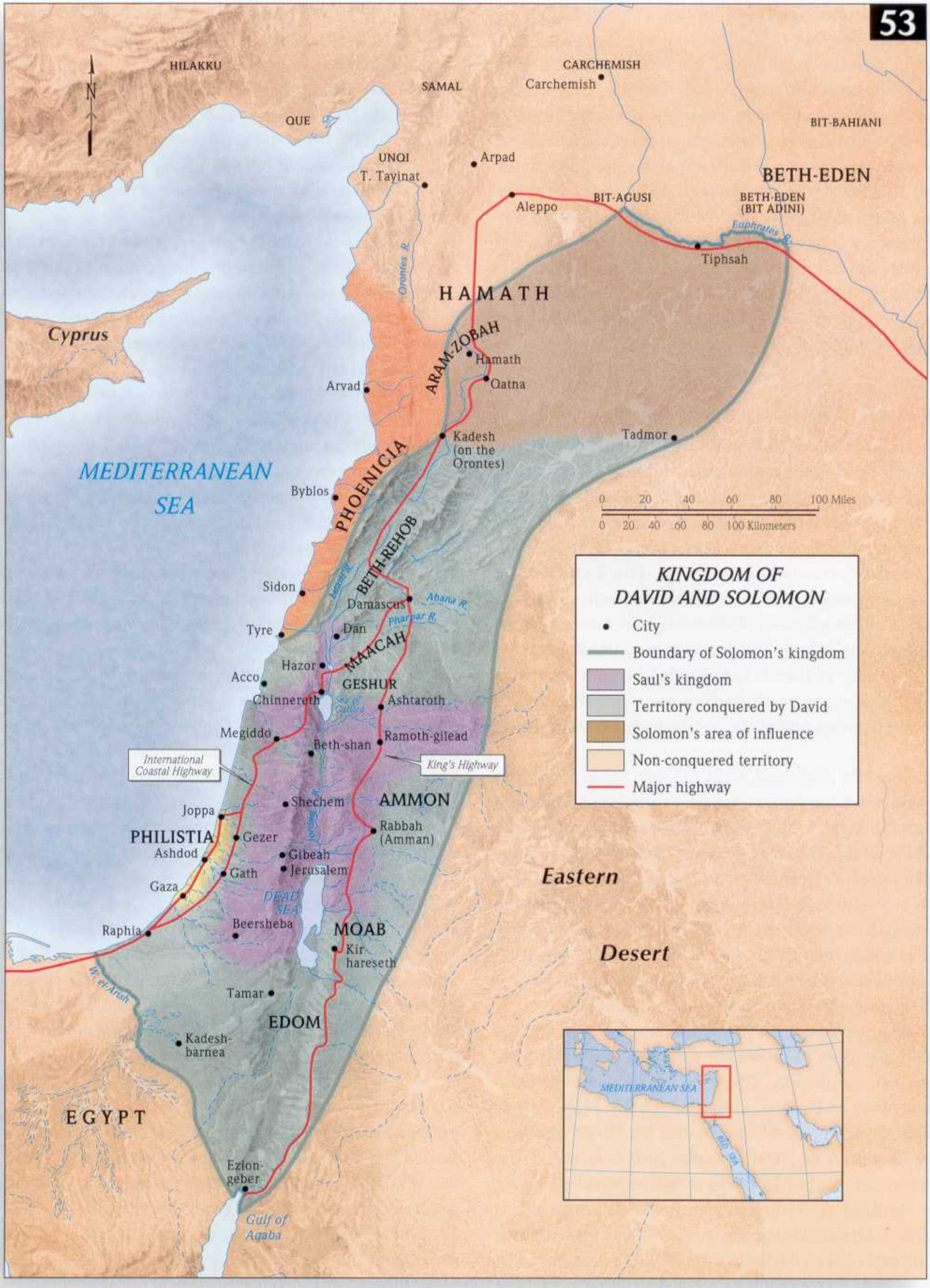
6. Hadadezer assembles large Aramean army

7. David pursues Hadadezer a second time, and inflicts serious defeat at Helam

8. David sends Joab in retaliation of public humiliation

9. David defeats the Ammonites (2 Sam. 8:3–12; 10:1–13; 12:26–31)

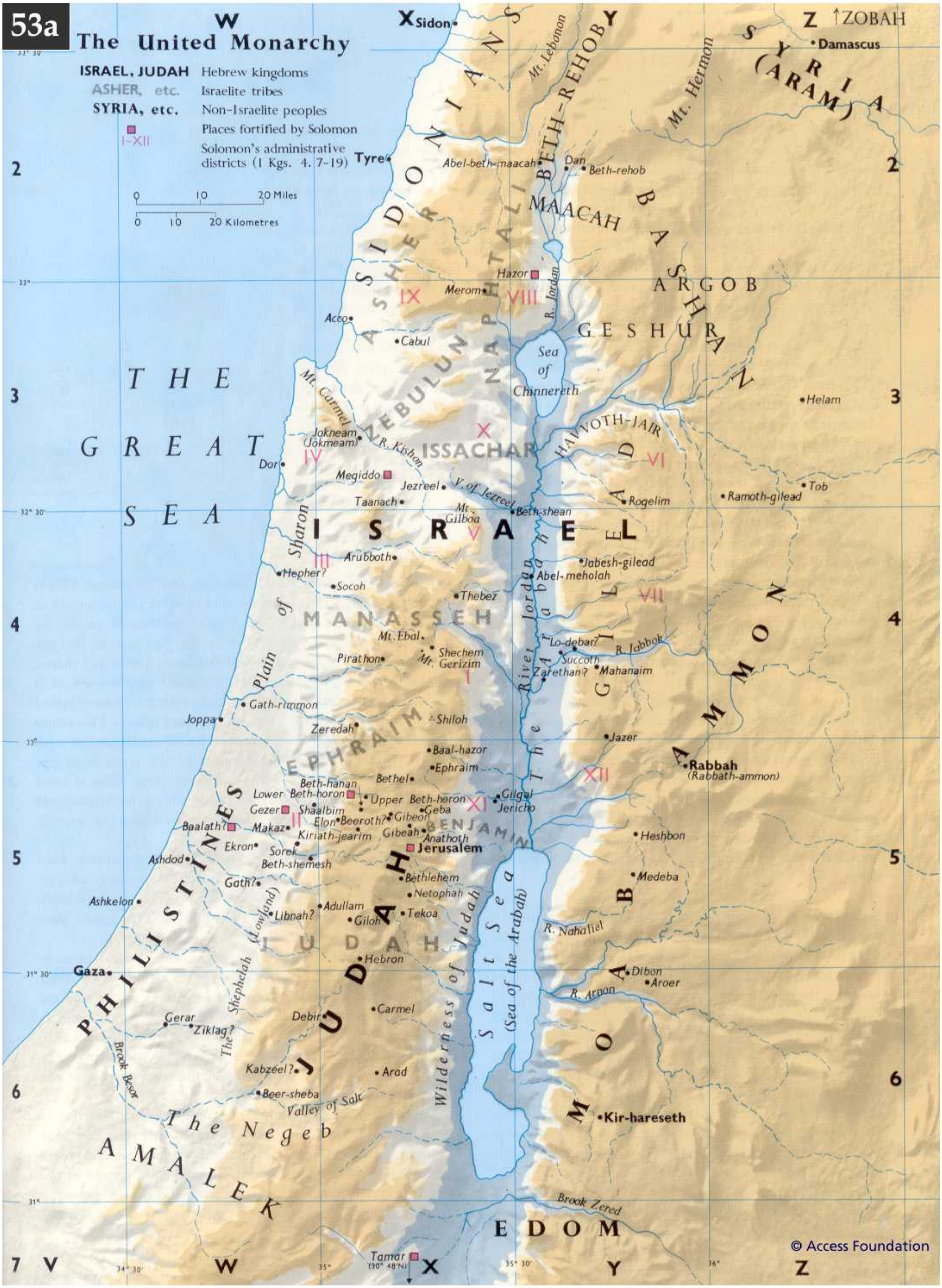
10. David took quantities of bronze from Tibhath, Cun, and Berothai to make the Bronze Sea in Solomom's temple



KINGDOM OF DAVID AND SOLOMON

N
HILAKKU
CARCHEMISH
Carchemish
SAMAL
QUE
BIT-BAHIANI
UNQI
Arpad
T. Tayinat
BETH-EDEN
Aleppo
BIT-AGUSI
BETH-EDEN (BIT ADINI)
Euphrates R.
Tiphsah
Orontes R.
HAMATH
Cyprus
ARAM-ZOBAH
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Kadesh (on the Orontes)
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Byblos
0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
BETH-REHOB
Sidon
Litani R.
Damascus
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Dan
MAACAH
Hazor
Acco
GESHUR
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
International Coastal Highway
King's Highway
Shechem
AMMON
Jordan R.
Joppa
PHILISTIA
Gezer
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Gath
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Eastern
Raphia
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir hareseth
Desert
W. el-Arish
Tamar
EDOM
Kadesh-barnea
EGYPT
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
City
Boundary of Solomon's kingdom
Saul's kingdom
Territory conquered by David
Solomon's area of influence
Non-conquered territory
Major highway

53a The United Monarchy


ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER, etc. Israelite tribes
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
Places fortified by Solomon
I–XII Solomon's administrative districts (1 Kgs. 4. 7-19)
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W X Y Z V
2 3 4 5 6 7
33° 30'
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
↑ZOBAH
Damascus
SYRIA (ARAM)
Sidon
SIDONIANS
Mt. Lebanon
BETH-REHOB
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Abel-beth-maacah
Dan
Beth-rehob
MAACAH
BASHAN
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Hazor
IX
VIII
Merom
R. Jordan
ARGOB
GESHUR
Acco
Cabul
ZEBULUN
Sea of Chinnereth
THE GREAT SEA
Mt. Carmel
Jokneam (Jokmeam)
R. Kishon
X
ISSACHAR
HAVVOTH-JAIR
Helam
IV
Dor
Megiddo
VI
Jezreel
V. of Jezreel
Tob
Ramoth-gilead
Rogelim
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shean
ISRAEL
V
Sharon
III
Arubboth
Jabesh-gilead
Hepher?
Abel-meholah
Socoh
GILEAD
Thebez
VII
Plain of
MANASSEH
River Jordan
The Arabah
Mt. Ebal
Lo-debar?
R. Jabbok
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Pirathon
Succoth
Zarethan?
Mahanaim
I
Gath-rimmon
Joppa
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
Zeredah
Jazer
AMMON
Baal-hazor
Ephraim
XII
Rabbah (Rabbath-ammon)
Bethel
Beth-hanan
Lower Beth-horon
Upper Beth-horon
XI
Gilgal
Jericho
Gezer
Shaalbim
Geba
Elon
Beeroth?
Gibeon
II
Baalath?
Makaz
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Anathoth
BENJAMIN
Heshbon
Ekron
Sorek
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
PHILISTINES
Bethlehem
Medeba
Gath?
Netophah
Ashkelon
Adullam
Libnah?
Tekoa
Giloh
R. Nahaliel
(Lowland)
JUDAH
Wilderness of Judah
Salt Sea (Sea of the Arabah)
Hebron
Gaza
Dibon
Aroer
MOAB
R. Arnon
Shephelah
Carmel
Gerar
Ziklag?
Debir
The
Brook Besor
Kabzeel?
Arad
Beer-sheba
Valley of Salt
The Negeb
AMALEK
Kir-hareseth
Brook Zered
EDOM
Tamar (30° 48'N)

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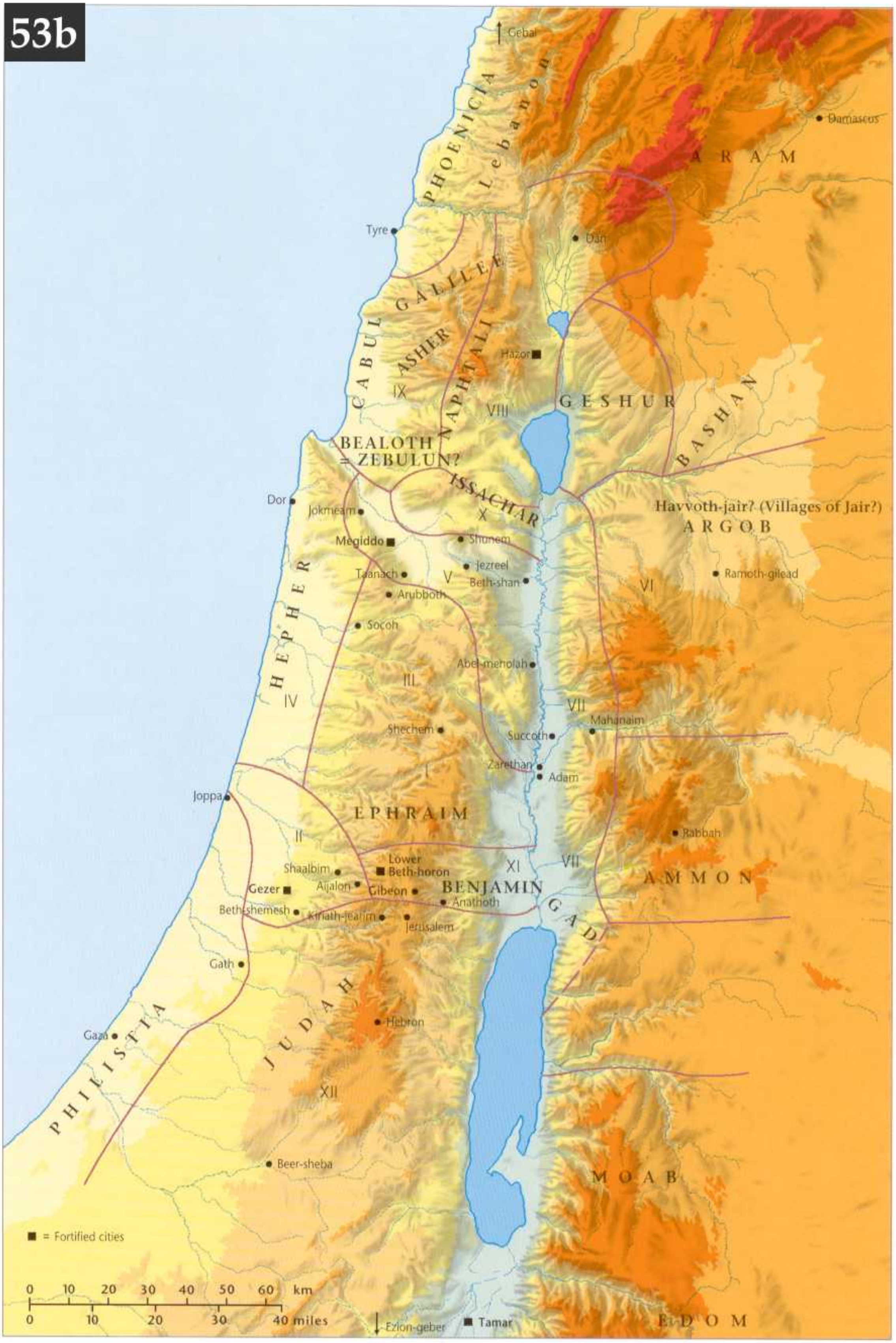
Solomon

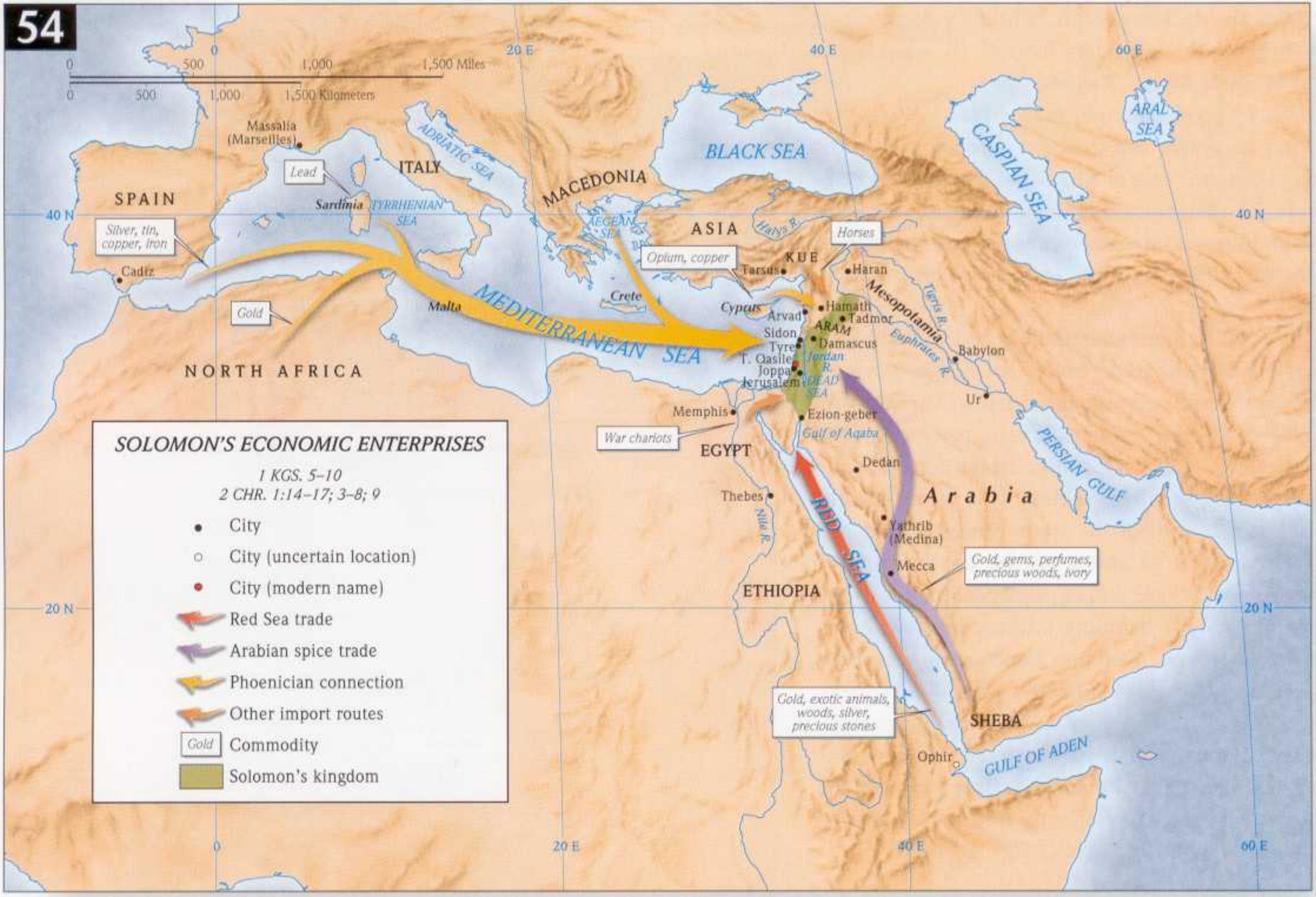
1 Kings 1–12; 2 Chronicles 1-9
Solomon's empire extended far beyond the borders of Israel. His vassal states included Aram, Ammon, Moab and Edom, and his commercial ventures expanded throughout the known world. He organized his administration effectively, dividing Israel into twelve provinces based on the traditional tribal boundaries, with a governor for each province.

The map shows the twelve provinces as described in 1 Kings 4, and the cities he fortified as an inner line of defense (1 Kings 9). Finally, it was Solomon who built the Jerusalem temple.

53b


Gebal
Damascus
PHOENICIA
Lebanon
ARAM
Tyre
Dan
GALILEE
CABUL
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Hazor
IX
VIII
GESHUR
BASHAN
BEALOTH
= ZEBULUN?
ISSACHAR
X
Dor
Jokmeam
Havvoth-jair? (Villages of Jair?)
ARGOB
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Taanach
V
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
VI
Arubboth
HEPHER
Socoh
Abel-meholah
III
IV
VII
Mahanaim
Shechem
Succoth
Zarethan
I
Adam
Joppa
EPHRAIM
II
Rabbah
Lower
Beth-horon
XI
VII
Shaalbim
AMMON
Gezer
Aijalon
Gibeon
BENJAMIN
Anathoth
Beth-shemesh
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
GAD
Gath
JUDAH
Hebron
Gaza
PHILISTIA
XII
Beer-sheba
MOAB
■ = Fortified cities
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
Ezion-geber
Tamar
EDOM

54



SOLOMON'S ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

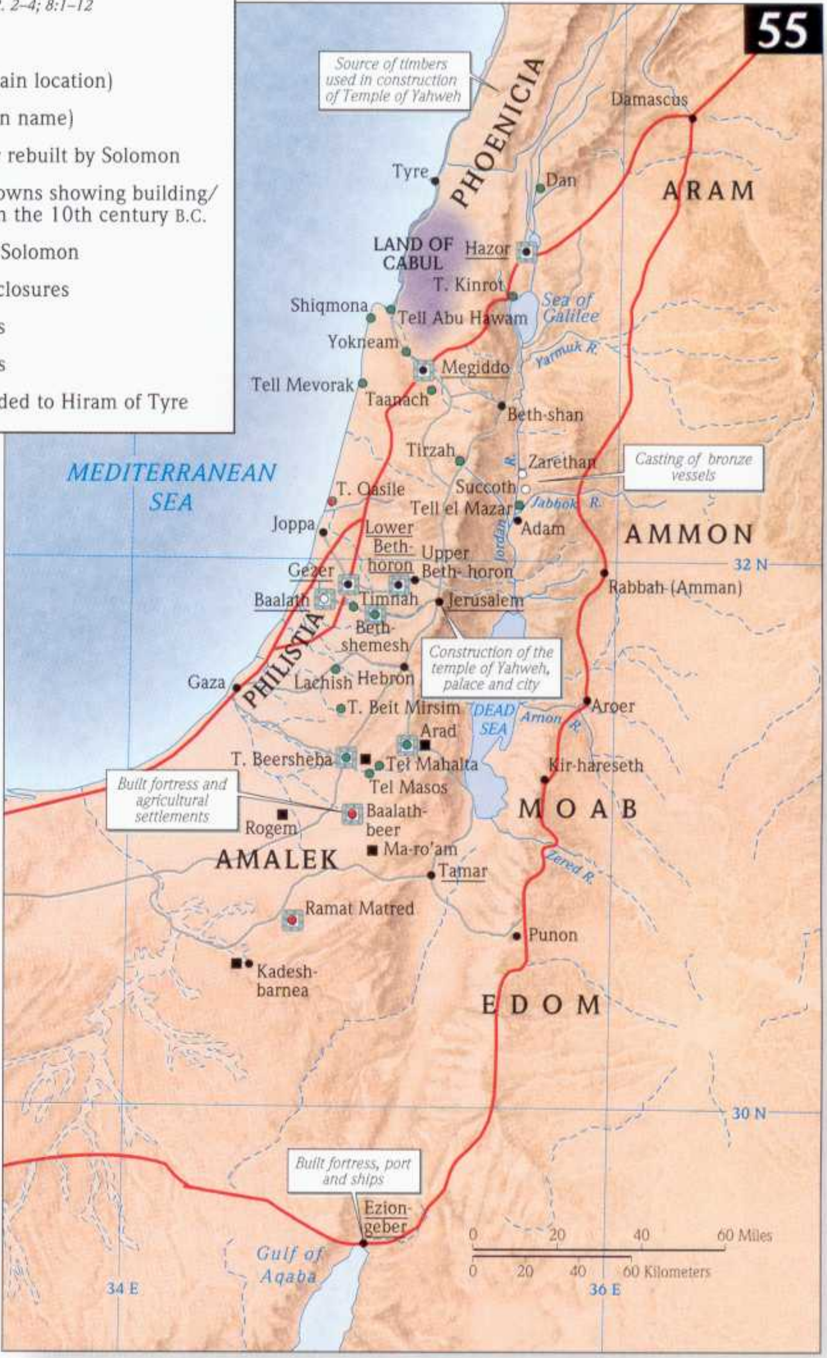
1 KGS. 5–10
2 CHR. 1:14–17; 3–8; 9

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
● City (modern name)
Red Sea trade
Arabian spice trade
Phoenician connection
Other import routes
Gold Commodity
🟩 Solomon's kingdom
0 500 1,000 1,500 Miles
0 500 1,000 1,500 Kilometers
0
20 E
40 E
60 E
40 N
20 N
Massalia (Marseilles)
Lead
ITALY
ADRIATIC SEA
BLACK SEA
ARAL SEA
CASPIAN SEA
SPAIN
Sardinia
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MACEDONIA
AEGEAN SEA
ASIA
Halys R.
Horses
Silver, tin, copper, iron
Opium, copper
KUE
Tarsus
Haran
Cadiz
Crete
Mesopotamia
Tigris R.
Gold
Malta
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyprus
Arvad
Hamath
ARAM
Tadmor
Sidon
Damascus
Euphrates R.
Tyre
Babylon
T. Qasile
Jordan R.
Joppa
DEAD SEA
NORTH AFRICA
Jerusalem
Ur
Memphis
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
War chariots
EGYPT
PERSIAN GULF
Dedan
Arabia
Thebes
Nile R.
RED SEA
Yathrib (Medina)
Mecca
Gold, gems, perfumes, precious woods, ivory
ETHIOPIA
Gold, exotic animals, woods, silver, precious stones
SHEBA
Ophir
GULF OF ADEN

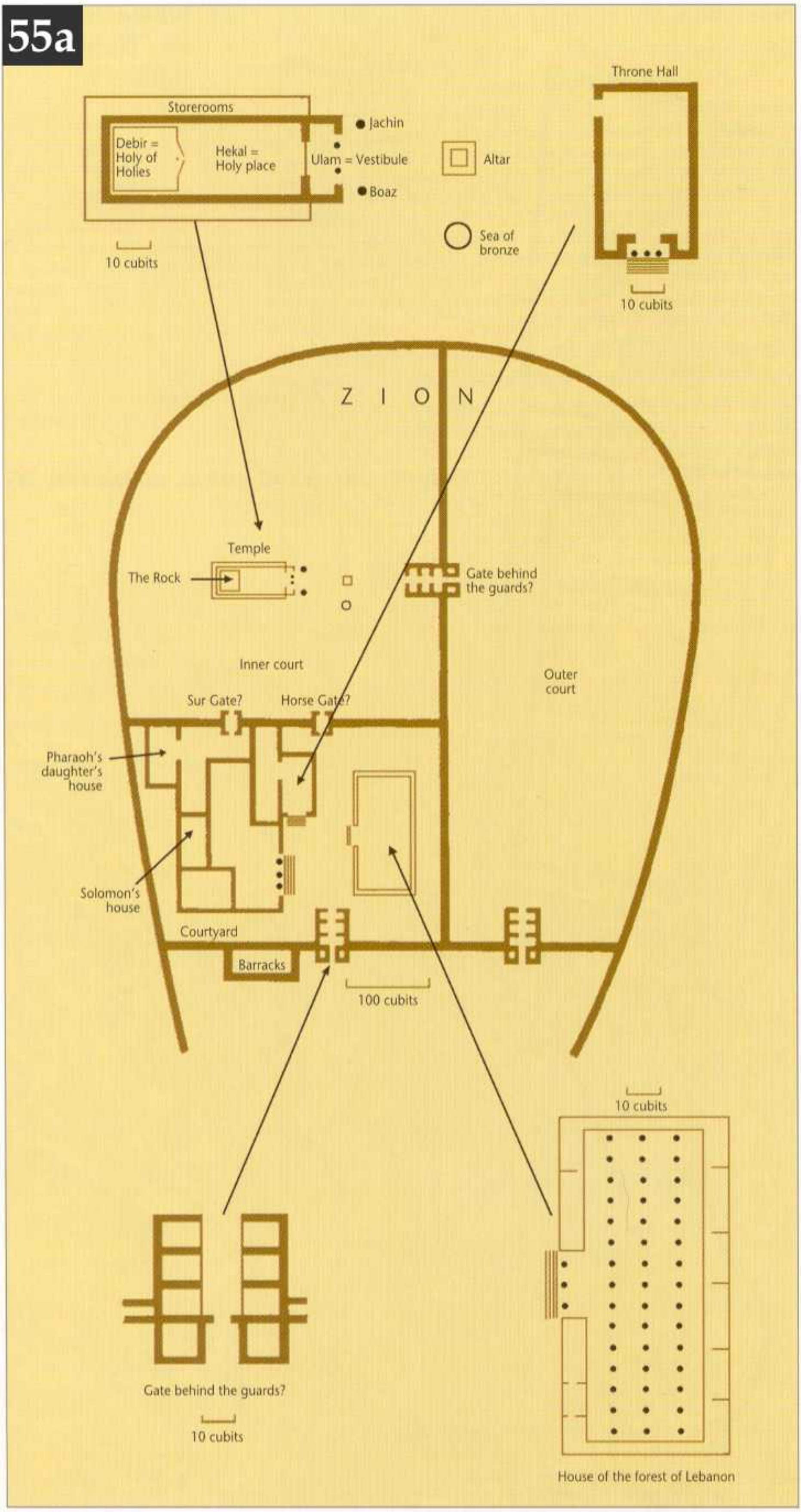
SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES

1 KGS. 6–7; 9:1–22; 2 CHR. 2–4; 8:1–12

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ● City (modern name)
- Hazor City built or rebuilt by Solomon
- ● Cities and towns showing building/ rebuilding in the 10th century B.C.
- ▣ Fortified by Solomon
- ■ Fortified enclosures
- — Major routes
- — Other routes
- ▨ Territory ceded to Hiram of Tyre


55
Source of timbers used in construction of Temple of Yahweh
PHOENICIA
Damascus
ARAM
Tyre
Dan
LAND OF CABUL
Hazor
T. Kinrot
Sea of Galilee
Shiqmona
Tell Abu Hawam
Yokneam
Yarmuk R.
Megiddo
Tell Mevorak
Taanach
Beth-shan
Tirzah
Zarethan
Casting of bronze vessels
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
T. Qasile
Succoth
Tell el Mazar
Jabbok R.
Jordan R.
Adam
AMMON
Joppa
Lower Beth-horon
Upper Beth-horon
32 N
Gezer
Rabbah (Amman)
Baalath
Timnah
Jerusalem
Beth-shemesh
PHILISTIA
Construction of the temple of Yahweh, palace and city
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
T. Beit Mirsim
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Aroer
Arad
T. Beersheba
Tel Mahalta
Tel Masos
Kir-hareseth
Built fortress and agricultural settlements
Baalath-beer
MOAB
Rogem
Ma-ro'am
AMALEK
Tamar
Zered R.
Ramat Matred
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
30 N
Built fortress, port and ships
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 Kilometers
34 E
36 E

55a

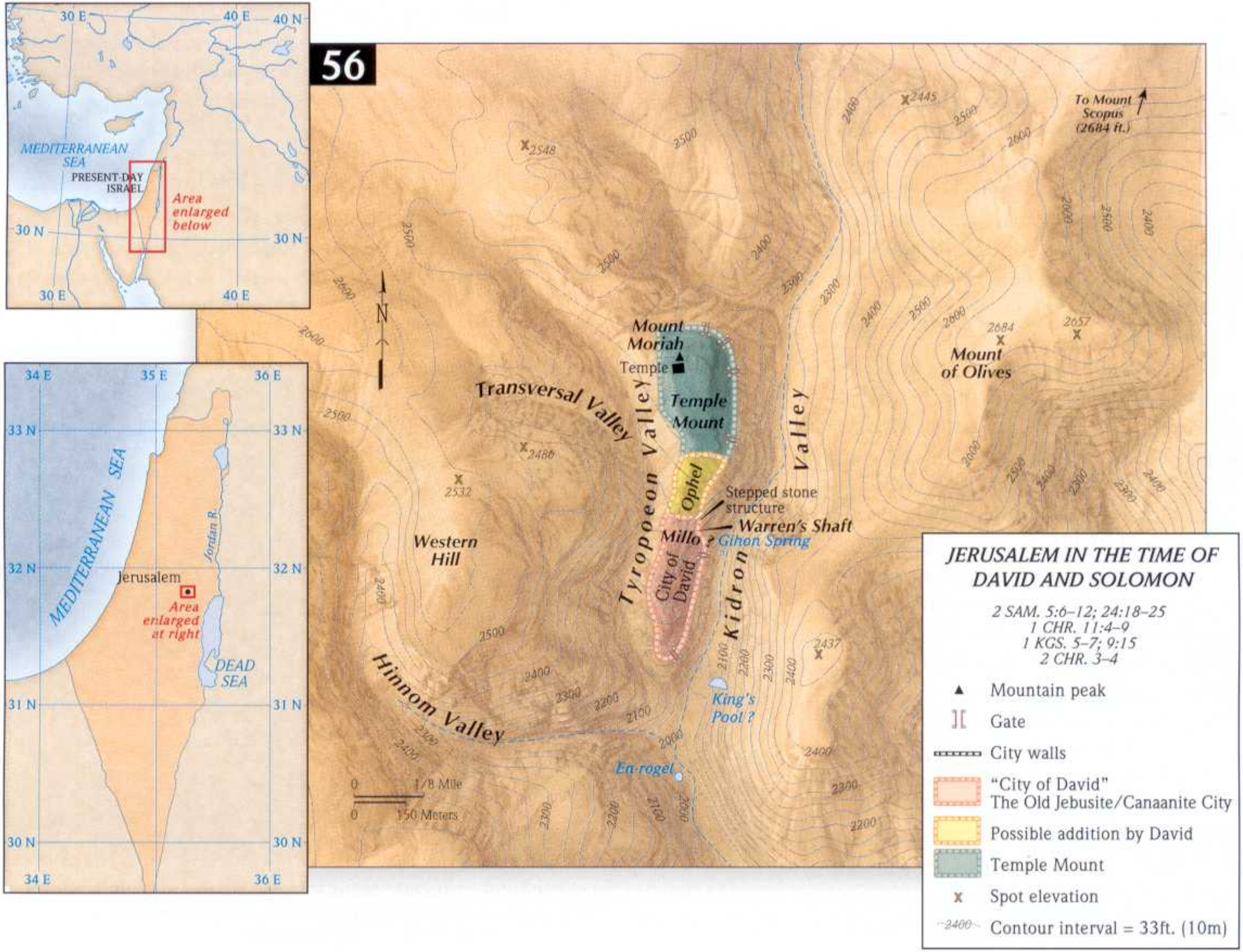

Storerooms
Debir = Holy of Holies
Hekal = Holy place
Ulam = Vestibule
Jachin
Boaz
Altar
Sea of bronze
10 cubits
Throne Hall
10 cubits
ZION
Temple
The Rock
Gate behind the guards?
Inner court
Outer court
Sur Gate?
Horse Gate?
Pharaoh's daughter's house
Solomon's house
Courtyard
Barracks
100 cubits
10 cubits
Gate behind the guards?
10 cubits
House of the forest of Lebanon

Solomon's Temple

1 Kings 6–7; 2 Kings 11; 2 Chronicles 3–4

In 965 B.C. King Solomon began to build the temple north of Jerusalem on the threshing floor of Araunah, also known as Mount Moriah (2 Chronicles 3.1). Although it was seven years in building, it was only a part of a larger palace project which took thirteen years to complete. Little is known about the palace, and this map is a reconstruction based largely on excavations of contemporary palaces and temples in the Middle East.

56



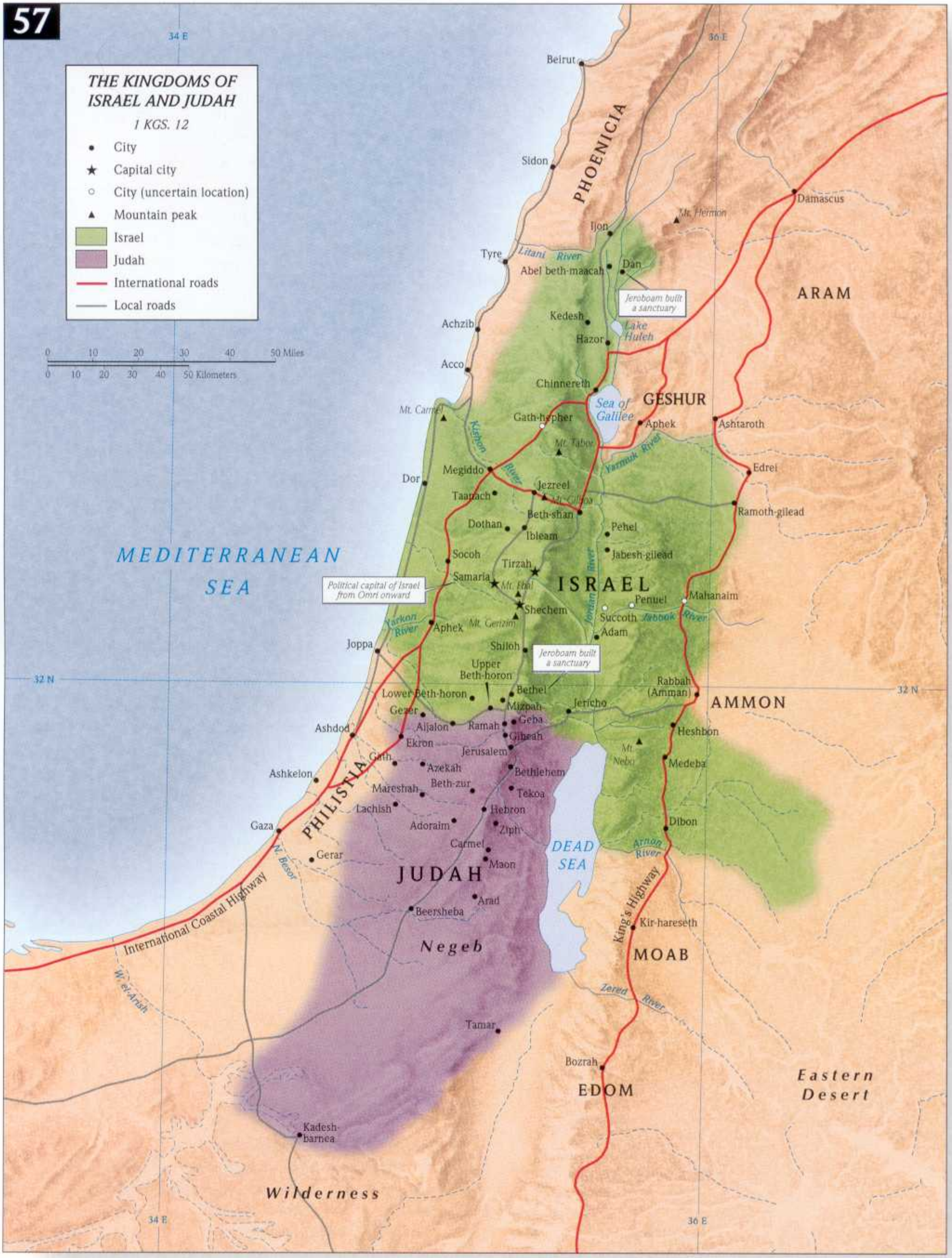
JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF DAVID AND SOLOMON

2 SAM. 5:6–12; 24:18–25
1 CHR. 11:4–9
1 KGS. 5–7; 9:15
2 CHR. 3–4

▲ Mountain peak
][Gate
City walls
"City of David" The Old Jebusite/Canaanite City
Possible addition by David
Temple Mount
x Spot elevation
2400 Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
N
To Mount Scopus (2684 ft.)
2548
2445
2500
2400
2600
2300
2200
2100
2000
Mount Moriah
Temple
Temple Mount
Transversal Valley
Tyropoeon Valley
Kidron Valley
Ophel
Stepped stone structure
Warren's Shaft
Millo ?
Gihon Spring
City of David
Western Hill
2486
2532
2684
2657
Mount of Olives
2437
Hinnom Valley
King's Pool ?
En-rogel
0 1/8 Mile
0 150 Meters

Chapter 10

The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel



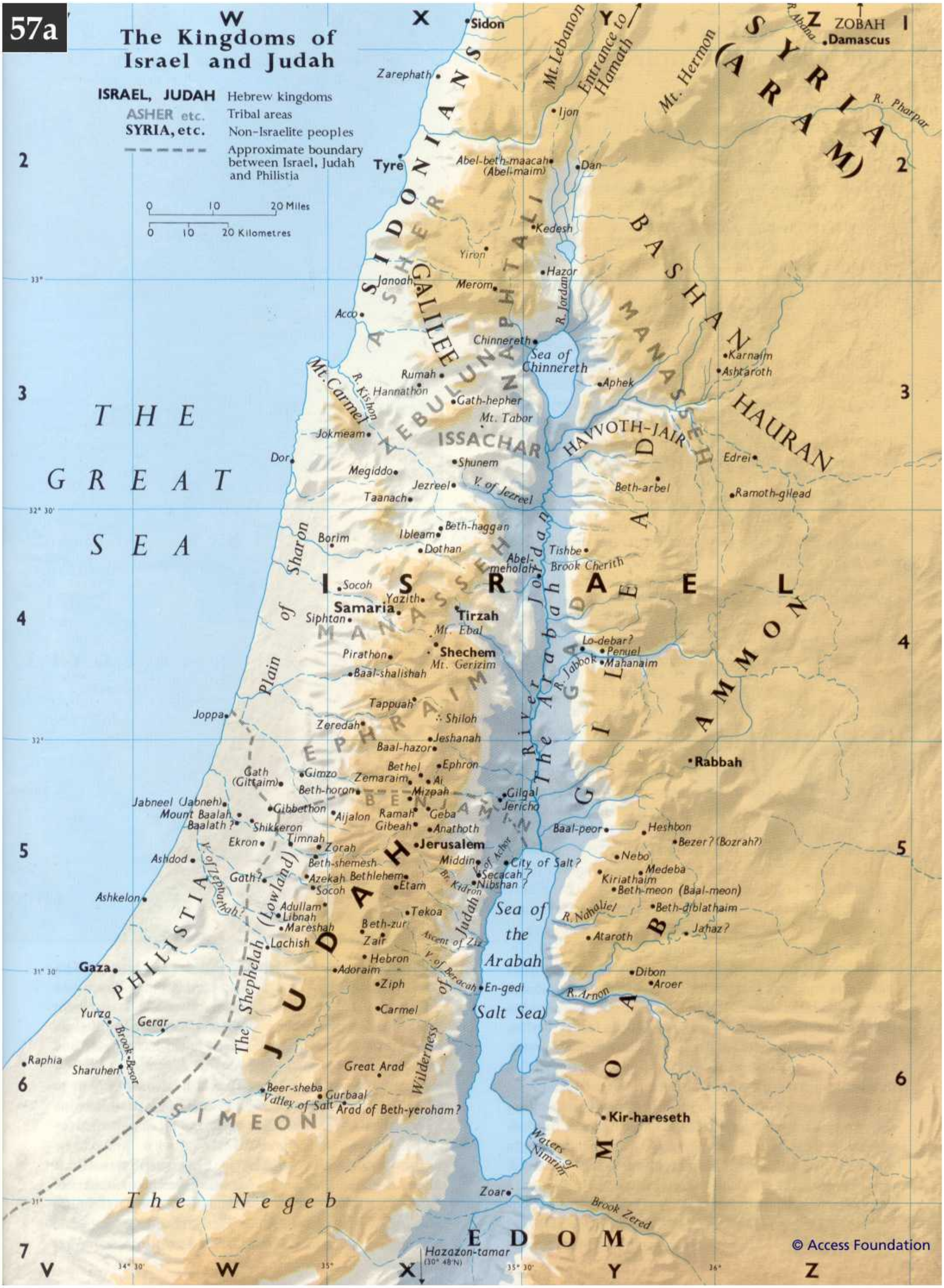
THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH

1 KGS. 12

● City
★ Capital city
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
🟩 Israel
🟪 Judah
International roads
Local roads
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
34 E
36 E
32 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ARAM
GESHUR
ISRAEL
JUDAH
PHILISTIA
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
Negeb
Wilderness
Eastern Desert
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Achzib
Acco
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Ijon
Litani River
Abel beth-maacah
Dan
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
Aphek
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Gath-hepher
Kishon River
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Edrei
Dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Dothan
Ibleam
Pehel
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Tirzah
Samaria
Political capital of Israel from Omri onward
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Penuel
Mahanaim
Succoth
Jabbok River
Jordan River
Yarkon River
Aphek
Mt. Gerizim
Adam
Joppa
Shiloh
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
Upper Beth-horon
Lower Beth-horon
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Mizpah
Jericho
Ashdod
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Heshbon
Ekron
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Medeba
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Tekoa
Mareshah
Lachish
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Adoraim
Ziph
Carmel
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
N. Besor
Gerar
Maon
Arad
King's Highway
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
International Coastal Highway
W. el-Arish
Zered River
Tamar
Bozrah
Kadesh-barnea

57a

The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah


ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER etc. Tribal areas
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
Approximate boundary between Israel, Judah and Philistia
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
V
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
Sidon
Zarephath
Entrance to Hamath
Mt. Lebanon
R. Abana
ZOBAH
Damascus
SYRIA (ARAM)
Mt. Hermon
R. Pharpar
Ijon
SIDONIANS
Tyre
Abel-beth-maacah (Abel-maim)
Dan
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Kedesh
Yiron
Hazor
BASHAN
Janoah
GALILEE
Merom
R. Jordan
Acco
MANASSEH
Chinnereth
Sea of Chinnereth
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
R. Kishon
Rumah
ZEBULUN
Hannathon
Aphek
Gath-hepher
HAUVOTH-JAIR
HAURAN
THE GREAT SEA
Mt. Tabor
Jokmeam
ISSACHAR
Dor
Shunem
Edrei
Megiddo
GILEAD
Jezreel
V. of Jezreel
Beth-arbel
Taanach
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-haggan
Ibleam
Borim
Dothan
Tishbe
Plain of Sharon
Abel-meholah
Brook Cherith
ISRAEL
Socoh
Yazith
Samaria
Tirzah
Siphtan
MANASSEH
Mt. Ebal
Lo-debar?
Penuel
Pirathon
Shechem
R. Jabbok
Mahanaim
Mt. Gerizim
The Arabah
Baal-shalishah
River Jordan
AMMON
Tappuah
EPHRAIM
Joppa
Shiloh
Zeredah
Jeshanah
Baal-hazor
Rabbah
Bethel
Ephron
Gath (Gittaim)
Gimzo
Zemaraim
Ai
Beth-horon
Mizpah
BENJAMIN
Gilgal
Jericho
Jabneel (Jabneh)
Gibbethon
Mount Baalah
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Baal-peor
Heshbon
Baalath?
Shikkeron
Gibeah
Anathoth
Ekron
Timnah
Jerusalem
Bezer? (Bozrah?)
Zorah
V. of Achor
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Middin
City of Salt?
Nebo
V. of Zephathah
Medeba
Gath?
Azekah
Bethlehem
Secacah?
Nibshan?
Kiriathaim
Ashkelon
Socoh
Etam
Br. Kidron
Beth-meon (Baal-meon)
PHILISTIA
Adullam
Sea of the Arabah
Beth-diblathaim
Libnah
Tekoa
R. Nahaliel
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Jahaz?
The Shephelah (Lowland)
Lachish
Zair
Ascent of Ziz
Wilderness of Judah
Ataroth
JUDAH
Gaza
Hebron
V. of Beracah
Adoraim
Dibon
Aroer
Ziph
En-gedi
R. Arnon
Carmel
(Salt Sea)
MOAB
Yurza
Gerar
Brook Besor
Wilderness
Raphia
Sharuhen
Great Arad
Beer-sheba
Gurbaal
Valley of Salt
Arad of Beth-yeroham?
Kir-hareseth
SIMEON
Waters of Nimrim
Zoar
The Negeb
Brook Zered
EDOM
Hazazon-tamar (30° 48'N)

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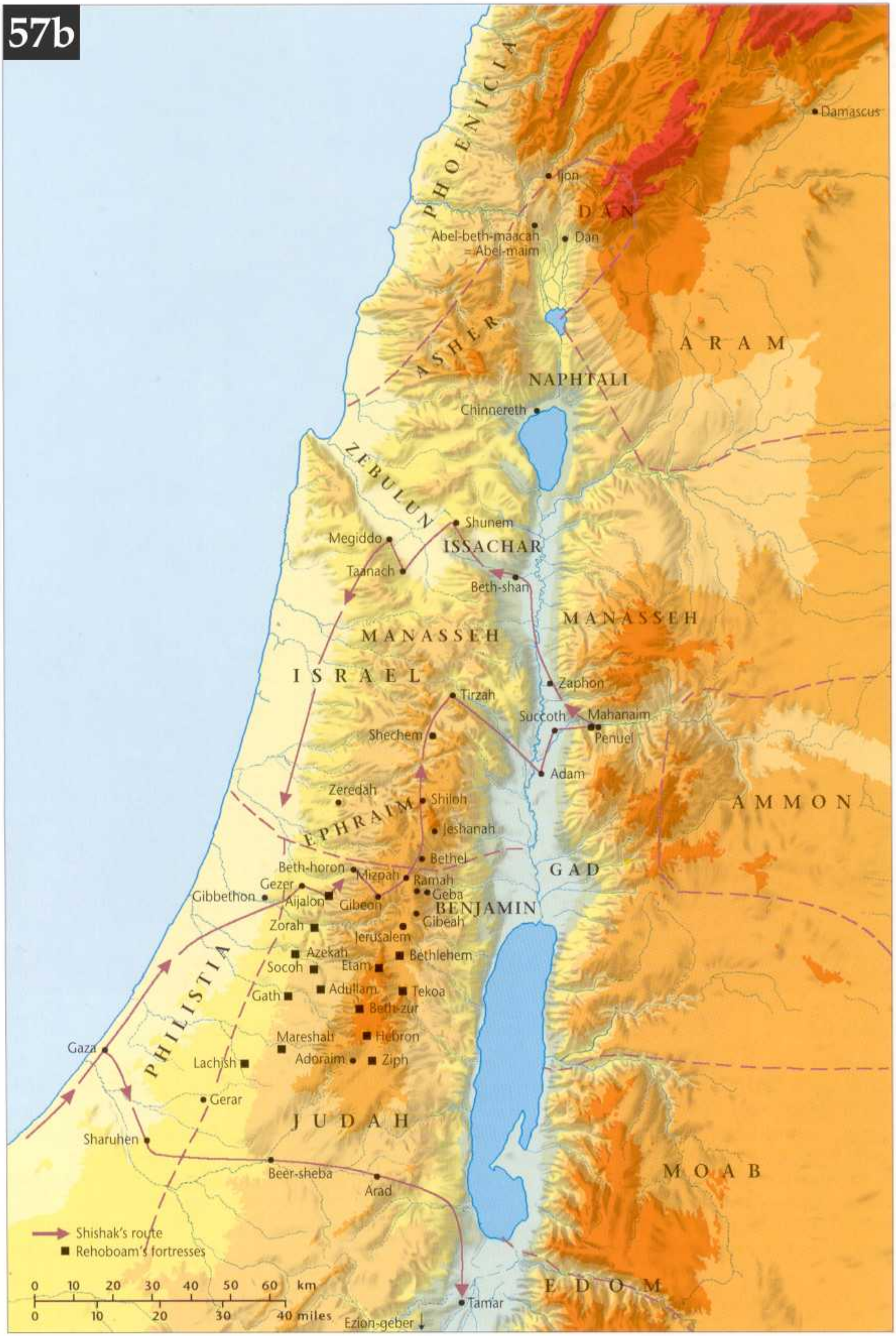
57b


PHOENICIA
Damascus
Ijon
DAN
Abel-beth-maacah
= Abel-maim
Dan
ARAM
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Chinnereth
ZEBULUN
Shunem
Megiddo
ISSACHAR
Taanach
Beth-shan
MANASSEH
MANASSEH
ISRAEL
Zaphon
Tirzah
Succoth
Mahanaim
Penuel
Shechem
Adam
AMMON
Zeredah
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
Jeshanah
Bethel
GAD
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Ramah
Gezer
Geba
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Gibeon
BENJAMIN
Gibeah
Zorah
Jerusalem
Azekah
Bethlehem
Socoh
Etam
PHILISTIA
Adullam
Tekoa
Gath
Beth-zur
Mareshah
Hebron
Gaza
Adoraim
Ziph
Lachish
Gerar
JUDAH
Sharuhen
MOAB
Beer-sheba
Arad
Shishak's route
Rehoboam's fortresses
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
EDOM
Tamar
Ezion-geber

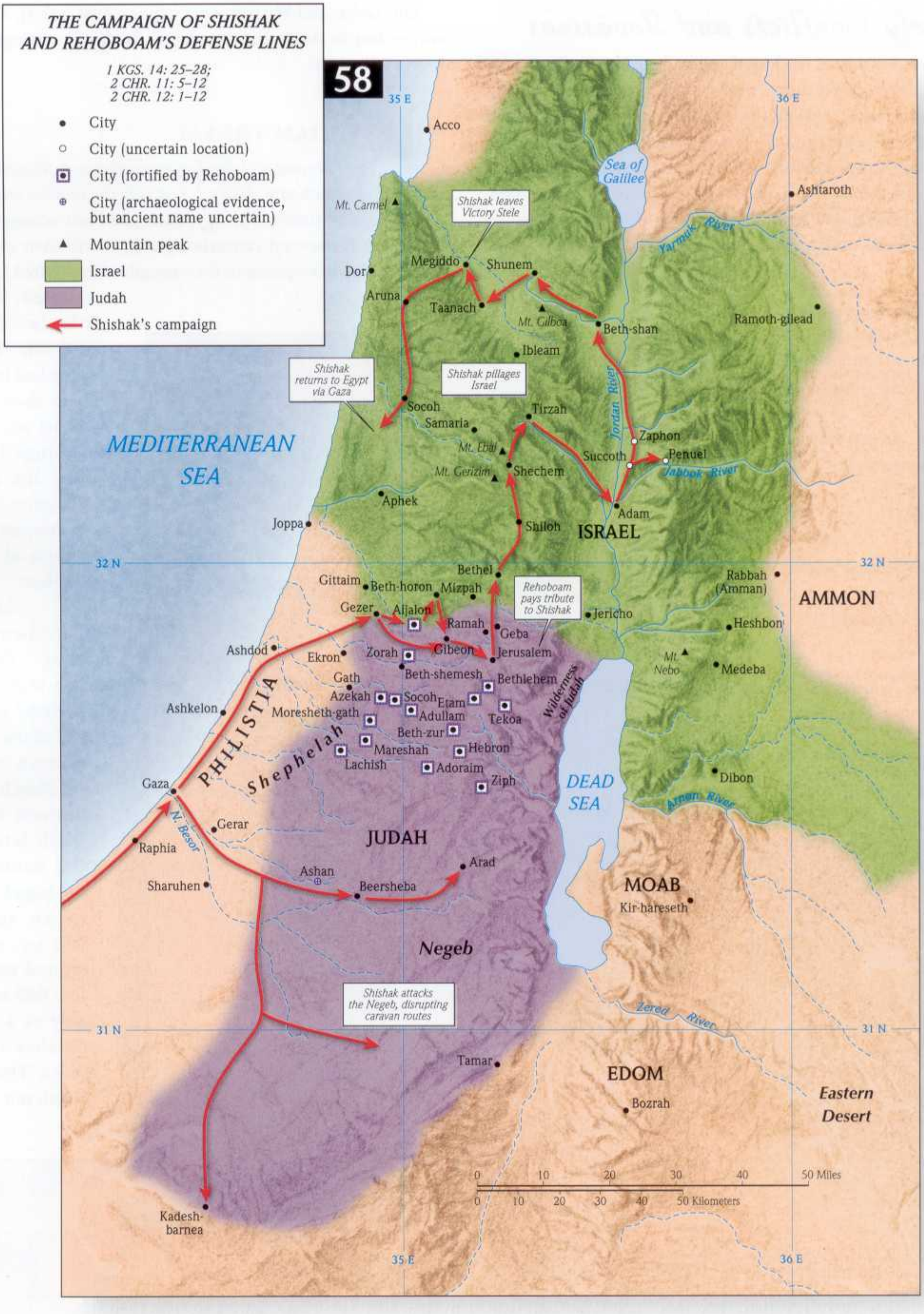
The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

1 Kings 12–15; 2 Chronicles 10–15

After Solomon's death, Israel divided into two kingdoms: Judah in the south with Jerusalem as its capital; and Israel in the north with its capital at first at Shechem, then Tirzah, and finally at Samaria. King Jeroboam built his own temples at Bethel and at Dan. Only after prolonged combat was the border established with Benjamin as part of Judah.

Shortly after the division Pharaoh Shishak launched an invasion of Israel and Judah. King Rehoboam responded by fortifying a number of cities in Judah.

The map shows the border between the kingdoms, the route of Shishak's invasion (according to the list of conquered cities recorded in the temple at Karnak), and the cities fortified by Rehoboam.



THE CAMPAIGN OF SHISHAK AND REHOBOAM'S DEFENSE LINES

1 KGS. 14: 25–28;
2 CHR. 11: 5–12
2 CHR. 12: 1–12

58

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▣ City (fortified by Rehoboam)
⊕ City (archaeological evidence, but ancient name uncertain)
▲ Mountain peak
🟩 Israel
🟪 Judah
← Shishak's campaign
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Shishak leaves Victory Stele
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Aruna
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Shishak returns to Egypt via Gaza
Shishak pillages Israel
Socoh
Tirzah
Jordan River
Samaria
Zaphon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Ebal
Succoth
Penuel
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok River
Aphek
Adam
Joppa
Shiloh
ISRAEL
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Rehoboam pays tribute to Shishak
AMMON
Gezer
Aijalon
Jericho
Ramah
Geba
Heshbon
Ashdod
Gibeon
Ekron
Zorah
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Beth-shemesh
Medeba
Gath
Bethlehem
Wilderness of Judah
Azekah
Socoh
Etam
Ashkelon
Moresheth-gath
Adullam
Tekoa
PHILISTIA
Beth-zur
Shephelah
Mareshah
Hebron
Lachish
Adoraim
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Ziph
Dibon
Arnon River
N. Besor
Gerar
JUDAH
Raphia
Arad
Ashan
MOAB
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Shishak attacks the Negeb, disrupting caravan routes
Zered River
Tamar
EDOM
Eastern Desert
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Kadesh-barnea

CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAM-DAMASCUS

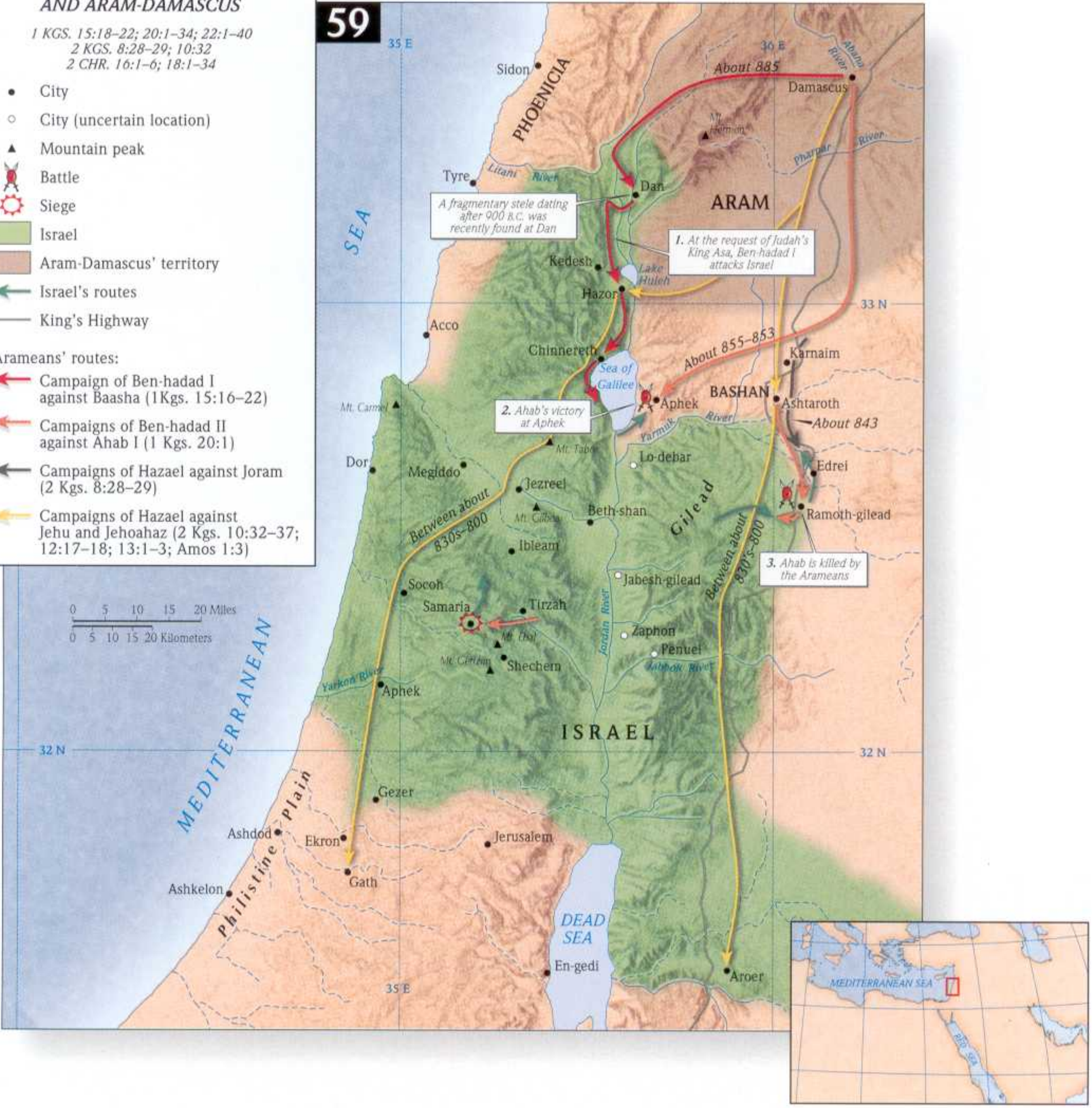
59

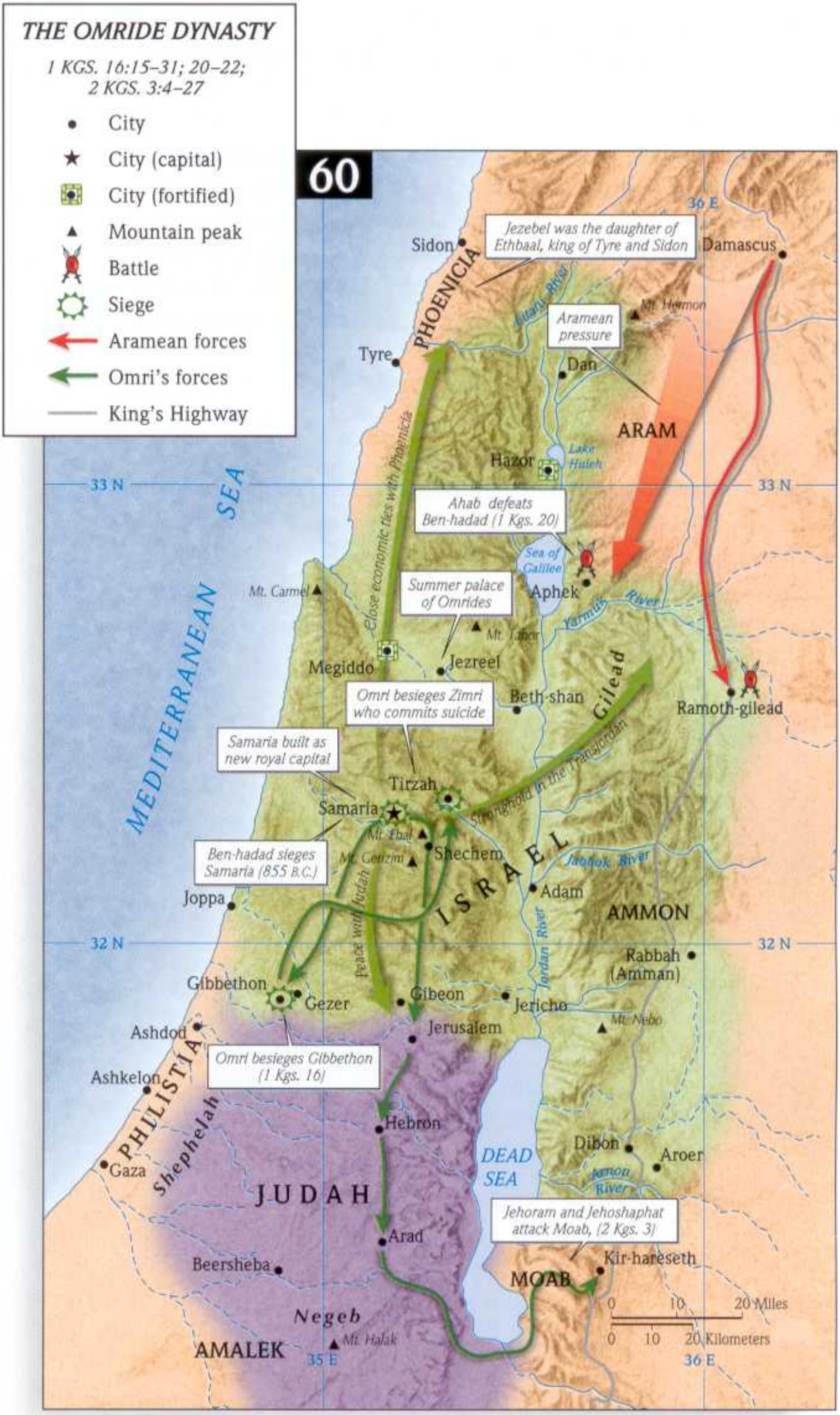
1 KGS. 15:18–22; 20:1–34; 22:1–40
2 KGS. 8:28–29; 10:32
2 CHR. 16:1–6; 18:1–34

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ✹ Siege
- 🟩 Israel
- 🟫 Aram-Damascus' territory
- ← Israel's routes
- — King's Highway

Arameans' routes:

- ← Campaign of Ben-hadad I against Baasha (1Kgs. 15:16–22)
- ← Campaigns of Ben-hadad II against Ahab I (1 Kgs. 20:1)
- ← Campaigns of Hazael against Joram (2 Kgs. 8:28–29)
- ← Campaigns of Hazael against Jehu and Jehoahaz (2 Kgs. 10:32–37; 12:17–18; 13:1–3; Amos 1:3)


35 E
36 E
Sidon
PHOENICIA
About 885
Damascus
Abana River
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
ARAM
A fragmentary stele dating after 900 B.C. was recently found at Dan
1. At the request of Judah's King Asa, Ben-hadad I attacks Israel
SEA
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
33 N
Acco
Chinnereth
About 855–853
Karnaim
Sea of Galilee
Aphek
BASHAN
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
2. Ahab's victory at Aphek
Yarmuk River
About 843
Mt. Tabor
Lo-debar
Dor
Megiddo
Edrei
Jezreel
Gilead
Between about 830s–800
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
3. Ahab is killed by the Arameans
Jabesh-gilead
Between about 830's–800
Socoh
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Samaria
Tirzah
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon
Jordan River
MEDITERRANEAN
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Penuel
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Aphek
ISRAEL
32 N
32 N
Philistine Plain
Gezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gath
Ashkelon
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
Aroer
35 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA



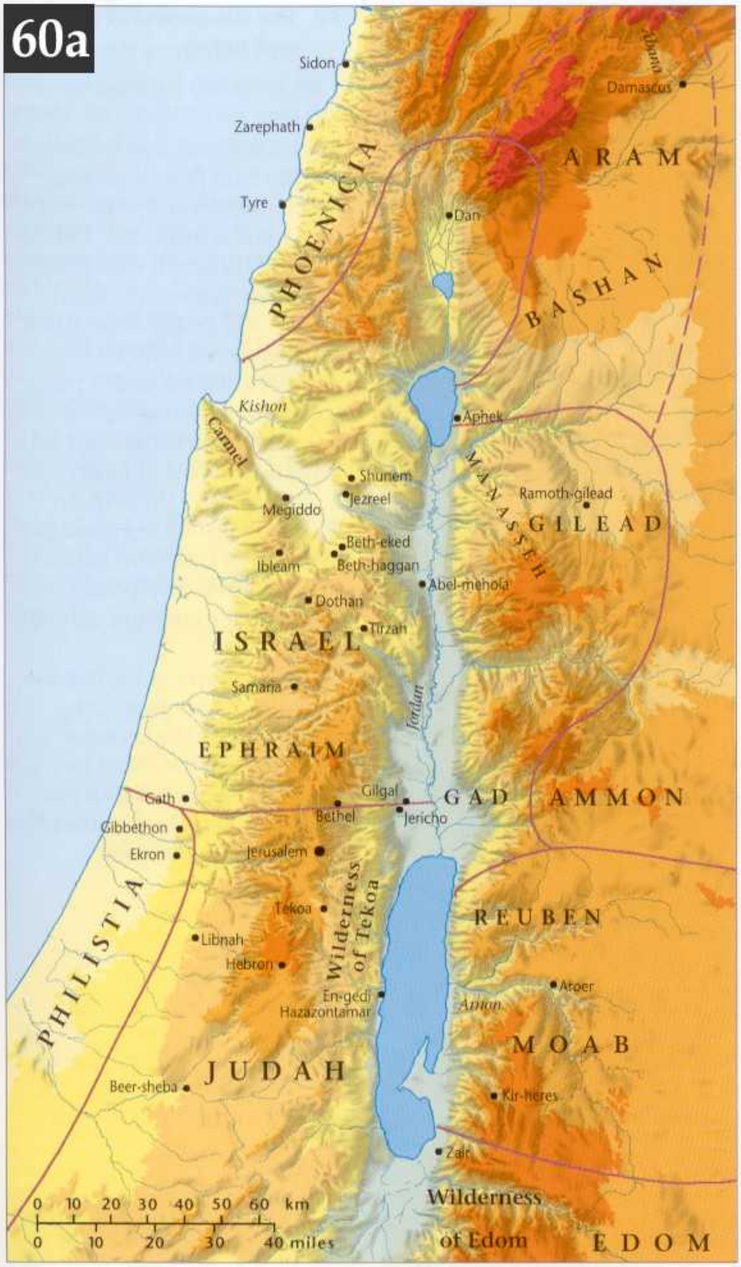
60

THE OMRIDE DYNASTY

1 KGS. 16:15–31; 20–22;
2 KGS. 3:4–27

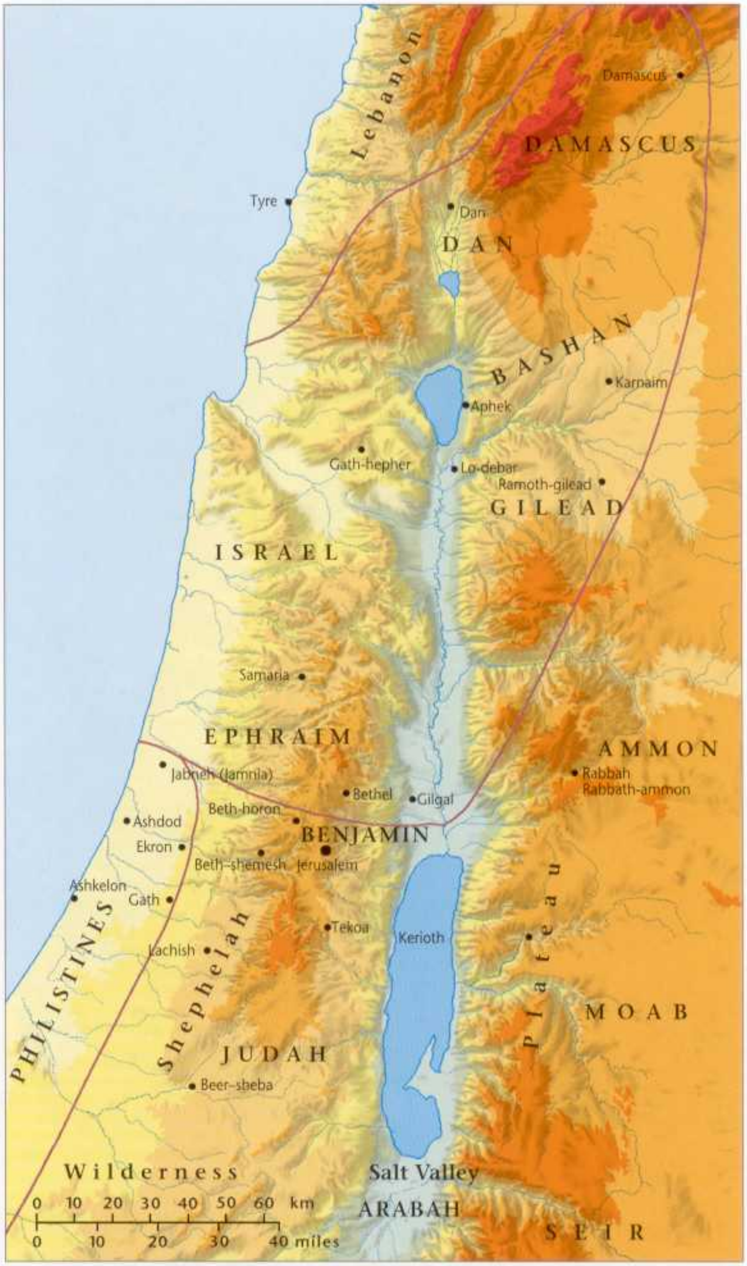
● City
★ City (capital)
City (fortified)
▲ Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Aramean forces
Omri's forces
King's Highway
Jezebel was the daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre and Sidon
Aramean pressure
Ahab defeats Ben-hadad (1 Kgs. 20)
Summer palace of Omrides
Omri besieges Zimri who commits suicide
Samaria built as new royal capital
Ben-hadad sieges Samaria (855 B.C.)
Omri besieges Gibbethon (1 Kgs. 16)
Jehoram and Jehoshaphat attack Moab, (2 Kgs. 3)
Close economic ties with Phoenicia
Stronghold in the Transjordan
Peace with Judah
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Damascus
36 E
Mt. Hermon
Litani River
Dan
ARAM
Hazor
Lake Huleh
33 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Galilee
Aphek
Yarmuk River
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Beth-shan
Gilead
Ramoth-gilead
Tirzah
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
ISRAEL
Jabbok River
Adam
Joppa
AMMON
32 N
Jordan River
Rabbah (Amman)
Gibbethon
Gezer
Gibeon
Jericho
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Ashdod
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Hebron
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Aroer
Arnon River
JUDAH
Arad
Kir-hareseth
Beersheba
MOAB
Negeb
AMALEK
Mt. Halak
35 E
36 E
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers

60a


Sidon
Abana
Damascus
Zarephath
ARAM
Tyre
PHOENICIA
Dan
BASHAN
Kishon
Carmel
Aphek
MANASSEH
Shunem
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
Megiddo
GILEAD
Beth-eked
Ibleam
Beth-haggan
Abel-meholah
Dothan
Tirzah
ISRAEL
Samaria
Jordan
EPHRAIM
Gath
Gilgal
GAD
AMMON
Gibbethon
Bethel
Jericho
Ekron
Jerusalem
Wilderness of Tekoa
REUBEN
PHILISTIA
Tekoa
Libnah
Hebron
Aroer
En-gedi
Hazazontamar
Arnon
MOAB
JUDAH
Beer-sheba
Kir-heres
Zair
Wilderness of Edom
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Golden Age of the 9th Century B.C.

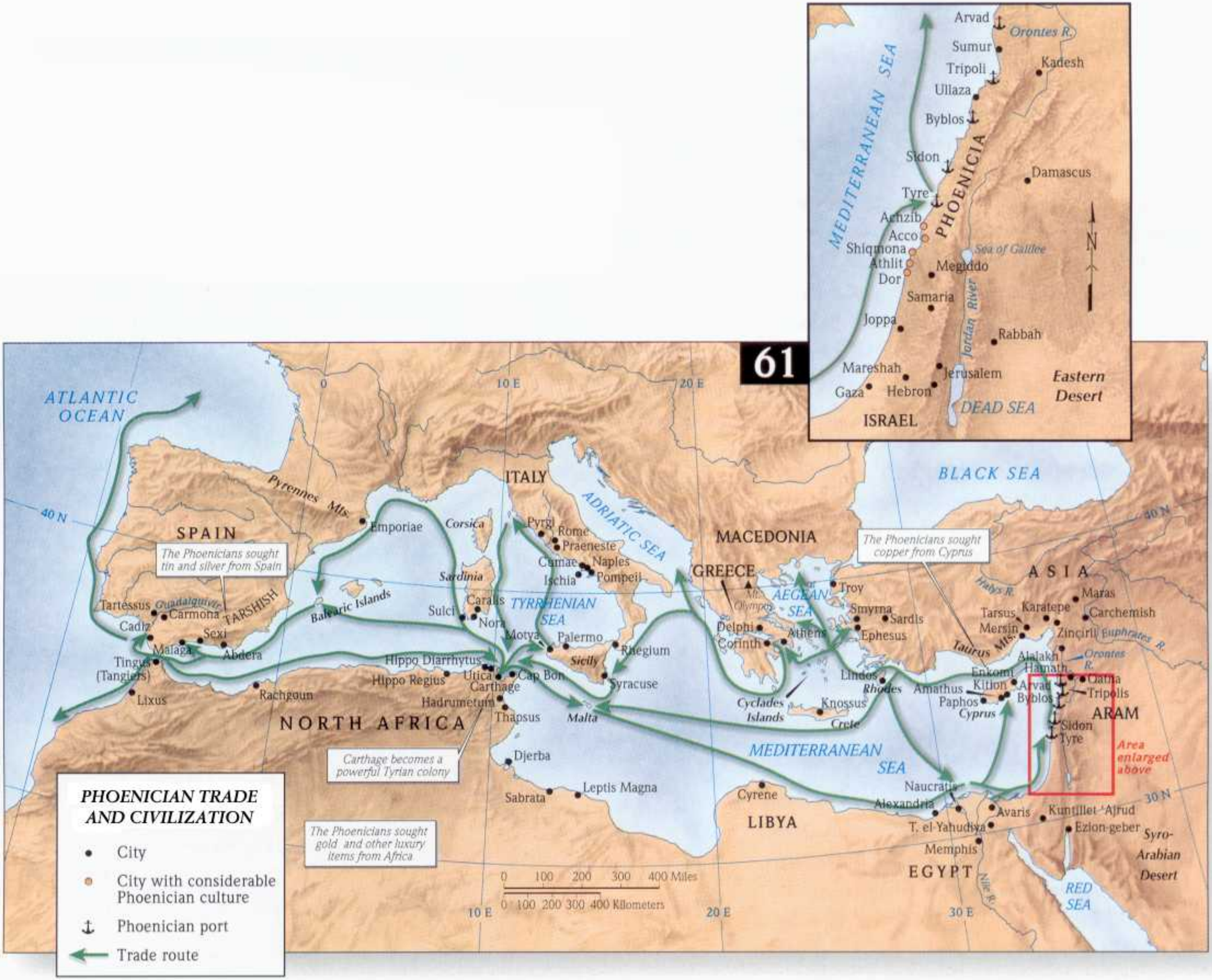
1 Kings 16.23–2 Kings 13; 2 Chronicles 17–24
In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel led to Jehu's rebellion in 841 B.C., with the destruction of the royal houses of both Israel and Judah and the decline of both kingdoms. This was the period of the prophets Elijah and Elisha in the northern kingdom.


Lebanon
Damascus
DAMASCUS
Tyre
Dan
DAN
BASHAN
Karnaim
Aphek
Gath-hepher
Lo-debar
Ramoth-gilead
GILEAD
ISRAEL
Samaria
EPHRAIM
AMMON
Jabneh (Jamnia)
Bethel
Gilgal
Rabbah
Rabbath-ammon
Ashdod
Beth-horon
BENJAMIN
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Gath
Plateau
Tekoa
Kerioth
Lachish
PHILISTINES
Shephelah
MOAB
JUDAH
Beer-sheba
Wilderness
Salt Valley
ARABAH
SEIR
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Golden Age of the 8th Century B.C.

2 Kings 13.10–15.7; 2 Chronicles 25–26; Amos
During the period of 790–750 B.C. the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II and the kingdom of Judah under Azariah/Uzziah enjoyed a renaissance of power. Both kings were successful in their wars against Syria in the north, and against Ammon, Moab, Edom and the Philistines in the south. They broadly expanded the areas under their authority and gained control over the major caravan routes — a success made possible by the weakened state of the Assyrian empire. This was the period of the prophets Amos of Tekoa and Hosea in the north.

61



PHOENICIAN TRADE AND CIVILIZATION

- ● City
- ● City with considerable Phoenician culture
- ⚓ Phoenician port
- ← Trade route

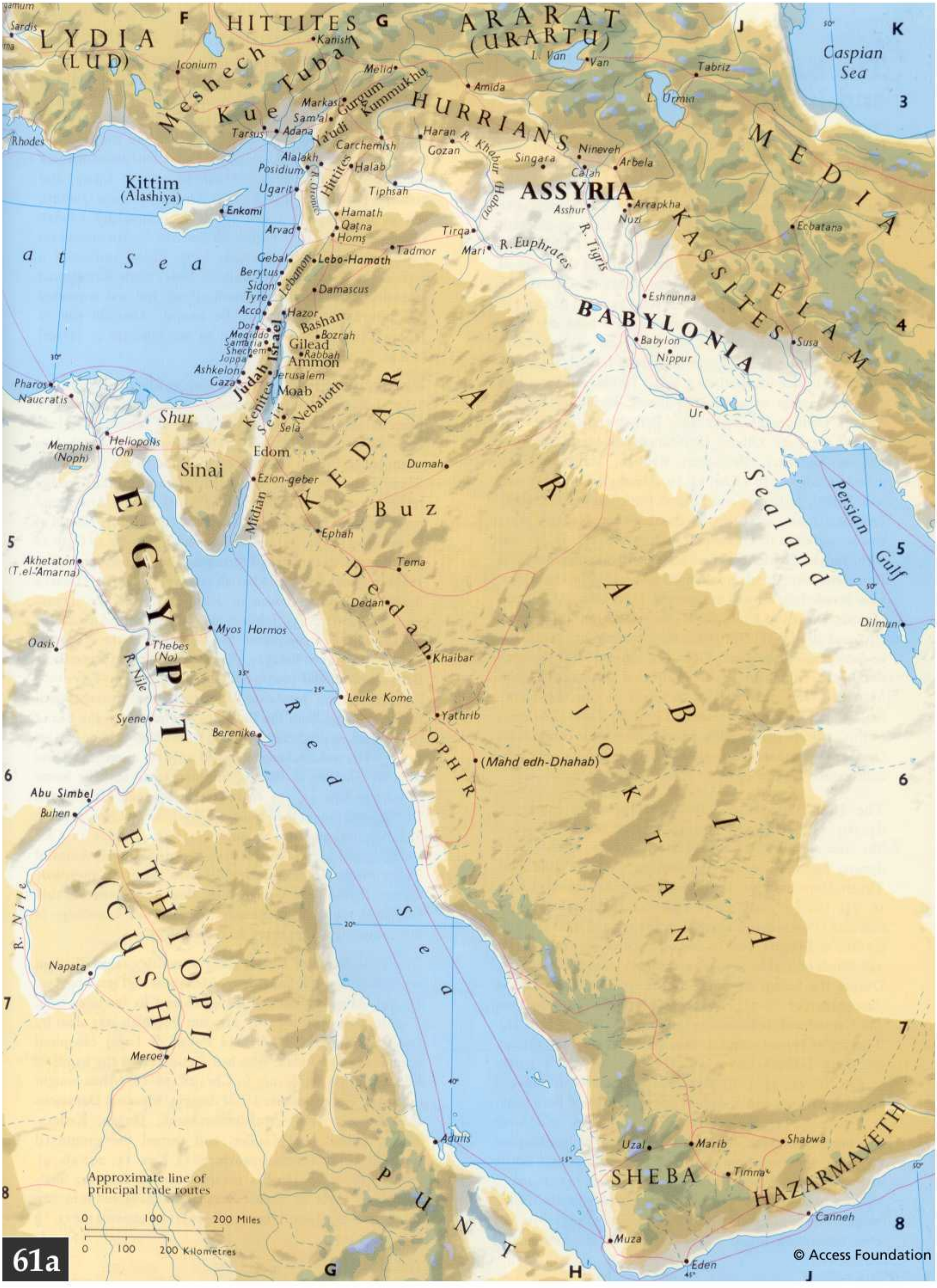
The Phoenicians sought tin and silver from Spain

The Phoenicians sought copper from Cyprus

Carthage becomes a powerful Tyrian colony

The Phoenicians sought gold and other luxury items from Africa

Arvad
Orontes R.
Sumur
Tripoli
Kadesh
Ullaza
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Tyre
Achzib
Acco
Shiqmona
Athlit
Dor
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Samaria
Jordan River
Joppa
Rabbah
Mareshah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Eastern Desert
ISRAEL
N
ATLANTIC OCEAN
0
10 E
20 E
40 N
30 N
Pyrennes Mts.
SPAIN
Emporiae
Corsica
ITALY
Pyrgi
Rome
Praeneste
Cumae
Naples
Ischia
Pompeii
ADRIATIC SEA
MACEDONIA
GREECE
Mt. Olympus
BLACK SEA
Sardinia
Tartessus
Guadalquivir
Carmona
TARSHISH
Balearic Islands
Sulci
Caralis
Nora
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Cadiz
Sexi
Malaga
Abdera
Motya
Palermo
Sicily
Rhegium
Tingis (Tangiers)
Lixus
Rachgoun
Hippo Diarrhytus
Hippo Regius
Utica
Carthage
Cap Bon
Hadrumetum
Thapsus
Syracuse
Malta
NORTH AFRICA
Djerba
Sabrata
Leptis Magna
Delphi
Corinth
Athens
AEGEAN SEA
Troy
Smyrna
Sardis
Ephesus
Cyclades Islands
Knossus
Crete
Lindos
Rhodes
ASIA
Halys R.
Maras
Karatepe
Carchemish
Tarsus
Mersin
Zincirli
Euphrates R.
Taurus Mts.
Alalakh
Orontes R.
Hamath
Enkomi
Kition
Amathus
Paphos
Cyprus
Arvad
Byblos
Qatna
Tripolis
Sidon
Tyre
ARAM
Area enlarged above
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyrene
LIBYA
Naucratis
Alexandria
Avaris
T. el-Yahudiya
Memphis
Kuntillet 'Ajrud
Ezion-geber
Syro-Arabian Desert
EGYPT
Nile R.
RED SEA
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
10 E
20 E
30 E


LYDIA
(LUD)
Sardis
HITTITES
Kanish
ARARAT
(URARTU)
L. Van
Van
Tabriz
Caspian Sea
L. Urmia
Iconium
Meshech
Tubal
Kue
Melid
Amida
Markasi
Gurgum
Kummukhu
Sam'al
Ya'udi
Tarsus
Adana
HURRIANS
Haran
R. Khabur (Habor)
Gozan
Carchemish
Nineveh
Arbela
Singara
Calah
Rhodes
Alalakh
Posidium
Halab
Hittites
R. Orontes
Ugarit
Tiphsah
ASSYRIA
Asshur
Arrapkha
Nuzi
MEDIA
Kittim
(Alashiya)
Enkomi
Hamath
Qatna
Homs
Arvad
Tirqa
Mari
R. Euphrates
R. Tigris
KASSITES
Ecbatana
at Sea
Gebal
Lebo-Hamath
Tadmor
Berytus
Lebanon
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Acco
Hazor
Bashan
Dor
Megiddo
Samaria
Shechem
Joppa
Bozrah
Gilead
Rabbah
Ammon
Israel
Judah
Ashkelon
Gaza
Jerusalem
Moab
Eshnunna
BABYLONIA
ELAM
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
Pharos
Naucratis
Kenites
Nebaioth
Seir
Sela
Shur
Ur
KEDAR
Memphis
(Noph)
Heliopolis
(On)
Edom
Sinai
Dumah
Ezion-geber
ARABIA
Sealand
Persian Gulf
Midian
Buz
EGYPT
Ephah
Tema
Akhetaton
(T.el-Amarna)
Dedan
Dilmun
Myos Hormos
Oasis
Thebes
(No)
R. Nile
Khaibar
Leuke Kome
Yathrib
Syene
Berenike
Red Sea
OPHIR
(Mahd edh-Dhahab)
JOKTAN
Abu Simbel
Buhen
ETHIOPIA
(CUSH)
R. Nile
Napata
Meroe
Adulis
Uzal
Marib
Shabwa
SHEBA
Timna
HAZARMAVETH
Canneh
PUNT
Muza
Eden
Approximate line of
principal trade routes
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometres
F G J K
G H J
3 4 5 6 7 8
30° 35° 25° 20° 15° 40° 45° 50°

61a

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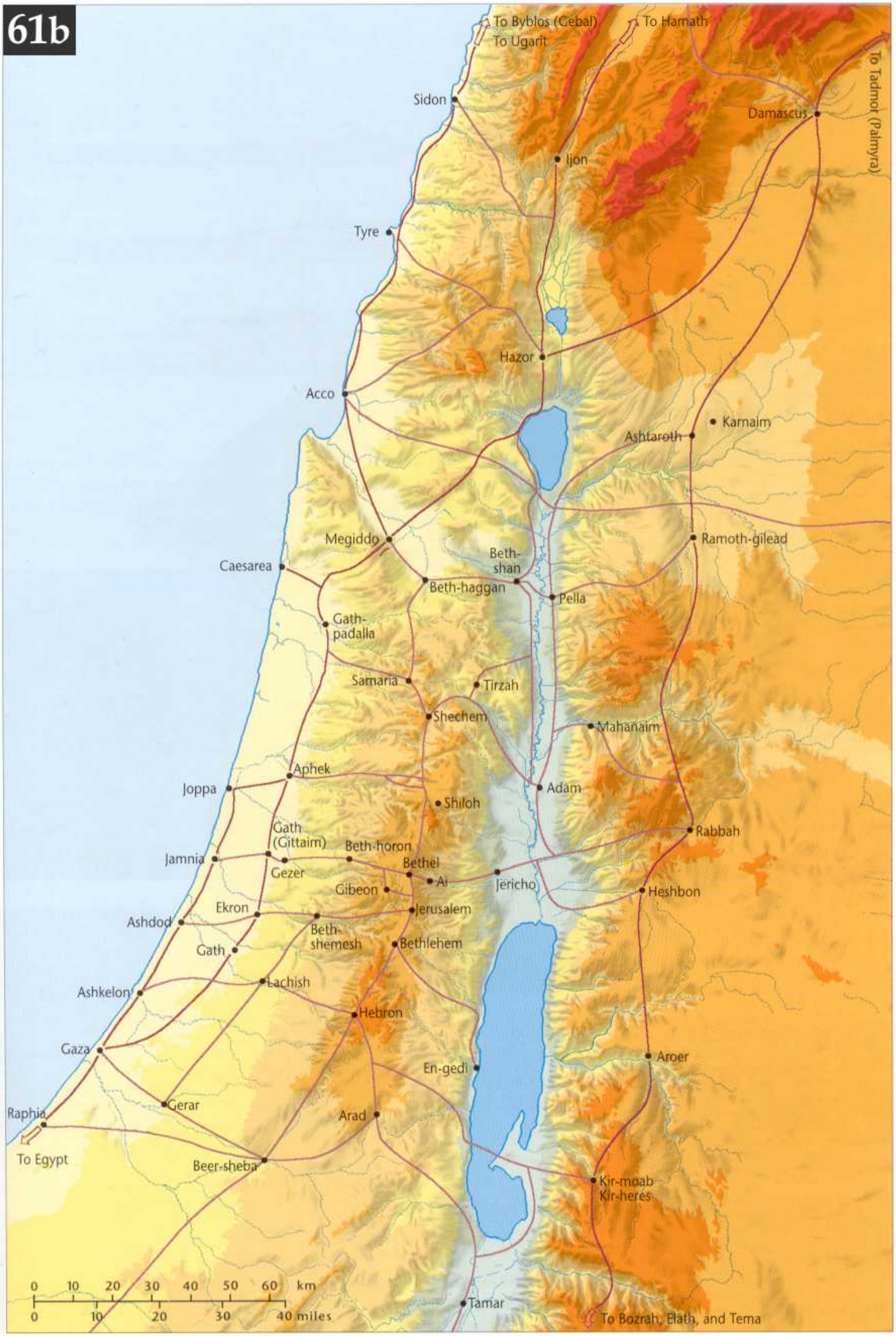
61b

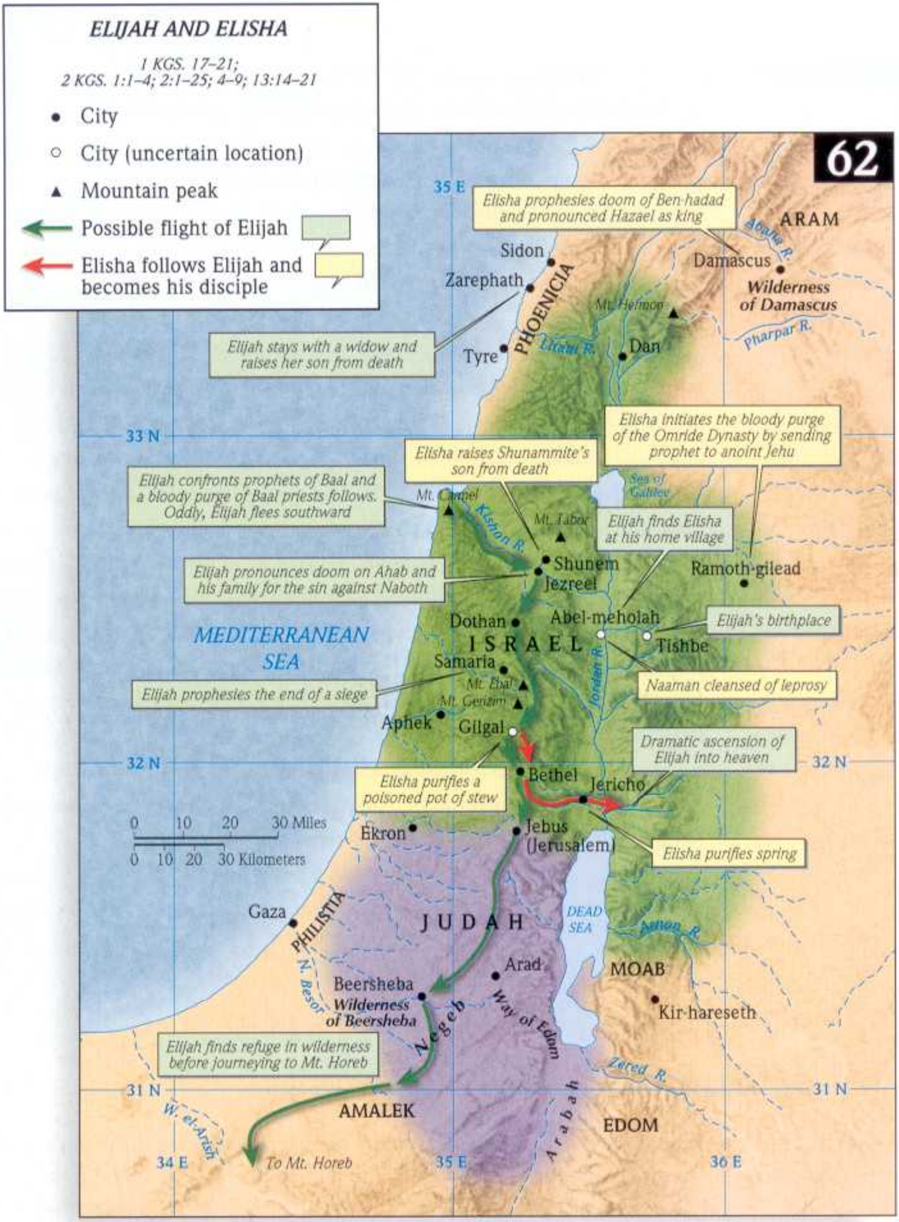

To Byblos (Gebal)
To Ugarit
To Hamath
To Tadmor (Palmyra)
Sidon
Damascus
Ijon
Tyre
Hazor
Acco
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
Caesarea
Beth-shan
Beth-haggan
Pella
Gath-padalla
Samaria
Tirzah
Shechem
Mahanaim
Aphek
Joppa
Adam
Shiloh
Gath (Gittaim)
Beth-horon
Rabbah
Jamnia
Gezer
Bethel
Ai
Gibeon
Jericho
Heshbon
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Gath
Lachish
Ashkelon
Hebron
Gaza
Aroer
En-gedi
Raphia
Gerar
Arad
To Egypt
Beer-sheba
Kir-moab
Kir-heres
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles
Tamar
To Bozrah, Elath, and Tema

PALESTINE
Travel Routes

The highways in Palestine are dictated by the terrain and the climate. Besides the two major international routes – the coastal route (Via Maris, the Way of the Sea of Isaiah 9.1 KJV), and the King's Highway of Numbers 20.17; 21.22 (cf. map 6) – two further north-south routes should be mentioned: one along the crest of the Central Range, and one through the Jordan Valley. There were also several important cross routes, such as the road from the coast north of the Carmel Range, going through Megiddo and Beth-shan to Pella, or from Caesarea through Samaria and Shechem to the Jordan and on to Mahanaim, or from the coastal route through Bethel and Jericho to the Ammonite cities of Rabbah or Heshbon. This system of highways can be traced back to the beginning of the Bronze Age at the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

ELIJAH AND ELISHA

1 KGS. 17–21;
2 KGS. 1:1–4; 2:1–25; 4–9; 13:14–21



- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- 🟩 Possible flight of Elijah
- 🟨 Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple

62

Elisha prophesies doom of Ben-hadad and pronounced Hazael as king

Elijah stays with a widow and raises her son from death

Elisha initiates the bloody purge of the Omride Dynasty by sending prophet to anoint Jehu

Elisha raises Shunammite's son from death

Elijah confronts prophets of Baal and a bloody purge of Baal priests follows. Oddly, Elijah flees southward

Elijah finds Elisha at his home village

Elijah pronounces doom on Ahab and his family for the sin against Naboth

Elijah's birthplace

Naaman cleansed of leprosy

Elijah prophesies the end of a siege

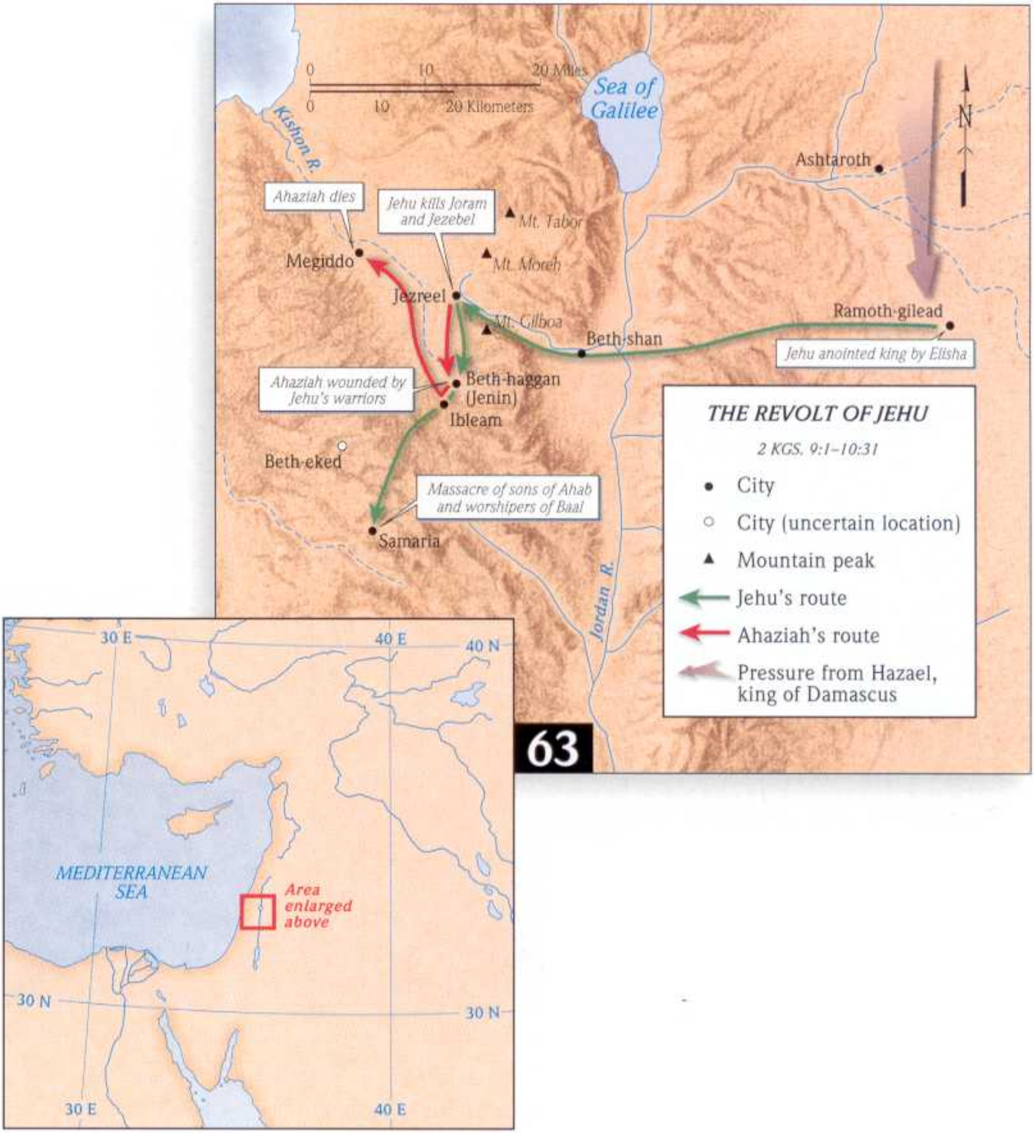
Dramatic ascension of Elijah into heaven

Elisha purifies a poisoned pot of stew

Elisha purifies spring

Elijah finds refuge in wilderness before journeying to Mt. Horeb

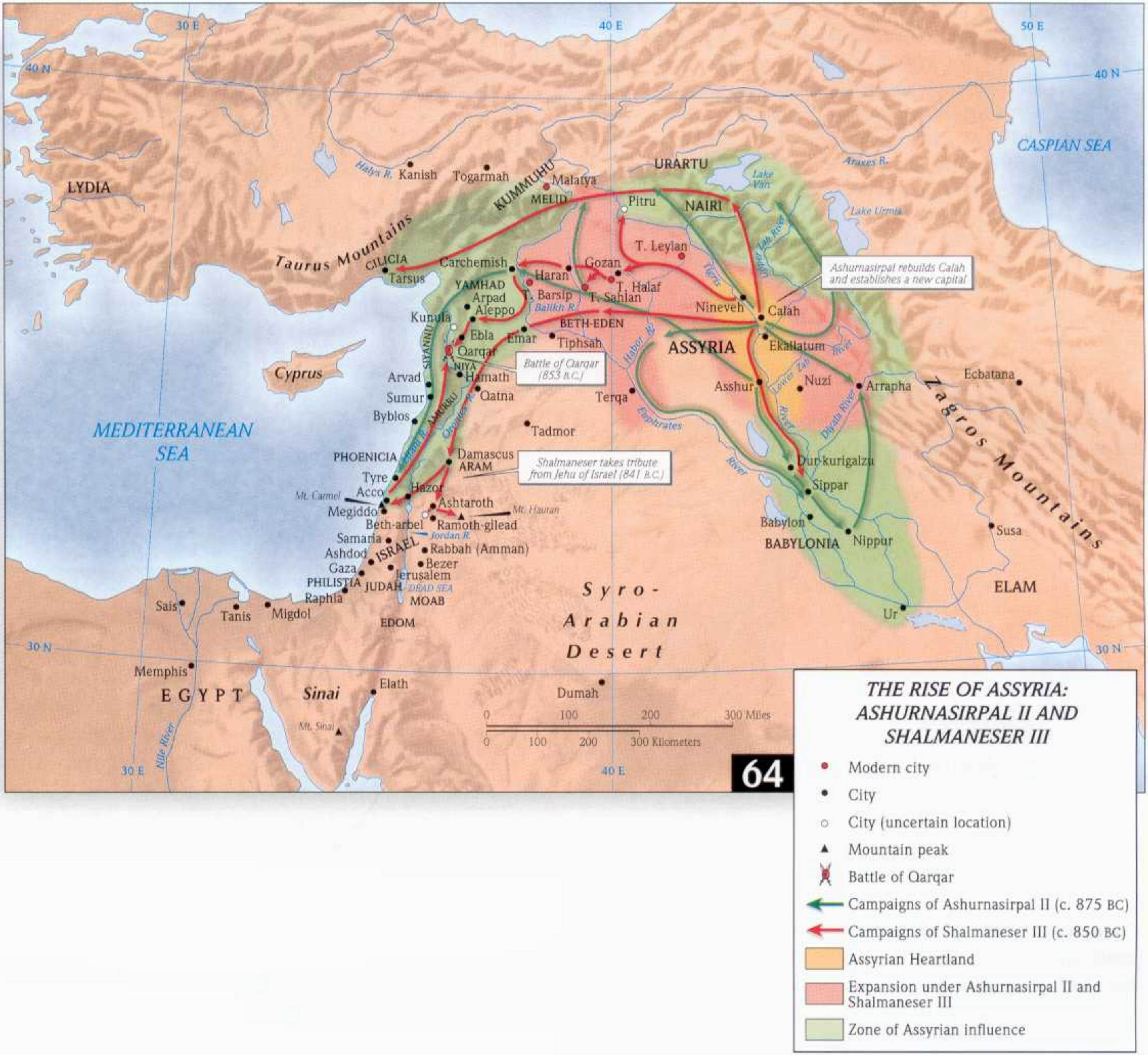
35 E
ARAM
Abana R.
Sidon
Damascus
Zarephath
Wilderness of Damascus
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Litani R.
Dan
33 N
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Kishon R.
Mt. Tabor
Shunem
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
Dothan
Abel-meholah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ISRAEL
Tishbe
Samaria
Jordan R.
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Aphek
Gilgal
32 N
Bethel
Jericho
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
Ekron
Jebus (Jerusalem)
DEAD SEA
Gaza
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Arnon R.
Arad
MOAB
N. Besor
Beersheba
Wilderness of Beersheba
Way of Edom
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zered R.
31 N
W. el-Arish
AMALEK
Arabah
EDOM
34 E
To Mt. Horeb
36 E



THE REVOLT OF JEHU

2 KGS. 9:1–10:31

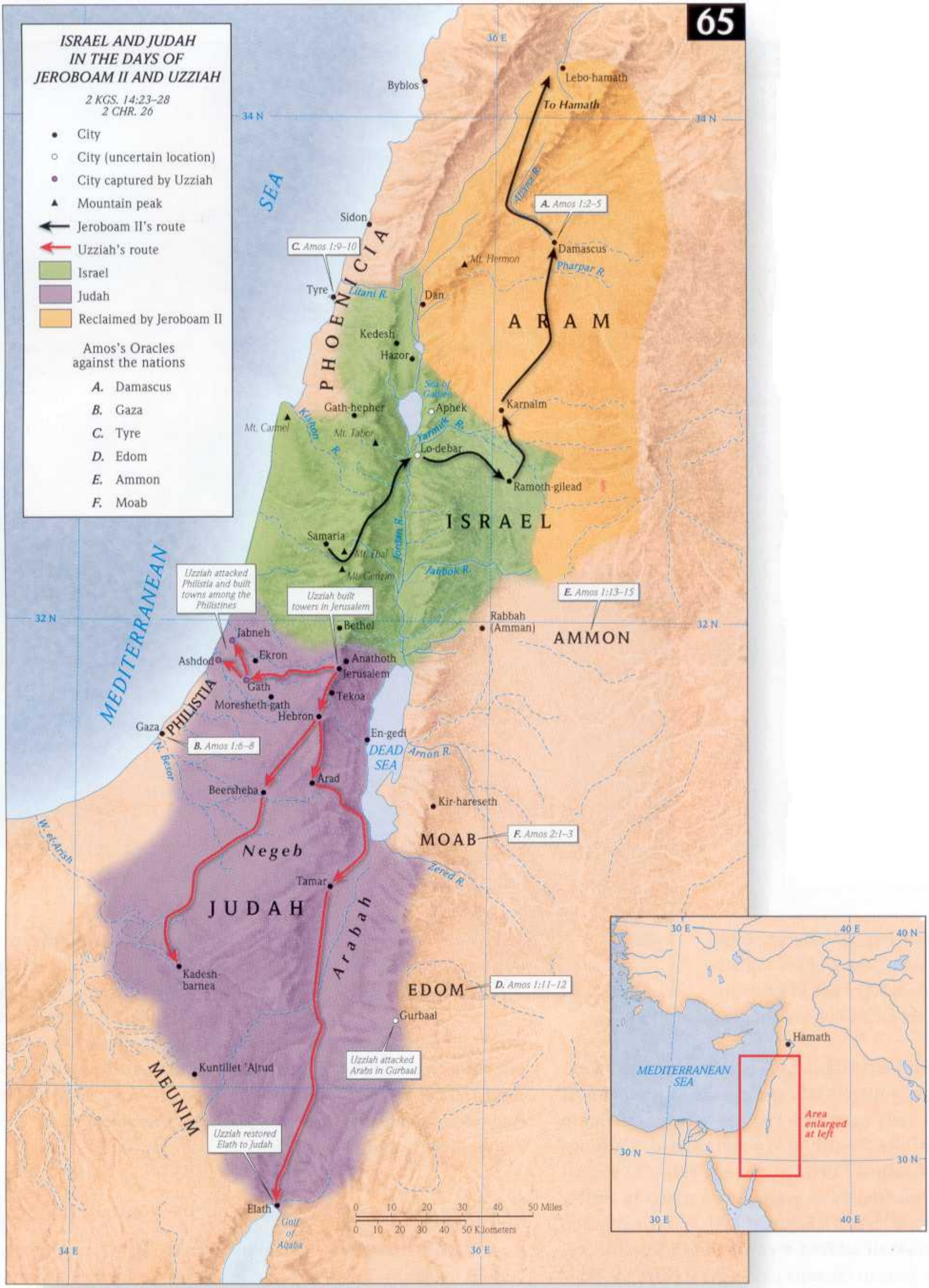
0
10
20 Miles
0
10
20 Kilometers
Sea of Galilee
Kishon R.
Jordan R.
Ashtaroth
Ahaziah dies
Jehu kills Joram and Jezebel
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Moreh
Mt. Gilboa
Megiddo
Jezreel
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jehu anointed king by Elisha
Ahaziah wounded by Jehu's warriors
Beth-haggan (Jenin)
Ibleam
Beth-eked
Massacre of sons of Ahab and worshipers of Baal
Samaria
N
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Jehu's route
Ahaziah's route
Pressure from Hazael, king of Damascus
63
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged above



64

THE RISE OF ASSYRIA: ASHURNASIRPAL II AND SHALMANESER III

● Modern city
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Battle of Qarqar
Campaigns of Ashurnasirpal II (c. 875 BC)
Campaigns of Shalmaneser III (c. 850 BC)
Assyrian Heartland
Expansion under Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III
Zone of Assyrian influence
Ashurnasirpal rebuilds Calah and establishes a new capital
Battle of Qarqar (853 B.C.)
Shalmaneser takes tribute from Jehu of Israel (841 B.C.)
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LYDIA
Halys R.
Kanish
Togarmah
KUMMUHU
Malatya
MELID
URARTU
Lake Van
Araxes R.
Lake Urmia
Pitru
NAIRI
Taurus Mountains
CILICIA
Tarsus
Carchemish
T. Leylan
Gozan
Haran
T. Halaf
T. Barsip
T. Sahlan
Balikh R.
YAMHAD
Arpad
Aleppo
Kunula
Ebla
Emar
Tiphsah
BETH-EDEN
Habor R.
Tigris
Upper Zab River
Nineveh
Calah
Ekallatum
ASSYRIA
River
Qarqar
NIYA
SIYANNU
Hamath
Qatna
Cyprus
Arvad
Sumur
AMURRU
Byblos
Orontes R.
Litani R.
Terqa
Asshur
Lower Zab River
Nuzi
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Zagros Mountains
Diyala River
Euphrates River
Tadmor
PHOENICIA
Damascus
ARAM
Tyre
Acco
Hazor
Mt. Carmel
Megiddo
Ashtaroth
Mt. Hauran
Beth-arbel
Ramoth-gilead
Jordan R.
Samaria
ISRAEL
Ashdod
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Bezer
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA
Raphia
MOAB
Sais
Tanis
Migdol
EDOM
Dur-kurigalzu
Sippar
Babylon
BABYLONIA
Nippur
Susa
ELAM
Ur
Syro-Arabian Desert
Memphis
EGYPT
Sinai
Elath
Mt. Sinai
Nile River
Dumah
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers



ISRAEL AND JUDAH IN THE DAYS OF JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH

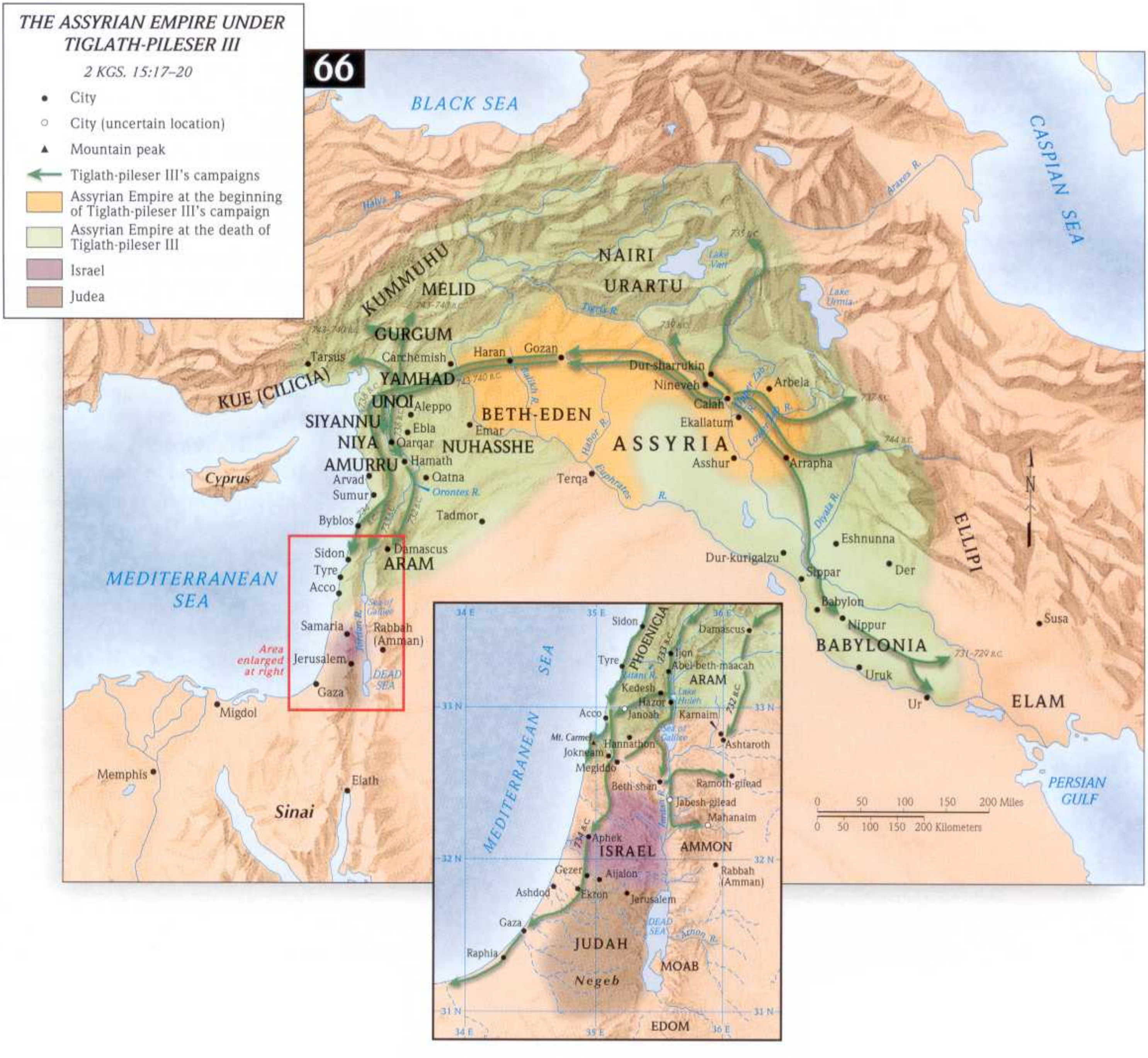
2 KGS. 14:23–28
2 CHR. 26

- • City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ● City captured by Uzziah
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Jeroboam II's route
- ← Uzziah's route
- 🟩 Israel
- 🟪 Judah
- 🟧 Reclaimed by Jeroboam II

Amos's Oracles against the nations

- *A.* Damascus
- *B.* Gaza
- *C.* Tyre
- *D.* Edom
- *E.* Ammon
- *F.* Moab

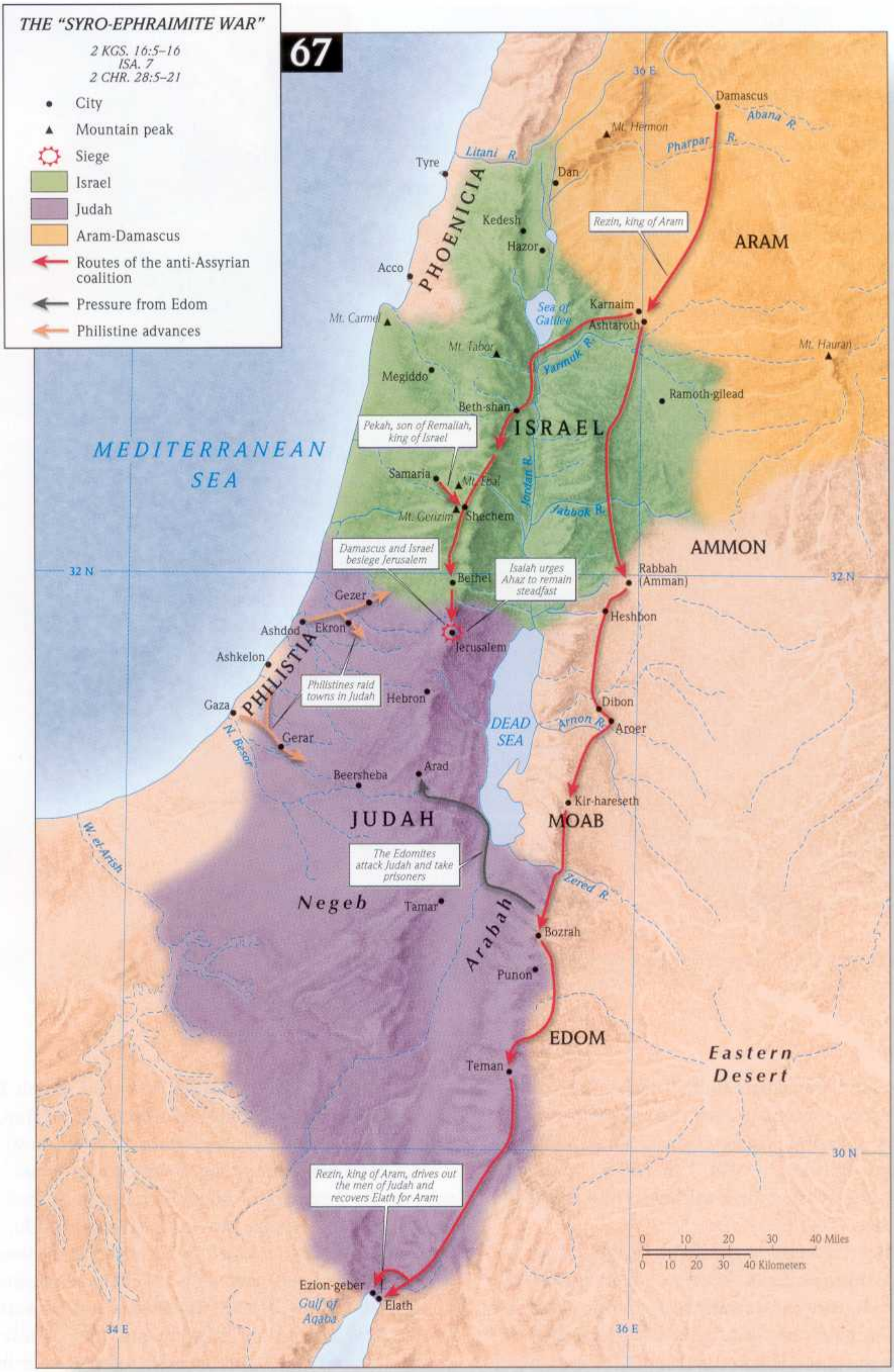
36 E
34 N
32 N
30 N
34 E
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
To Hamath
Abana R.
A. Amos 1:2–5
Damascus
Pharpar R.
Mt. Hermon
ARAM
SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
Sidon
PHOENICIA
C. Amos 1:9–10
Tyre
Litani R.
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
Gath-hepher
Aphek
Karnaim
Mt. Carmel
Kishon R.
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Lo-debar
Ramoth-gilead
ISRAEL
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
E. Amos 1:13–15
Uzziah attacked Philistia and built towns among the Philistines
Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem
Rabbah (Amman)
AMMON
Bethel
Jabneh
Ekron
Ashdod
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Gath
Tekoa
PHILISTIA
Moresheth-gath
Hebron
Gaza
B. Amos 1:6–8
N. Besor
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
W. el-Arish
MOAB
F. Amos 2:1–3
Negeb
Zered R.
Tamar
JUDAH
Arabah
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
D. Amos 1:11–12
Gurbaal
Uzziah attacked Arabs in Gurbaal
Kuntillet 'Ajrud
MEUNIM
Uzziah restored Elath to Judah
Elath
Gulf of Aqaba
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
40 N
Hamath
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged at left



THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III

2 KGS. 15:17–20

66
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
Israel
Judea
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
Halys R.
Araxes R.
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Orontes R.
Habor R.
Balikh R.
Upper Zab R.
Lower Zab R.
Diyala R.
NAIRI
URARTU
KUMMUHU
MELID
GURGUM
KUE (CILICIA)
YAMHAD
UNQI
SIYANNU
NIYA
AMURRU
BETH-EDEN
NUHASSHE
ASSYRIA
ARAM
BABYLONIA
ELLIPI
ELAM
Cyprus
Sinai
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Dur-sharrukin
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Asshur
Arrapha
Aleppo
Ebla
Emar
Qarqar
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Sumur
Terqa
Tadmor
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Acco
Damascus
Samaria
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Gaza
Migdol
Memphis
Elath
Eshnunna
Dur-kurigalzu
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Nippur
Uruk
Ur
Susa
743–740 B.C.
734 B.C.
733 B.C.
732 B.C.
739 B.C.
735 B.C.
737 B.C.
744 B.C.
731–729 B.C.
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
Sea of Galilee
Jordan R.
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
N
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
PHOENICIA
ARAM
ISRAEL
AMMON
JUDAH
MOAB
EDOM
Negeb
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Ijon
Abel-beth-maacah
Litani R.
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Acco
Janoah
Karnaim
Mt. Carmel
Hannathon
Ashtaroth
Jokneam
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Mahanaim
Aphek
Gezer
Aijalon
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gaza
Raphia
Arnon R.
Yarmuk R.
734 B.C.
733 B.C.
732 B.C.

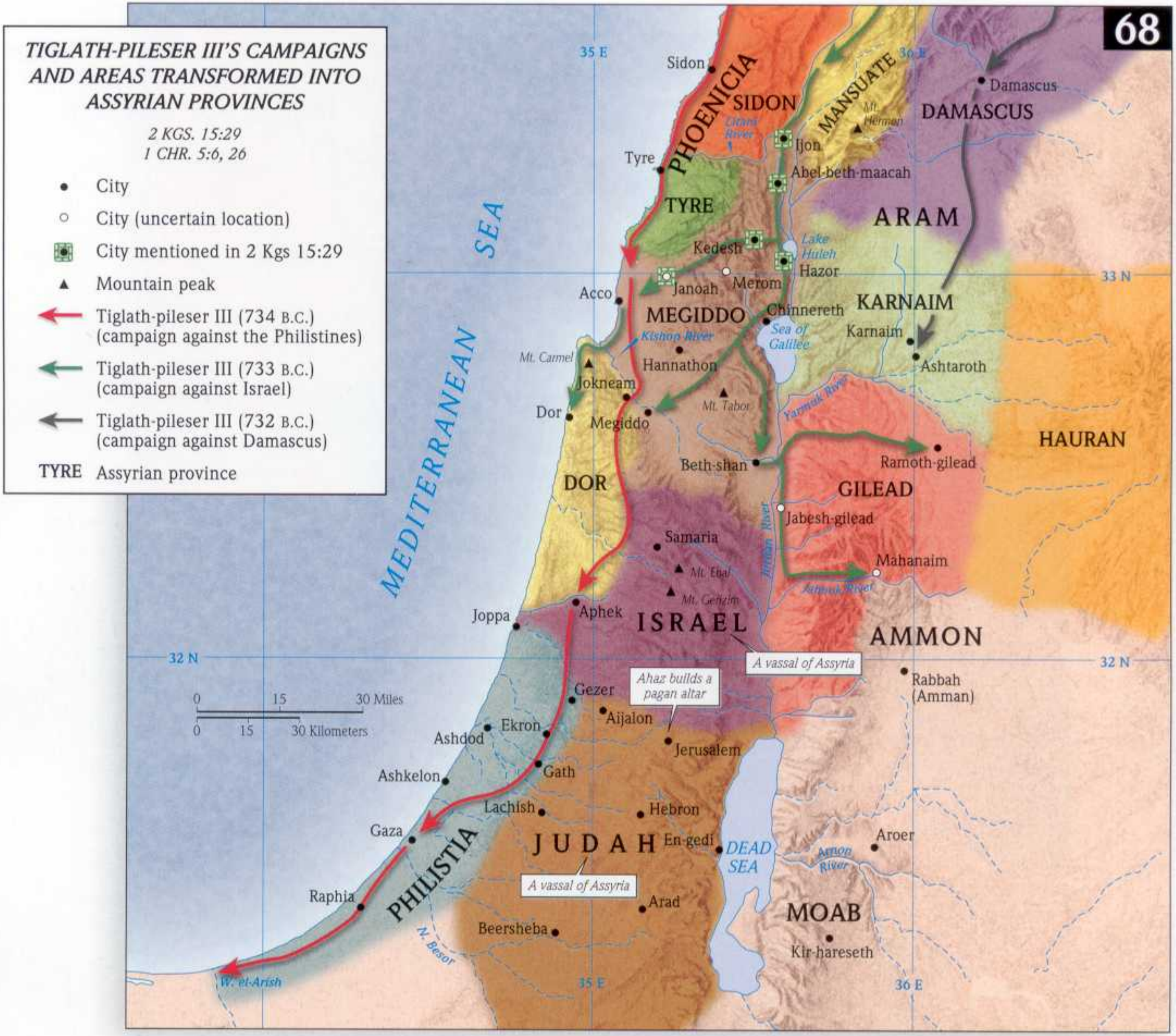


THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"

2 KGS. 16:5–16
ISA. 7
2 CHR. 28:5–21

67
● City
▲ Mountain peak
Siege
🟩 Israel
Judah
Aram-Damascus
Routes of the anti-Assyrian coalition
Pressure from Edom
Philistine advances
36 E
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
PHOENICIA
Kedesh
Hazor
Rezin, king of Aram
ARAM
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Hauran
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Pekah, son of Remaliah, king of Israel
ISRAEL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Damascus and Israel besiege Jerusalem
Isaiah urges Ahaz to remain steadfast
32 N
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Philistines raid towns in Judah
Hebron
Gaza
Dibon
N. Besor
Gerar
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Aroer
Beersheba
Arad
Kir-hareseth
W. el-Arish
JUDAH
MOAB
The Edomites attack Judah and take prisoners
Zered R.
Negeb
Tamar
Arabah
Bozrah
Punon
EDOM
Teman
Eastern Desert
30 N
Rezin, king of Aram, drives out the men of Judah and recovers Elath for Aram
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Ezion-geber
Elath
Gulf of Aqaba
34 E
36 E

68



TIGLATH-PILESER III'S CAMPAIGNS AND AREAS TRANSFORMED INTO ASSYRIAN PROVINCES

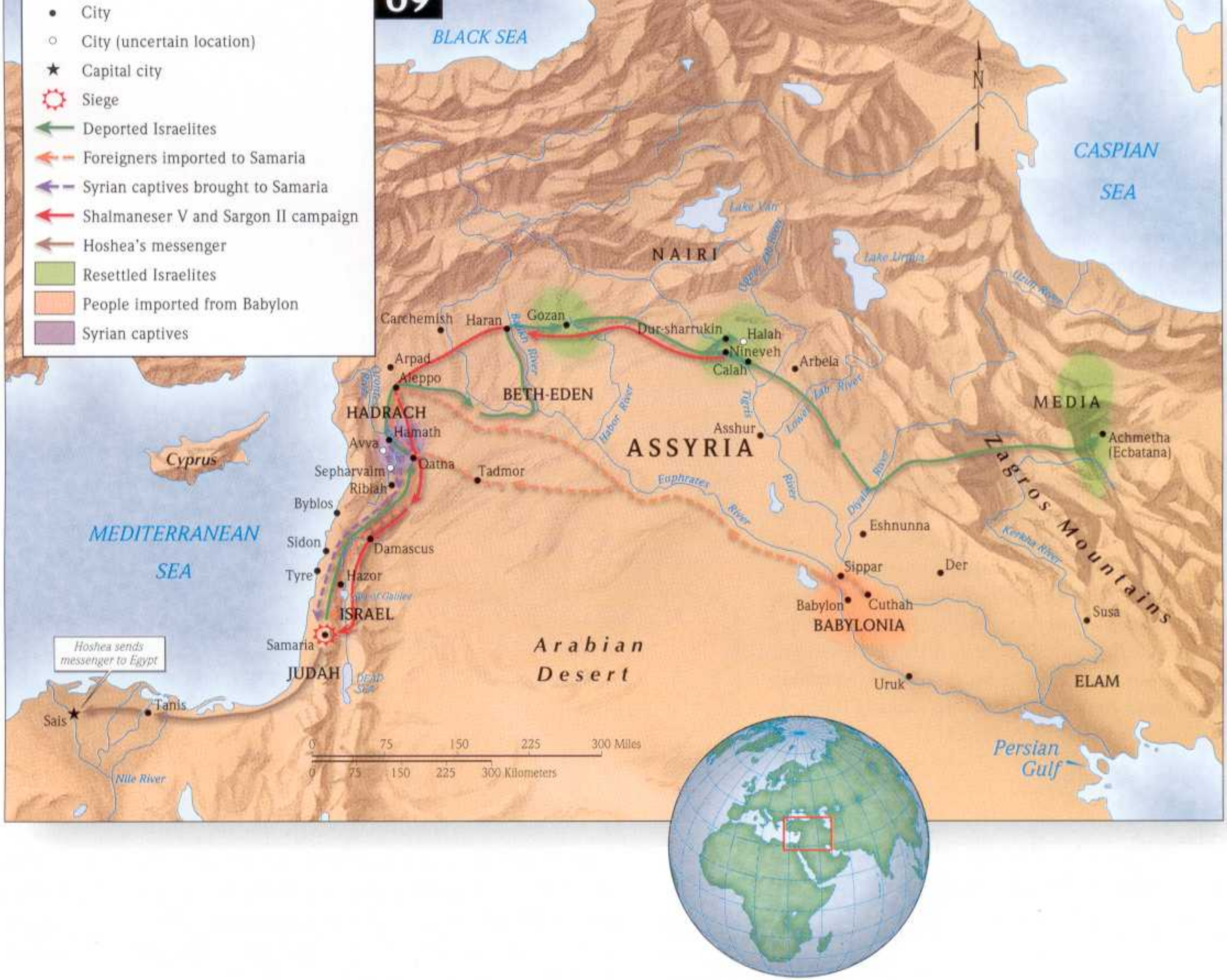
2 KGS. 15:29
1 CHR. 5:6, 26

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
City mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:29
▲ Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III (734 B.C.) (campaign against the Philistines)
Tiglath-pileser III (733 B.C.) (campaign against Israel)
Tiglath-pileser III (732 B.C.) (campaign against Damascus)
TYRE Assyrian province
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
0 15 30 Miles
0 15 30 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
SIDON
MANSUATE
Litani River
Mt. Hermon
Damascus
DAMASCUS
Ijon
Abel-beth-maacah
Tyre
TYRE
ARAM
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Janoah
Merom
Acco
MEGIDDO
Chinnereth
KARNAIM
Karnaim
Kishon River
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Hannathon
Ashtaroth
Jokneam
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
HAURAN
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
DOR
GILEAD
Jordan River
Jabesh-gilead
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mahanaim
Jabbok River
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
Aphek
ISRAEL
AMMON
A vassal of Assyria
Ahaz builds a pagan altar
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Aijalon
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Gath
Ashkelon
Lachish
Hebron
Gaza
JUDAH
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
Aroer
Arnon River
A vassal of Assyria
Raphia
PHILISTIA
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
N. Besor
W. el-Arish

THE FALL OF SAMARIA AND DEPORTATION OF ISRAELITES

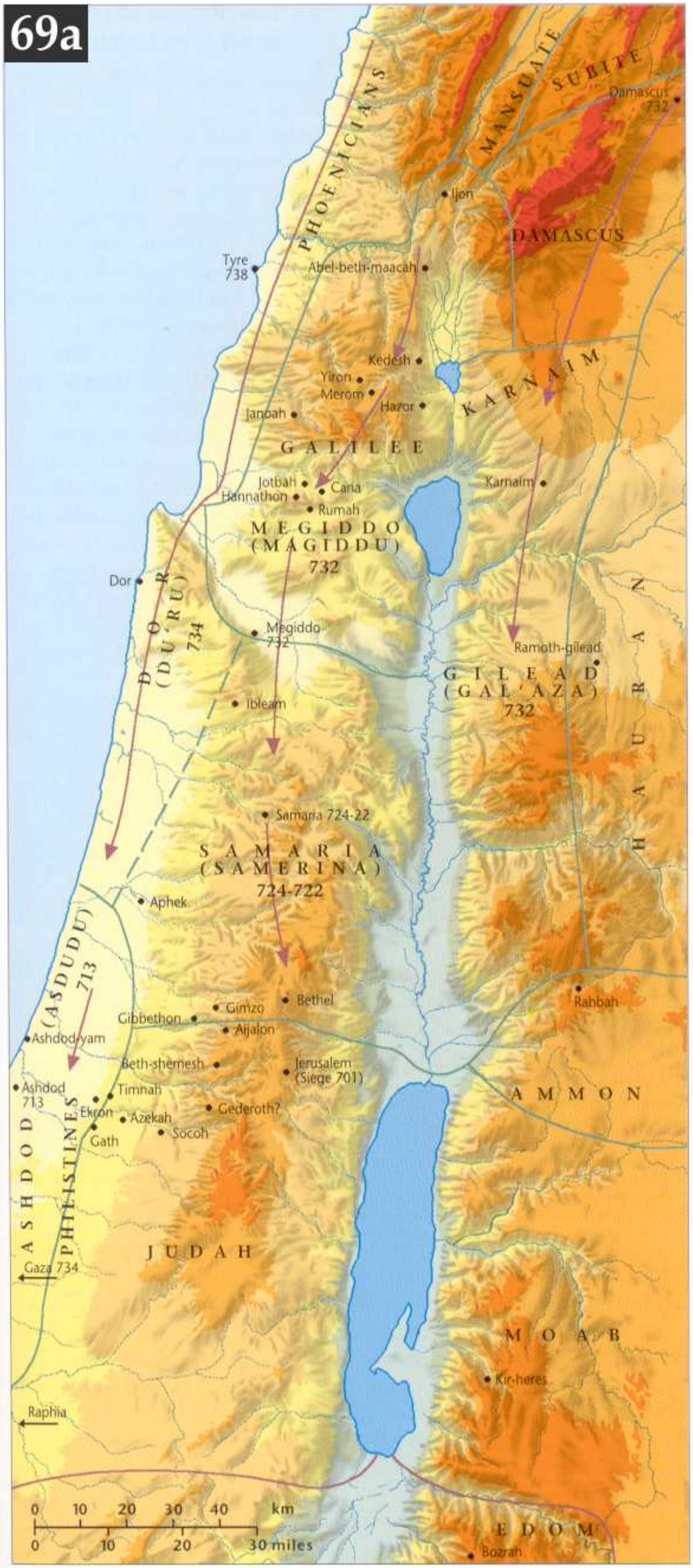
2 KGS. 17:1–6, 24–34
1 CHR. 5:26
HOS. 7:11; 12:1

69



● City
○ City (uncertain location)
★ Capital city
Siege
Deported Israelites
Foreigners imported to Samaria
Syrian captives brought to Samaria
Shalmaneser V and Sargon II campaign
Hoshea's messenger
🟩 Resettled Israelites
Syrian captives
People imported from Babylon
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
N
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Upper Zab River
Uzun River
NAIRI
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Balikh River
Dur-sharrukin
Halah
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Arpad
Aleppo
Orontes River
BETH-EDEN
Habor River
Tigris
Lower Zab River
HADRACH
Hamath
Avva
Sepharvaim
Qatna
Riblah
Tadmor
Asshur
ASSYRIA
MEDIA
Achmetha (Ecbatana)
Zagros Mountains
Euphrates River
Tigris River
Diyala River
Kerkha River
Cyprus
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ISRAEL
Samaria
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Eshnunna
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Cuthah
BABYLONIA
Susa
Arabian Desert
Uruk
ELAM
Persian Gulf
Hoshea sends messenger to Egypt
Sais
Tanis
Nile River
0 75 150 225 300 Miles
0 75 150 225 300 Kilometers

69a

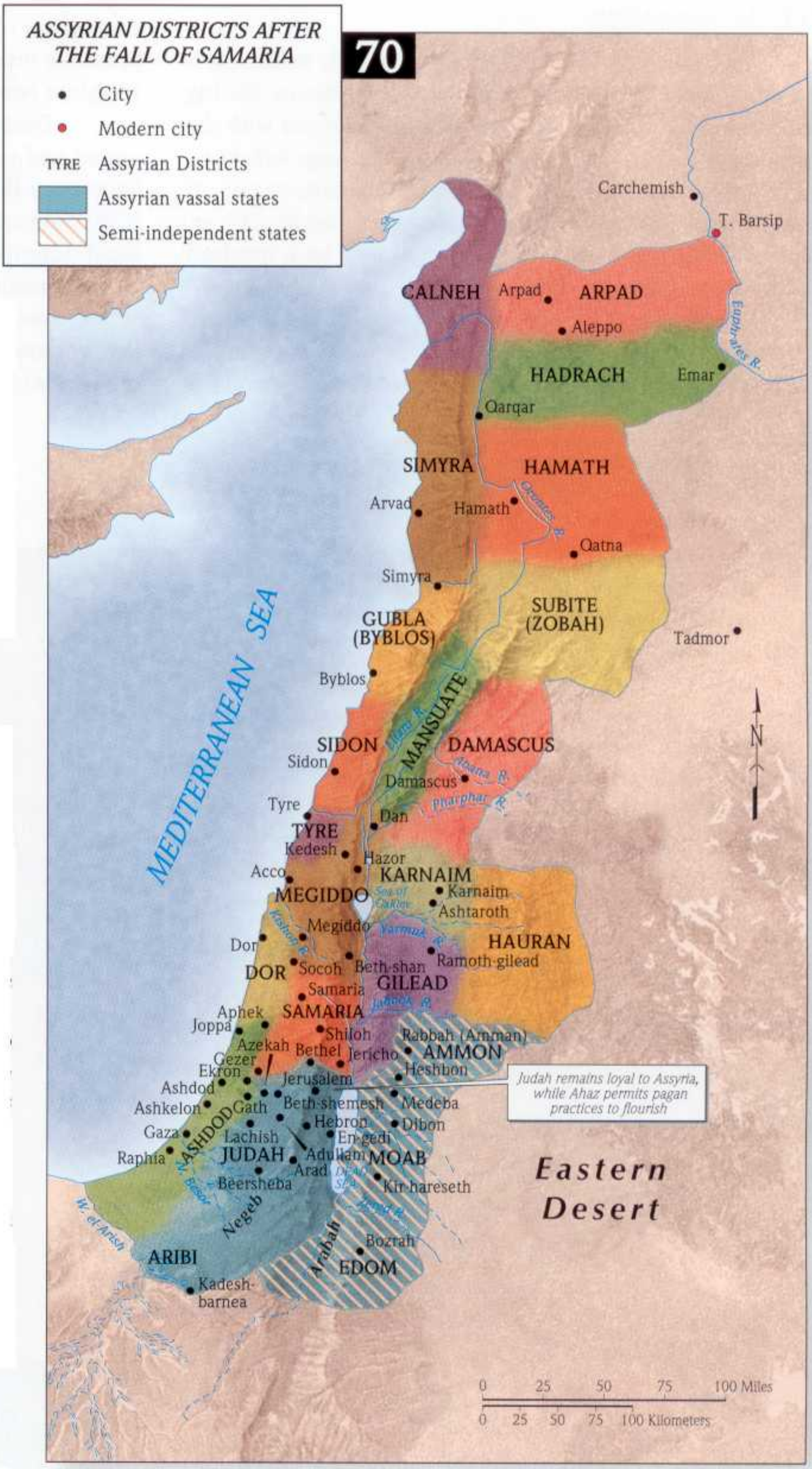

PHOENICIANS
MANSUATE
SUBITE
Damascus 732
Ijon
DAMASCUS
Tyre 738
Abel-beth-maacah
Kedesh
Yiron
Merom
Hazor
Janoah
KARNAIM
GALILEE
Jotbah
Hannathon
Cana
Rumah
Karnaim
MEGIDDO (MAGIDDU) 732
Dor
DOR (DU'RU) 734
Megiddo 732
Ramoth-gilead
GILEAD (GAL'AZA) 732
HAURAN
Ibleam
Samaria 724-22
SAMARIA (SAMERINA) 724-722
Aphek
(ASDUDU) 713
Gimzo
Bethel
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Rabbah
Ashdod-yam
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem (Siege 701)
Ashdod 713
Timnah
Ekron
Azekah
Gederoth?
Socoh
Gath
AMMON
ASHDOD
PHILISTINES
JUDAH
Gaza 734
MOAB
Kir-heres
Raphia
EDOM
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 km
0 10 20 30 miles

The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

2 Kings 15–17; 2 Chronicles 28.16-21; Isaiah 7–9; 10.28-32; 20
The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah vassal states. Israel rebelled and was defeated by Shalmaneser V (727-722 B.C.), and had its capital Samaria destroyed (722 B.C.). Sargon II (722-705) deported part of the population to Assyria, and made the northern kingdom the province of Samarina (Samaria). In 713 B.C. Sargon conquered the Philistine cities in the south and organized them as the Assyrian province of Asdudu (Ashdod), leaving the kingdom of Judah surrounded by Assyrian provinces.

ASSYRIAN DISTRICTS AFTER THE FALL OF SAMARIA

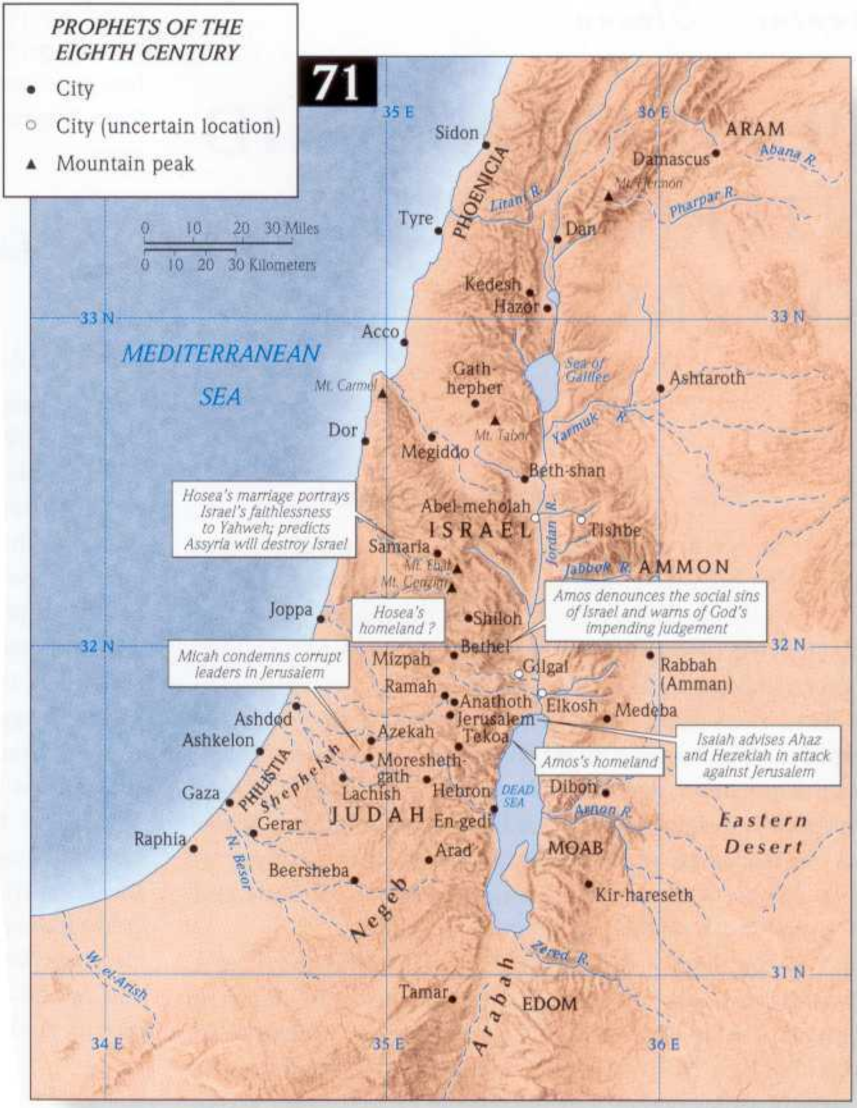
70


● City
● Modern city
TYRE Assyrian Districts
Assyrian vassal states
Semi-independent states
Carchemish
T. Barsip
CALNEH
Arpad
ARPAD
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
HADRACH
Emar
Qarqar
SIMYRA
HAMATH
Arvad
Hamath
Orontes R.
Qatna
Simyra
GUBLA (BYBLOS)
SUBITE (ZOBAH)
Tadmor
Byblos
MANSUATE
Litani R.
SIDON
DAMASCUS
Sidon
Abana R.
Damascus
Pharphar R.
Tyre
Dan
TYRE
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
KARNAIM
Karnaim
MEGIDDO
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Kishon R.
Megiddo
Yarmuk R.
Dor
HAURAN
Ramoth-gilead
Socoh
Beth-shan
DOR
GILEAD
Samaria
Jabbok R.
Aphek
SAMARIA
Joppa
Shiloh
Rabbah (Amman)
Azekah
Bethel
Jericho
AMMON
Gezer
Ekron
Heshbon
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Medeba
Ashkelon
Gath
ASHDOD
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Lachish
En-gedi
Raphia
JUDAH
Adullam
MOAB
Arad
Dead Sea
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Besor
Zered R.
W. el-Arish
Negeb
Bozrah
Arabah
ARIBI
EDOM
Kadesh-barnea
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Eastern Desert
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

Judah remains loyal to Assyria, while Ahaz permits pagan practices to flourish

71

PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY


• City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
34 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ARAM
Sidon
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Litani R.
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Gath-hepher
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Dor
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Abel-meholah
Tishbe
ISRAEL
Jordan R.
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Joppa
Shiloh
Bethel
Mizpah
Gilgal
Rabbah (Amman)
Ramah
Anathoth
Elkosh
Medeba
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Azekah
Tekoa
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Moresheth-gath
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Gaza
Arnon R.
JUDAH
En-gedi
Eastern Desert
Gerar
Raphia
N. Besor
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zered R.
W. el-Arish
Arabah
Tamar
EDOM

Hosea's marriage portrays Israel's faithlessness to Yahweh; predicts Assyria will destroy Israel

Hosea's homeland ?

Amos denounces the social sins of Israel and warns of God's impending judgement

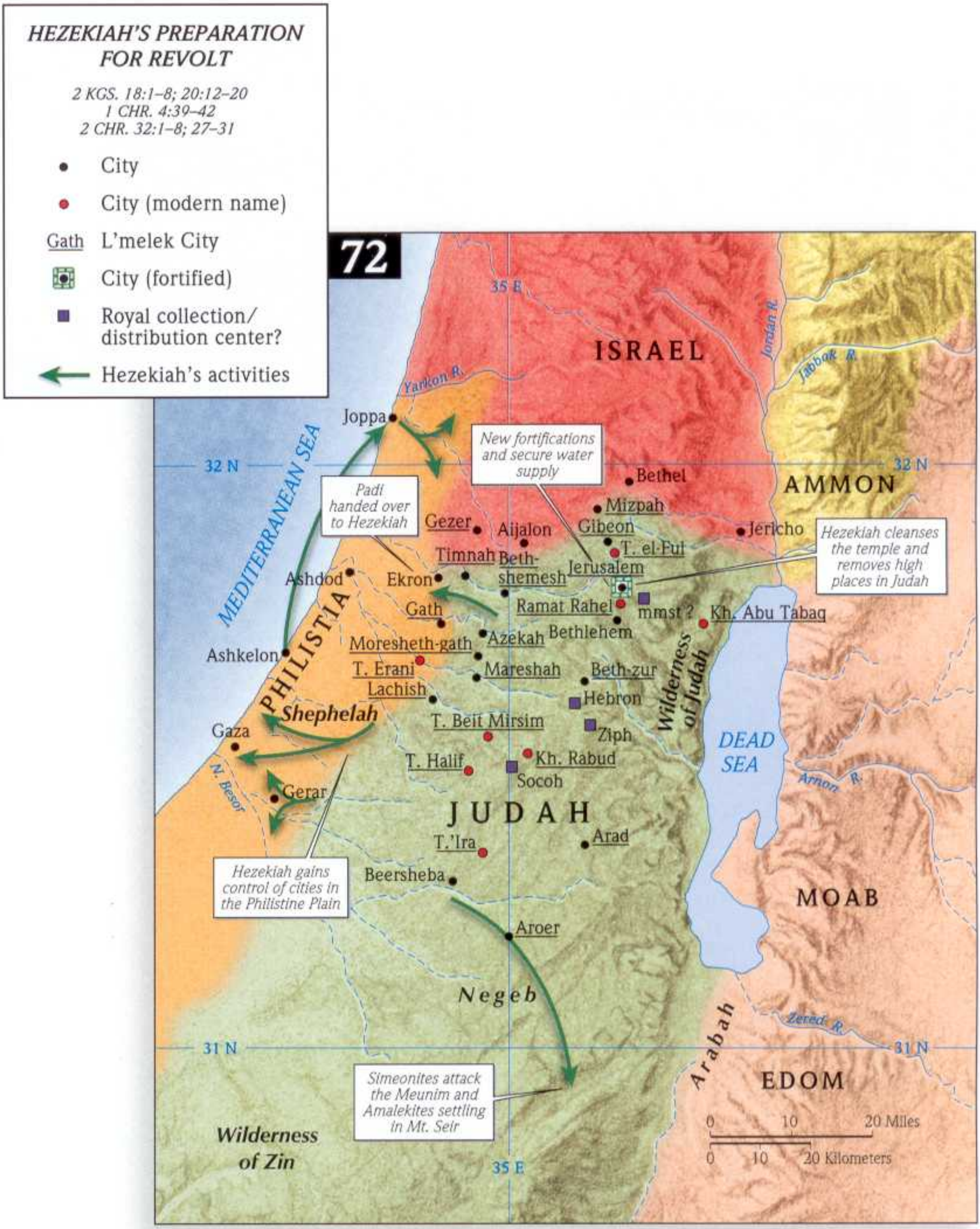
Micah condemns corrupt leaders in Jerusalem

Isaiah advises Ahaz and Hezekiah in attack against Jerusalem

Amos's homeland

Chapter 11

Judah Alone amid International Powers



HEZEKIAH'S PREPARATION FOR REVOLT

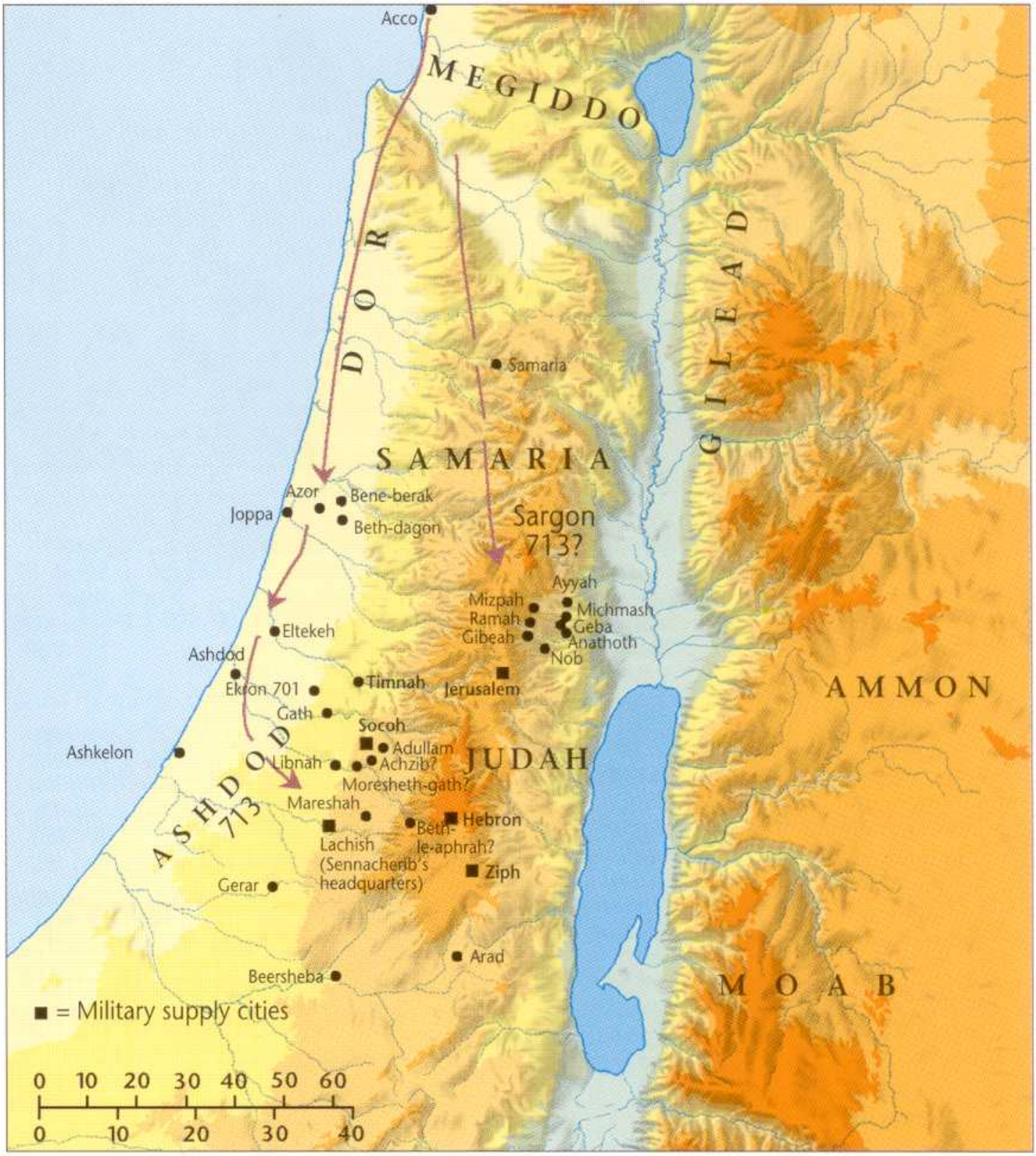
2 KGS. 18:1–8; 20:12–20
1 CHR. 4:39–42
2 CHR. 32:1–8; 27–31

● City
● City (modern name)
Gath L'melek City
City (fortified)
■ Royal collection/ distribution center?
Hezekiah's activities
72
35 E
32 N
31 N
ISRAEL
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
JUDAH
PHILISTIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
Yarkon R.
Arnon R.
Zered R.
N. Besor
Shephelah
Negeb
Arabah
Wilderness of Judah
Wilderness of Zin
New fortifications and secure water supply
Padi handed over to Hezekiah
Hezekiah cleanses the temple and removes high places in Judah
Hezekiah gains control of cities in the Philistine Plain
Simeonites attack the Meunim and Amalekites settling in Mt. Seir
Joppa
Bethel
Mizpah
Gezer
Aijalon
Gibeon
Jericho
T. el-Ful
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ekron
Ramat Rahel
mmst ?
Kh. Abu Tabaq
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Moresheth-gath
Ashkelon
T. Erani
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Lachish
Hebron
T. Beit Mirsim
Ziph
Gaza
T. Halif
Kh. Rabud
Socoh
Gerar
Arad
T.'Ira
Beersheba
Aroer
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers

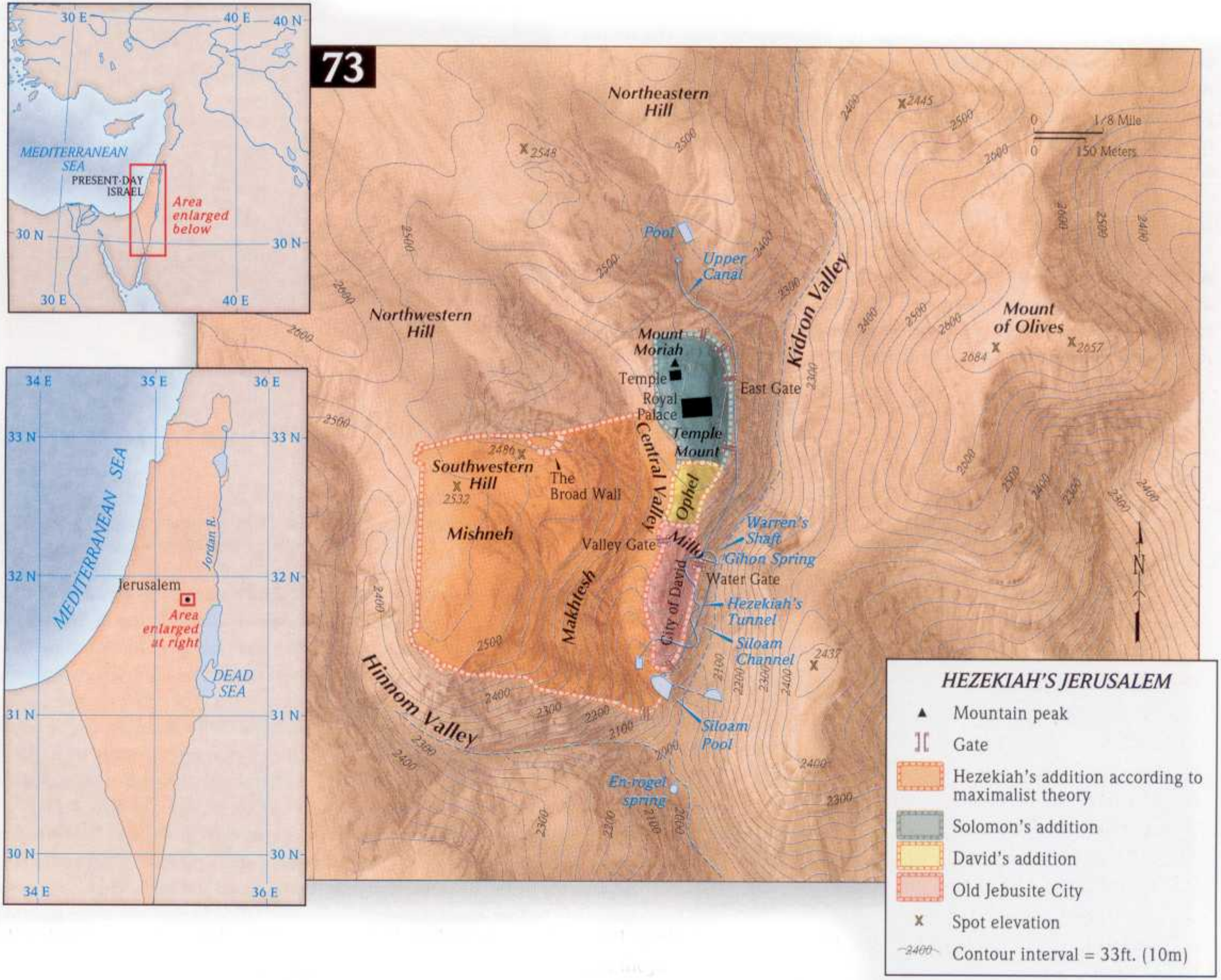
Judah under King Hezekiah

2 Kings 18–20; 1 Chronicles 4.35-43; 2 Chronicles 29–32; Isaiah 10.28-32; 20; 36–39; Micah 1.8-16

Under Hezekiah (716-687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah and besieging Jerusalem. Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian force at Eltekeh and made his headquarters in Lachish, the capture of which is depicted on the gates of his new palace in Nineveh.


Acco
MEGIDDO
DOR
GILEAD
Samaria
SAMARIA
Azor
Bene-berak
Joppa
Beth-dagon
Sargon 713?
Ayyah
Mizpah
Michmash
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Anathoth
Nob
Eltekeh
Ashdod
Ekron 701
Timnah
Jerusalem
AMMON
Gath
Socoh
Adullam
Ashkelon
Libnah
Achzib?
JUDAH
Moresheth-gath?
ASHDOD 713
Mareshah
Hebron
Beth-le-aphrah?
Lachish (Sennacherib's headquarters)
Ziph
Gerar
Arad
Beersheba
MOAB
■ = Military supply cities
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
0 10 20 30 40

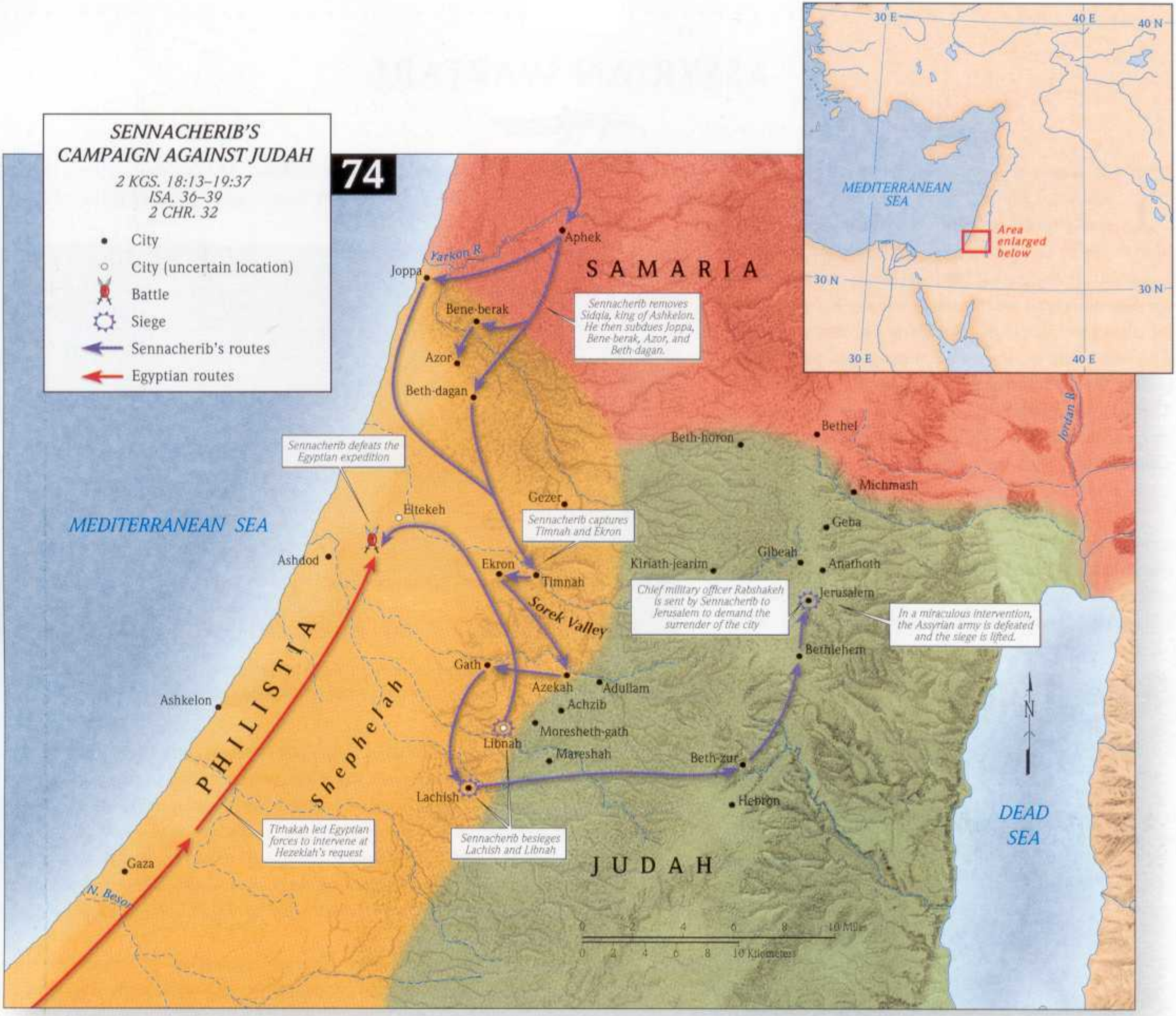
73


30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
30 N
30 N
30 E
40 E
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
33 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
32 N
32 N
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
31 N
31 N
30 N
30 N
34 E
36 E
Northeastern Hill
2548
2445
0
1/8 Mile
0
150 Meters
Pool
Upper Canal
Kidron Valley
Northwestern Hill
Mount Moriah
Temple
Royal Palace
East Gate
Mount of Olives
2684
2657
Temple Mount
Central Valley
2486
Southwestern Hill
2532
The Broad Wall
Ophel
Mishneh
Valley Gate
Millo
Warren's Shaft
Gihon Spring
Water Gate
City of David
Makhtesh
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Siloam Channel
2437
Hinnom Valley
Siloam Pool
En-rogel spring
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
2600
N
HEZEKIAH'S JERUSALEM
▲ Mountain peak
][Gate
Hezekiah's addition according to maximalist theory
Solomon's addition
David's addition
Old Jebusite City
x Spot elevation
2400 Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

SENNACHERIB'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDAH

74

2 KGS. 18:13–19:37
ISA. 36–39
2 CHR. 32



● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Battle
Siege
Sennacherib's routes
Egyptian routes
SAMARIA
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Shephelah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Yarkon R.
Jordan R.
N. Besor
Sorek Valley
Aphek
Joppa
Bene-berak
Azor
Beth-dagan
Gezer
Eltekeh
Ashdod
Ekron
Timnah
Gath
Azekah
Adullam
Achzib
Moresheth-gath
Libnah
Mareshah
Lachish
Ashkelon
Gaza
Beth-horon
Bethel
Michmash
Geba
Gibeah
Anathoth
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Beth-zur
Hebron
N
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged below

Sennacherib removes Sidqia, king of Ashkelon. He then subdues Joppa, Bene-berak, Azor, and Beth-dagan.

Sennacherib defeats the Egyptian expedition

Sennacherib captures Timnah and Ekron

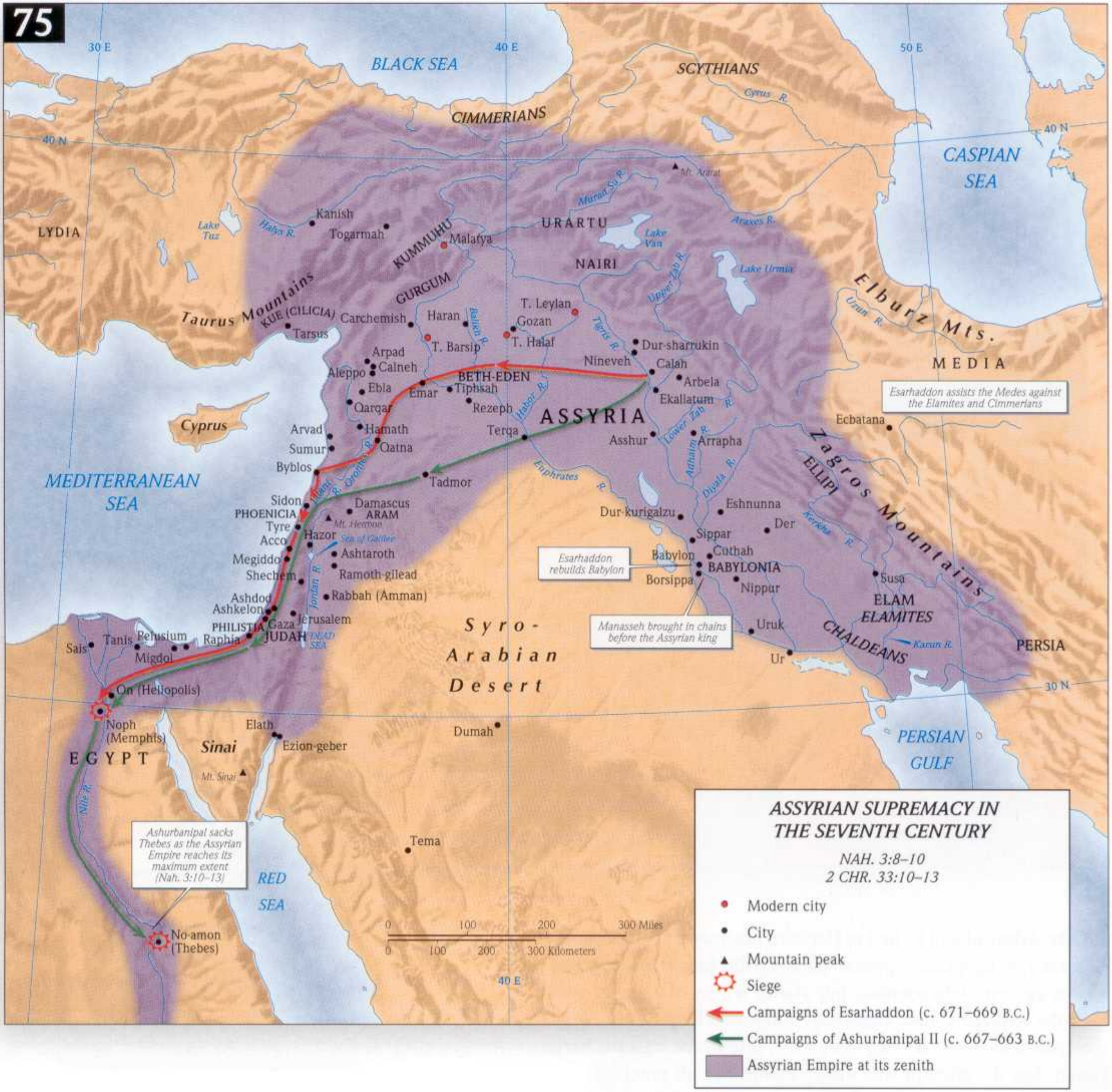
Chief military officer Rabshakeh is sent by Sennacherib to Jerusalem to demand the surrender of the city

In a miraculous intervention, the Assyrian army is defeated and the siege is lifted.

Tirhakah led Egyptian forces to intervene at Hezekiah's request

Sennacherib besieges Lachish and Libnah

75



ASSYRIAN SUPREMACY IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY

NAH. 3:8–10
2 CHR. 33:10–13

Esarhaddon assists the Medes against the Elamites and Cimmerians

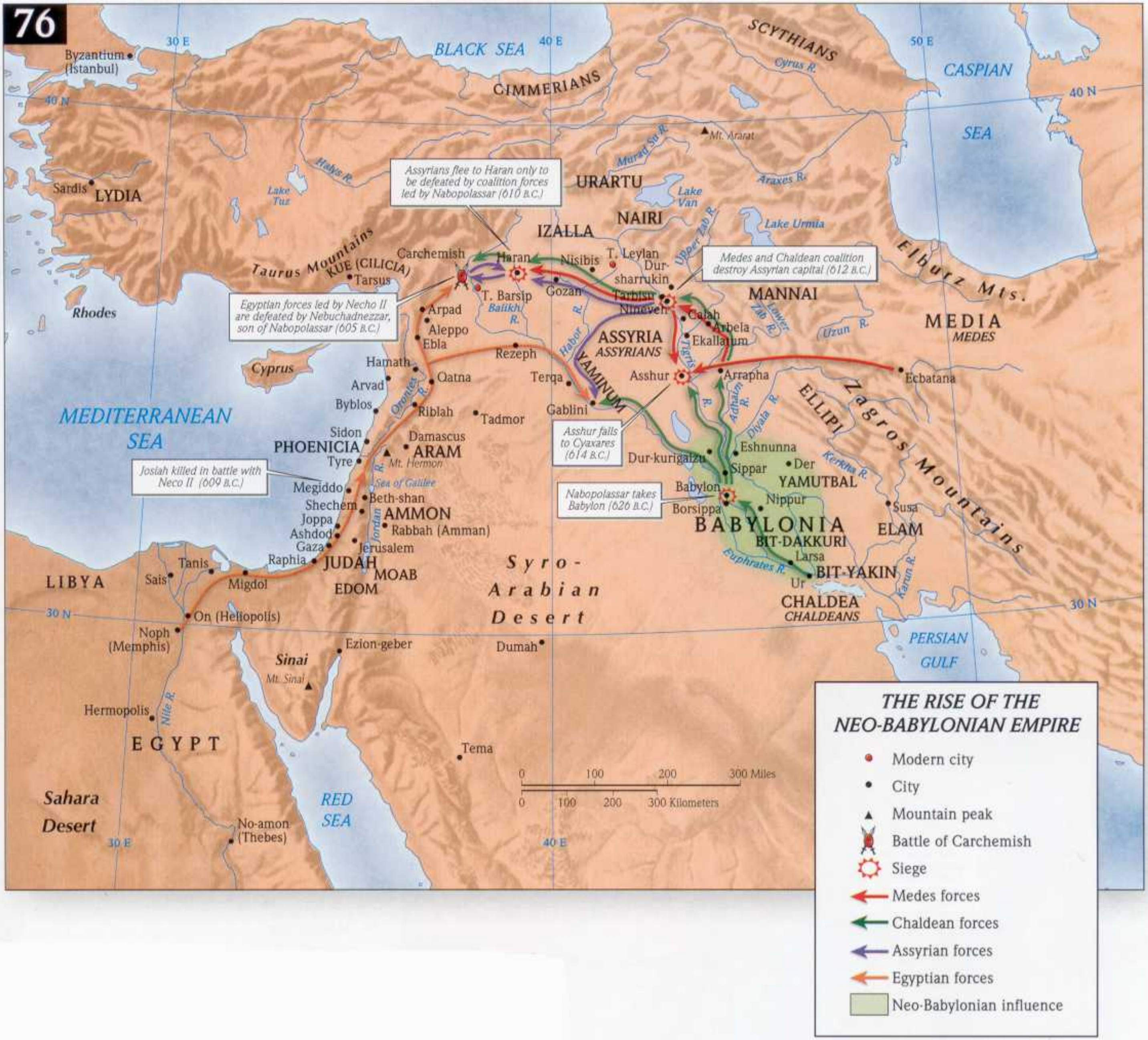
Esarhaddon rebuilds Babylon

Manasseh brought in chains before the Assyrian king

Ashurbanipal sacks Thebes as the Assyrian Empire reaches its maximum extent (Nah. 3:10–13)

● Modern city
● City
▲ Mountain peak
Siege
Campaigns of Esarhaddon (c. 671–669 B.C.)
Campaigns of Ashurbanipal II (c. 667–663 B.C.)
▨ Assyrian Empire at its zenith
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
BLACK SEA
SCYTHIANS
Cyrus R.
CIMMERIANS
CASPIAN SEA
Mt. Ararat
Murad Su R.
Araxes R.
URARTU
Lake Van
NAIRI
Lake Urmia
Upper Zab R.
Elburz Mts.
Uzun R.
MEDIA
Ecbatana
LYDIA
Lake Tuz
Halys R.
Kanish
Togarmah
KUMMUHU
Malatya
GURGUM
Taurus Mountains
KUE (CILICIA)
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Balikh R.
T. Leylan
Gozan
T. Halaf
T. Barsip
Tigris R.
Dur-sharrukin
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Arpad
Calneh
Aleppo
BETH-EDEN
Ebla
Emar
Tiphsah
Rezeph
Habor R.
ASSYRIA
Qarqar
Hamath
Qatna
Terqa
Asshur
Lower Zab R.
Arrapha
Adhaim R.
Zagros Mountains
ELLIPI
Cyprus
Arvad
Sumur
Byblos
Orontes R.
Tadmor
Euphrates R.
Diyala R.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Acco
Litani R.
Damascus
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Shechem
Ramoth-gilead
Jordan R.
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Gaza
Jerusalem
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Raphia
Dur-kurigalzu
Eshnunna
Der
Kerkha R.
Sippar
Cuthah
Babylon
BABYLONIA
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
ELAM
ELAMITES
Uruk
CHALDEANS
Karun R.
Ur
PERSIA
Sais
Tanis
Pelusium
Migdol
On (Heliopolis)
Syro-Arabian Desert
Noph (Memphis)
Elath
Ezion-geber
Dumah
EGYPT
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
PERSIAN GULF
Nile R.
Tema
RED SEA
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers

76



THE RISE OF THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE

Assyrians flee to Haran only to be defeated by coalition forces led by Nabopolassar (610 B.C.)

Medes and Chaldean coalition destroy Assyrian capital (612 B.C.)

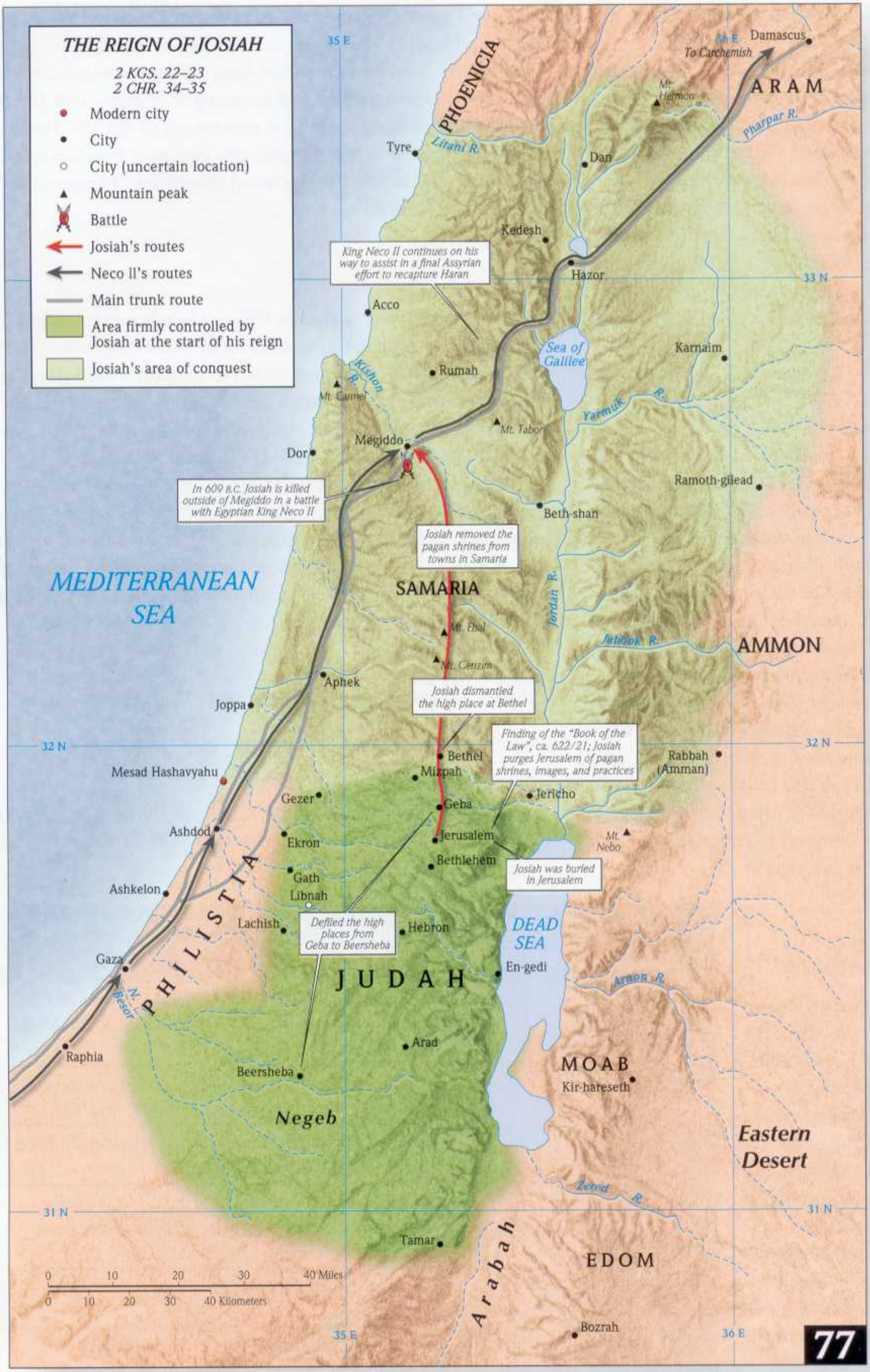
Egyptian forces led by Necho II are defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar (605 B.C.)

Josiah killed in battle with Neco II (609 B.C.)

Asshur falls to Cyaxares (614 B.C.)

Nabopolassar takes Babylon (626 B.C.)

● Modern city
• City
▲ Mountain peak
Battle of Carchemish
Siege
Medes forces
Chaldean forces
Assyrian forces
Egyptian forces
🟩 Neo-Babylonian influence
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
SCYTHIANS
CIMMERIANS
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Sardis
LYDIA
Halys R.
Lake Tuz
Taurus Mountains
KUE (CILICIA)
Tarsus
Rhodes
Cyprus
Cyrus R.
Mt. Ararat
Murad Su R.
Araxes R.
URARTU
Lake Van
NAIRI
IZALLA
Lake Urmia
Elburz Mts.
Upper Zab R.
Carchemish
Haran
Nisibis
T. Leylan
Dur-sharrukin
Tarbisu
Nineveh
T. Barsip
Balikh R.
Gozan
Habor R.
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Lower Zab R.
MANNAI
Uzun R.
MEDIA
MEDES
Arpad
Aleppo
Ebla
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Byblos
Orontes R.
Riblah
Tadmor
Rezeph
Terqa
Gablini
YAMINUM
ASSYRIA
ASSYRIANS
Tigris R.
Asshur
Arrapha
Adhaim R.
Ecbatana
ELLIPI
Zagros Mountains
Diyala R.
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Damascus
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Shechem
Beth-shan
AMMON
Joppa
Ashdod
Gaza
Jordan R.
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Raphia
JUDAH
MOAB
EDOM
Tanis
Sais
Migdol
LIBYA
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Syro-Arabian Desert
Dur-kurigalzu
Eshnunna
Sippar
Der
YAMUTBAL
Kerkha R.
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
BABYLONIA
BIT-DAKKURI
Susa
ELAM
Larsa
Euphrates R.
BIT-YAKIN
Karun R.
Ur
CHALDEA
CHALDEANS
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Hermopolis
Nile R.
EGYPT
Tema
Sahara Desert
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers



THE REIGN OF JOSIAH

2 KGS. 22–23
2 CHR. 34–35

King Neco II continues on his way to assist in a final Assyrian effort to recapture Haran

In 609 B.C. Josiah is killed outside of Megiddo in a battle with Egyptian King Neco II

Josiah removed the pagan shrines from towns in Samaria

Josiah dismantled the high place at Bethel

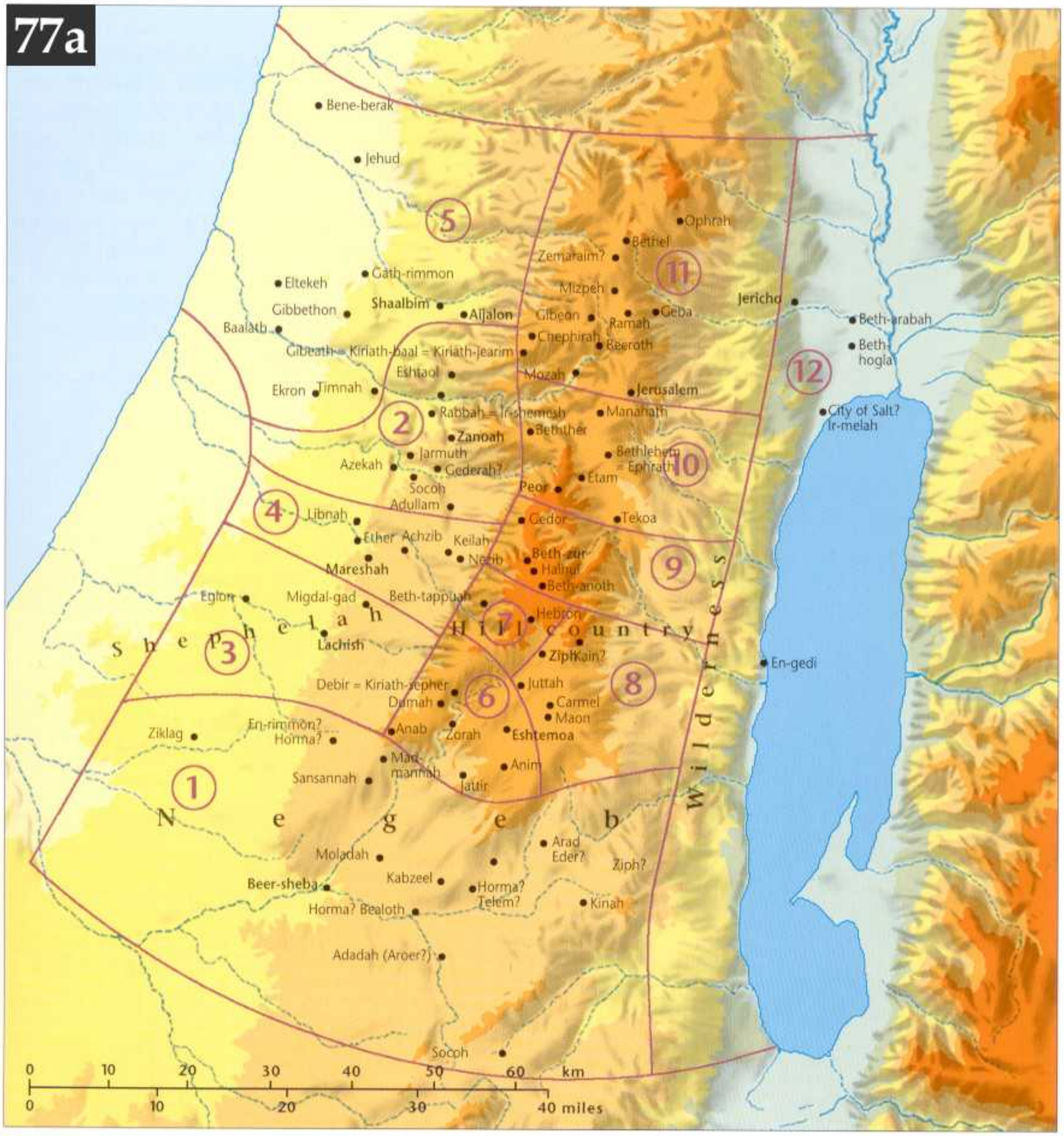
Finding of the "Book of the Law", ca. 622/21; Josiah purges Jerusalem of pagan shrines, images, and practices

Josiah was buried in Jerusalem

Defiled the high places from Geba to Beersheba

Modern city
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle
Josiah's routes
Neco II's routes
Main trunk route
Area firmly controlled by Josiah at the start of his reign
Josiah's area of conquest
35 E
36 E
To Carchemish
Damascus
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Litani R.
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
33 N
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Kishon R.
Mt. Carmel
Rumah
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Dor
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SAMARIA
Jordan R.
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Aphek
Joppa
32 N
Bethel
Mesad Hashavyahu
Mizpah
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Jericho
Geba
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Ekron
Bethlehem
Gath
Ashkelon
Libnah
PHILISTIA
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
En-gedi
N. Besor
JUDAH
Arnon R.
Arad
Raphia
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Eastern Desert
Zered R.
31 N
Tamar
Arabah
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Bozrah

77a


Bene-berak
Jehud
5
Ophrah
Bethel
Zemaraim?
11
Mizpeh
Eltekeh
Gath-rimmon
Gibbethon
Shaalbim
Aijalon
Gibeon
Ramah
Geba
Jericho
Beth-arabah
Beth-hogla
Baalath
Gibeath = Kiriath-baal = Kiriath-jearim
Chephirah
Beeroth
Eshtaol
Mozah
Ekron
Timnah
Jerusalem
12
Rabbah = Ir-shemesh
Manahath
City of Salt? Ir-melah
2
Zanoah
Bether
Jarmuth
Bethlehem = Ephrath
10
Azekah
Gederah?
Etam
Socoh
Peor
Adullam
4
Libnah
Gedor
Tekoa
Ether
Achzib
Keilah
Nezib
Beth-zur
Halhul
9
Mareshah
Beth-anoth
Eglon
Migdal-gad
Beth-tappuah
Hebron
Shephelah
Hill country
7
3
Lachish
Ziph
Kain?
En-gedi
Debir = Kiriath-sepher
Dumah
6
Juttah
8
Carmel
Maon
Ziklag
En-rimmon?
Horma?
Anab
Zorah
Eshtemoa
Madmannah
Anim
Sansannah
Jattir
1
Negeb
Wilderness
Moladah
Arad
Eder?
Ziph?
Beer-sheba
Kabzeel
Horma?
Telem?
Kinah
Horma? Bealoth
Adadah (Aroer?)
Socoh
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Districts of Judah under King Josiah

Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28; 19.40-46

These lists enumerate the towns in the twelve districts of Judah. According to recent scholarship they reflect conditions during the reign of Josiah about 620 B.C., although they are cited in the book of Joshua to illustrate a much earlier period.

The map shows the districts of Judah and the relative density of their population in the time of Josiah. Only the towns whose locations have been identified are shown on the map. The remainder are listed below it. When the topographical evidence has been convincing, some places have been transposed from the districts indicated in the book of Joshua.

①
Jagur
Dimonah
Kedesh
Hazor
Ithnan
Hazor-hadatta
Amam
Kerioth-hezron
Shema
Hazar-gadda
Heshmon
Beth-pelet
Hazar-shual
Baalah
Iim
Ezem
Eltolad
Chesil
Bethul
Lebaoth
Shilhim

②
Ashnah
En-gannim
Tappuah
Enam
Shaaraim
Adithaim
Gederothaim

③
Zenan
Hadashah
Dilan
Mizpeh
Jokthe-el
Bozkath
Cabbon
Lahmam
Chitlish
Gederoth
Beth-dagon
Naamah
Makkedah

④
Ashan
Iphtah
Ashnah

⑤
Ithla
Elon
Me-jarkon
Rakkon

⑥
Shamir
Dannah
Goshen
Holon
Giloh

⑦
Arab
Eshan
Janim (Janum)
Aphekah
Humtah
Zior

⑧
Jezreel
Jokdeam
Zanoah
Gibeah
Timnah

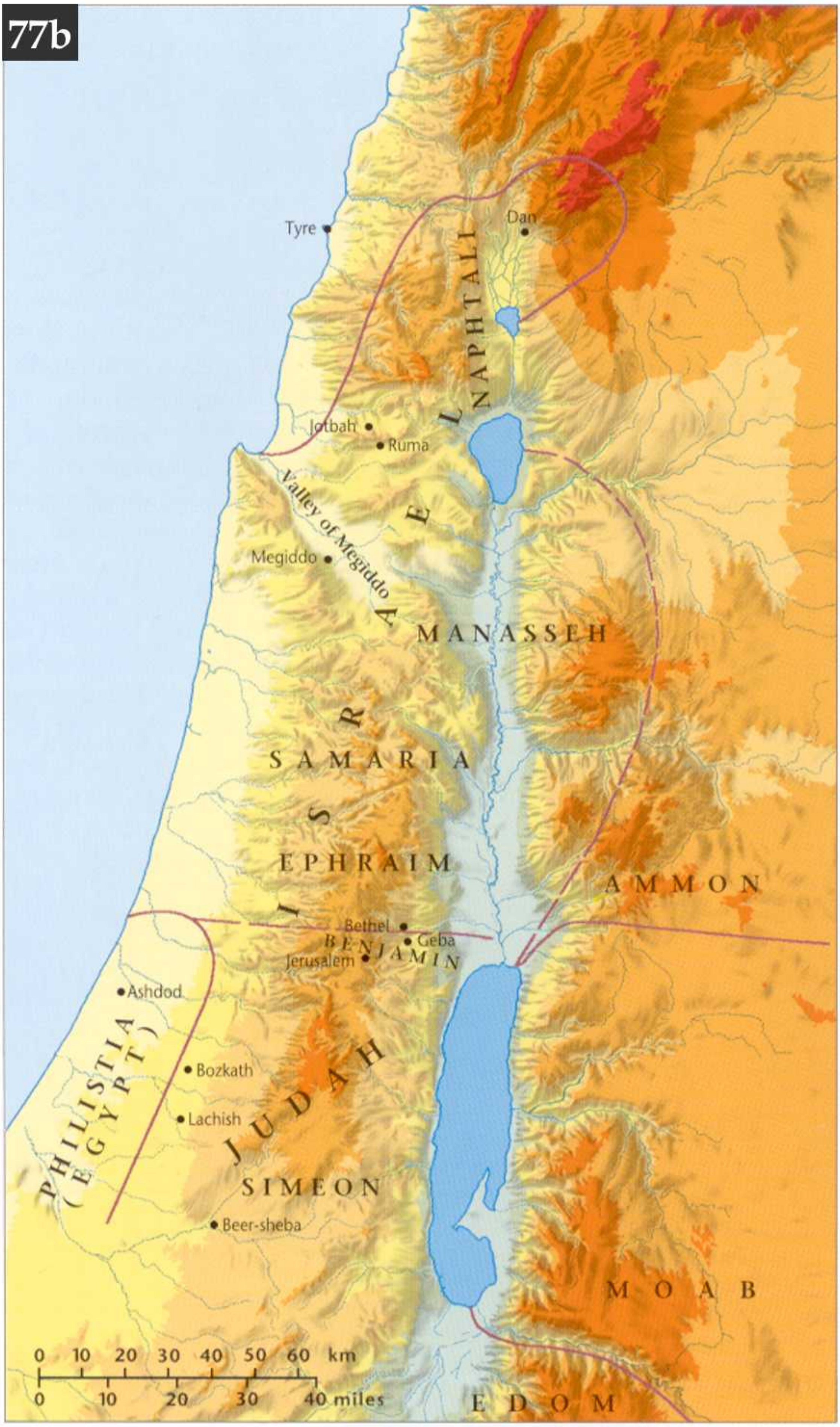
⑨
Maarath
Eltekon

⑩
Kulon
Tatam
Shoresh
Kerem
Gallim

⑪
Avim
Parah
Chefar-ammoni
Ophni
Rekem
Irpeel
Taralah
Zela
Haeleph

⑫
Emek-keziz
Middin
Secacah
Nibshan

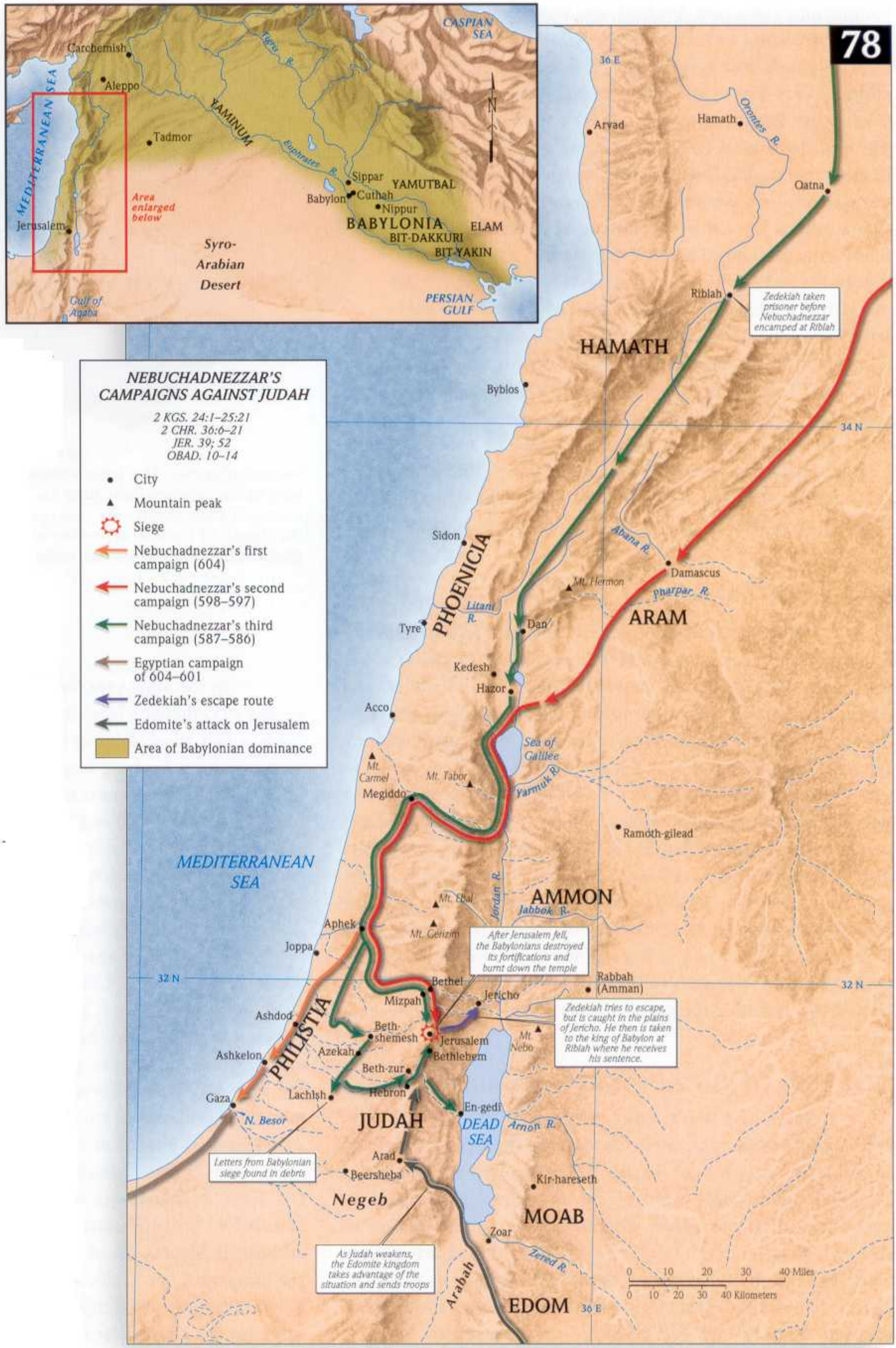
77b


Tyre
Dan
NAPHTALI
Jotbah
Ruma
Valley of Megiddo
Megiddo
ISRAEL
MANASSEH
SAMARIA
EPHRAIM
AMMON
Bethel
Geba
BENJAMIN
Jerusalem
Ashdod
PHILISTIA
(EGYPT)
Bozkath
Lachish
JUDAH
SIMEON
Beer-sheba
MOAB
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Golden Age of King Josiah

2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

As the Assyrian empire weakened (cf. map 17), Josiah was able to recapture parts of Israel that had been lost in 732 and 722 B.C. However, the extent to which he established his control over the former northern kingdom is questionable. Josiah was killed at Megiddo in an attempt to halt an Egyptian army from joining forces to support the Assyrian army in its frontier wars (cf. map 18). Josiah's reign saw the beginning of Jeremiah's prophetic ministry.



NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JUDAH

2 KGS. 24:1–25:21
2 CHR. 36:6–21
JER. 39; 52
OBAD. 10–14

● City
▲ Mountain peak
Siege
Nebuchadnezzar's first campaign (604)
Nebuchadnezzar's second campaign (598–597)
Nebuchadnezzar's third campaign (587–586)
Egyptian campaign of 604–601
Zedekiah's escape route
Edomite's attack on Jerusalem
Area of Babylonian dominance
Carchemish
Aleppo
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tadmor
YAMINUM
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
CASPIAN SEA
N
Sippar
YAMUTBAL
Babylon
Cuthah
Nippur
BABYLONIA
ELAM
BIT-DAKKURI
BIT-YAKIN
Jerusalem
Area enlarged below
Syro-Arabian Desert
Gulf of Aqaba
PERSIAN GULF
36 E
Arvad
Hamath
Orontes R.
Qatna
Riblah
Zedekiah taken prisoner before Nebuchadnezzar encamped at Riblah
HAMATH
Byblos
34 N
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Abana R.
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
ARAM
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
AMMON
Jabbok R.
Aphek
Mt. Gerizim
After Jerusalem fell, the Babylonians destroyed its fortifications and burnt down the temple
Joppa
32 N
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Mizpah
Jericho
Zedekiah tries to escape, but is caught in the plains of Jericho. He then is taken to the king of Babylon at Riblah where he receives his sentence.
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
PHILISTIA
Ashkelon
Azekah
Bethlehem
Beth-zur
Hebron
Lachish
Gaza
En-gedi
N. Besor
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Arad
Letters from Babylonian siege found in debris
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
MOAB
Zoar
As Judah weakens, the Edomite kingdom takes advantage of the situation and sends troops
Zered R.
Arabah
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

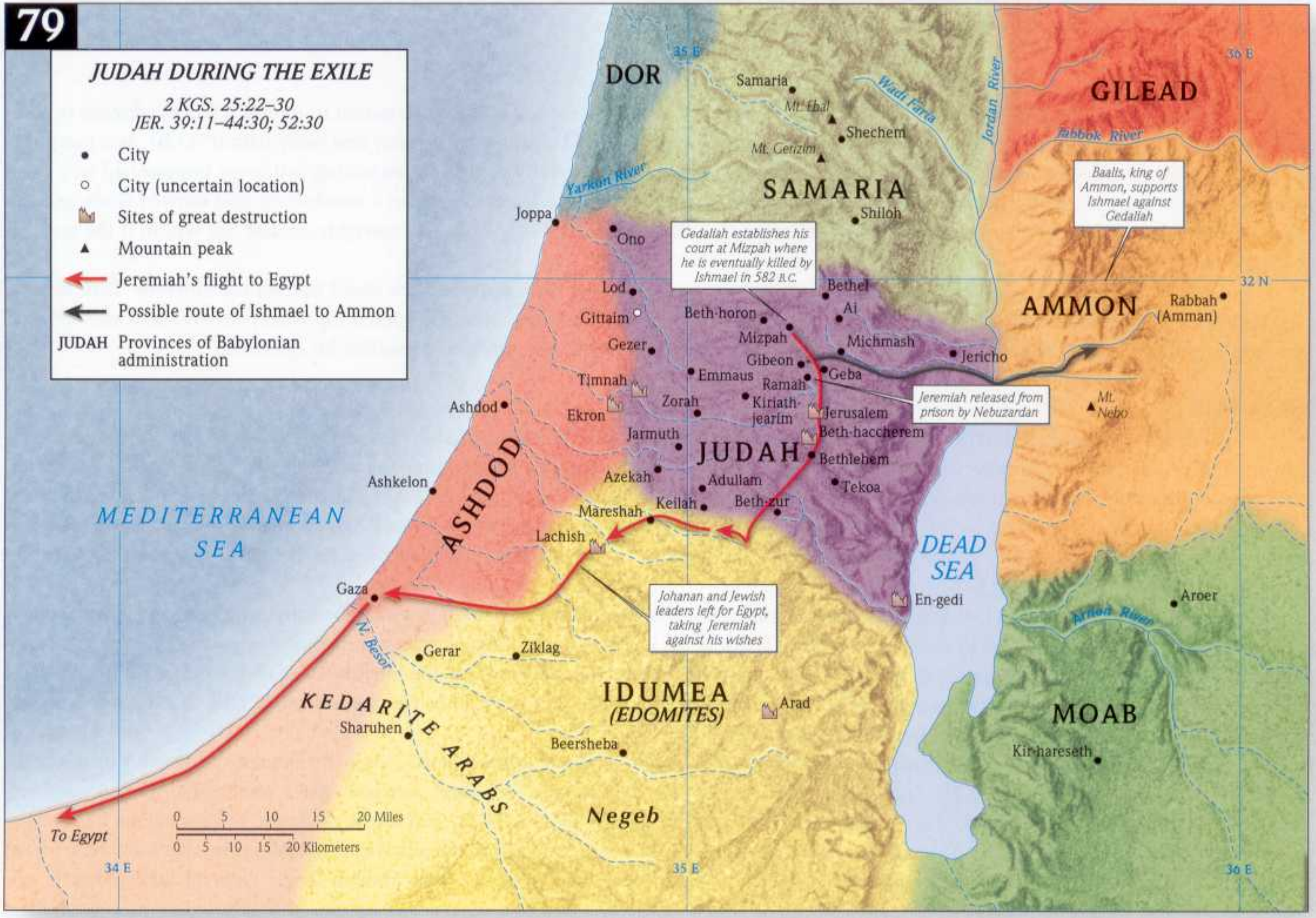
Chapter 12

The Babylonian Exile

79

JUDAH DURING THE EXILE

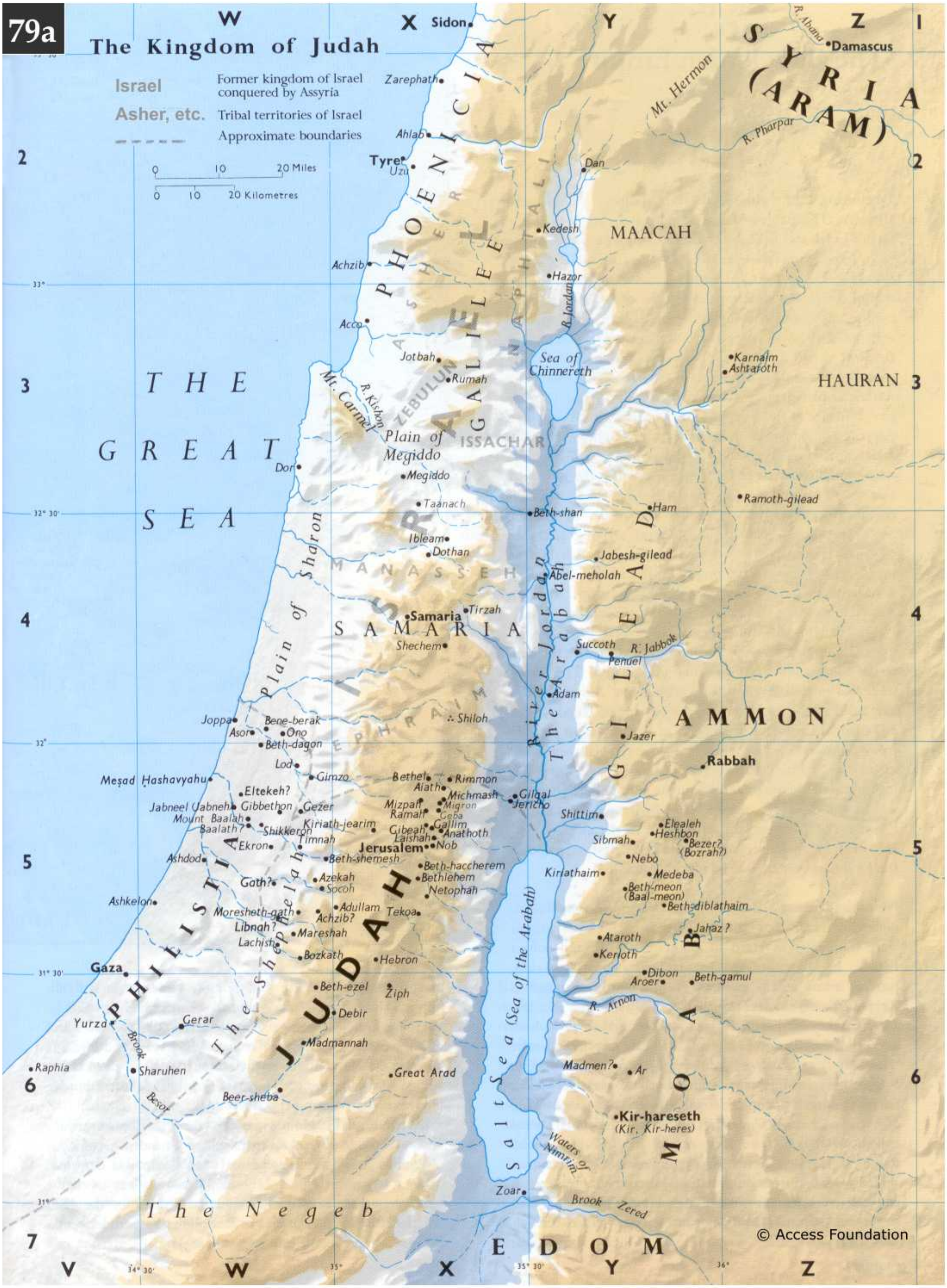
2 KGS. 25:22–30
JER. 39:11–44:30; 52:30



● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Sites of great destruction
▲ Mountain peak
Jeremiah's flight to Egypt
Possible route of Ishmael to Ammon
JUDAH Provinces of Babylonian administration
35 E
36 E
34 E
32 N
DOR
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Wadi Far'a
Jordan River
GILEAD
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
SAMARIA
Shiloh
Joppa
Ono
Baalis, king of Ammon, supports Ishmael against Gedaliah
Gedaliah establishes his court at Mizpah where he is eventually killed by Ishmael in 582 B.C.
Bethel
Lod
Ai
AMMON
Rabbah (Amman)
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Michmash
Gezer
Jericho
Gibeon
Geba
Timnah
Emmaus
Ramah
Kiriath-jearim
Jeremiah released from prison by Nebuzardan
Ashdod
Zorah
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Ekron
Beth-haccherem
Jarmuth
JUDAH
Bethlehem
Azekah
Adullam
Tekoa
Ashkelon
ASHDOD
Keilah
Beth-zur
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mareshah
Lachish
DEAD SEA
Gaza
En-gedi
Aroer
Johanan and Jewish leaders left for Egypt, taking Jeremiah against his wishes
Arnon River
N. Besor
Gerar
Ziklag
IDUMEA (EDOMITES)
Arad
KEDARITE ARABS
MOAB
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
To Egypt
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

79a

The Kingdom of Judah


Israel
Former kingdom of Israel conquered by Assyria
Asher, etc.
Tribal territories of Israel
Approximate boundaries
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
V
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
THE GREAT SEA
SYRIA (ARAM)
PHOENICIA
ISRAEL
GALILEE
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
SAMARIA
EPHRAIM
JUDAH
PHILISTIA
GILEAD
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
MAACAH
HAURAN
Sidon
Zarephath
Ahlab
Tyre
Uzu
Achzib
Acco
Jotbah
Rumah
Mt. Carmel
R. Kishon
Plain of Megiddo
Megiddo
Taanach
Dor
Ibleam
Dothan
Plain of Sharon
Samaria
Tirzah
Shechem
Shiloh
Joppa
Bene-berak
Asor
Ono
Beth-dagon
Lod
Gimzo
Meṣad Ḥashavyahu
Eltekeh?
Jabneel (Jabneh)
Gibbethon
Gezer
Mount Baalah
Baalath?
Shikkeron
Kiriath-jearim
Ekron
Timnah
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Azekah
Socoh
Gath?
Ashkelon
Moresheth-gath
Adullam
Achzib?
Libnah?
Mareshah
Lachish
Bozkath
The Shephelah
Gaza
Yurza
Gerar
Brook Besor
Raphia
Sharuhen
Beer-sheba
The Negeb
Bethel
Rimmon
Aiath
Michmash
Migron
Mizpah
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Gallim
Laishah
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Nob
Beth-haccherem
Bethlehem
Netophah
Tekoa
Hebron
Beth-ezel
Ziph
Debir
Madmannah
Great Arad
Gilgal
Jericho
Damascus
R. Abana
Mt. Hermon
R. Pharpar
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
R. Jordan
Sea of Chinnereth
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Beth-shan
Ham
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Abel-meholah
River Jordan
The Arabah
Succoth
Penuel
R. Jabbok
Adam
Jazer
Rabbah
Shittim
Elealeh
Heshbon
Sibmah
Bezer? (Bozrah?)
Nebo
Kiriathaim
Medeba
Beth-meon (Baal-meon)
Beth-diblathaim
Jahaz?
Ataroth
Kerioth
Dibon
Aroer
Beth-gamul
R. Arnon
Salt Sea (Sea of the Arabah)
Madmen?
Ar
Kir-hareseth (Kir, Kir-heres)
Waters of Nimrim
Zoar
Brook Zered
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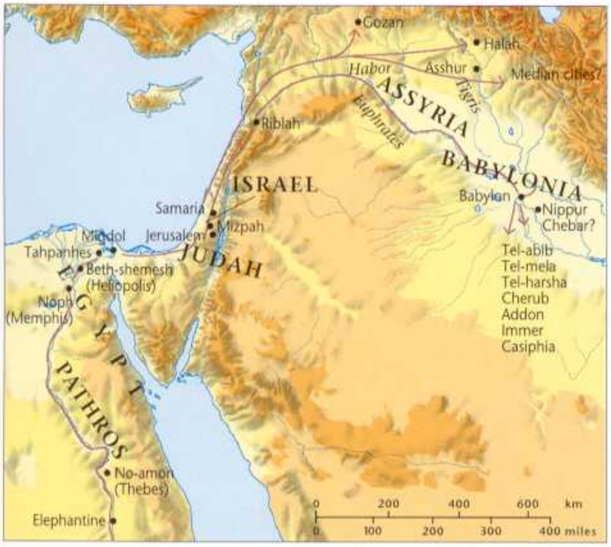

Gozan
Halah
Habor
Asshur
Median cities?
ASSYRIA
Tigris
Euphrates
Riblah
BABYLONIA
ISRAEL
Samaria
Babylon
Nippur
Chebar?
Mizpah
Migdol
Jerusalem
Tahpanhes
JUDAH
Beth-shemesh
(Heliopolis)
Noph
(Memphis)
EGYPT
Tel-abib
Tel-mela
Tel-harsha
Cherub
Addon
Immer
Casiphia
PATHROS
No-amon
(Thebes)
Elephantine
0 200 400 600 km
0 100 200 300 400 miles

Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

2 Kings 17.6; 18.11; 24.11-16; 25; Ezra 2.59; 8.17; Nehemiah 7.61; Jeremiah 29; 42–46; 52; Ezekiel 1.1-3; 3.15
The exile, marking the beginning of the Jewish diaspora, resulted from the deportations of the northern kingdom of Israel to Assyria in 722 B.C., the southern kingdom of Judah to Babylon in 597, 587 and 582 B.C., and the flight of many of the remaining population of Judah to Egypt after an unsuccessful uprising against the Babylonian governor in Mizpah in 582 B.C.

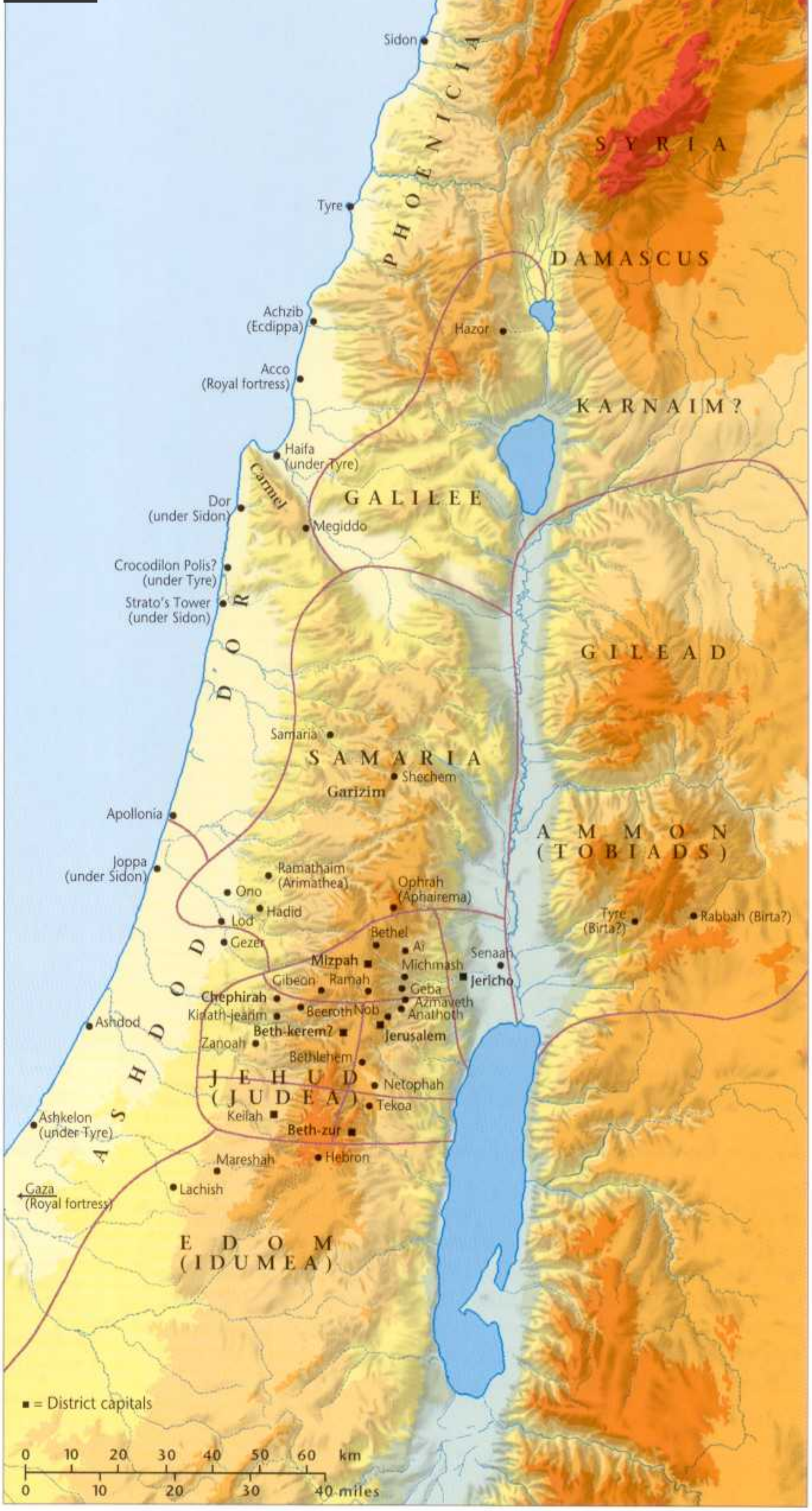
Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

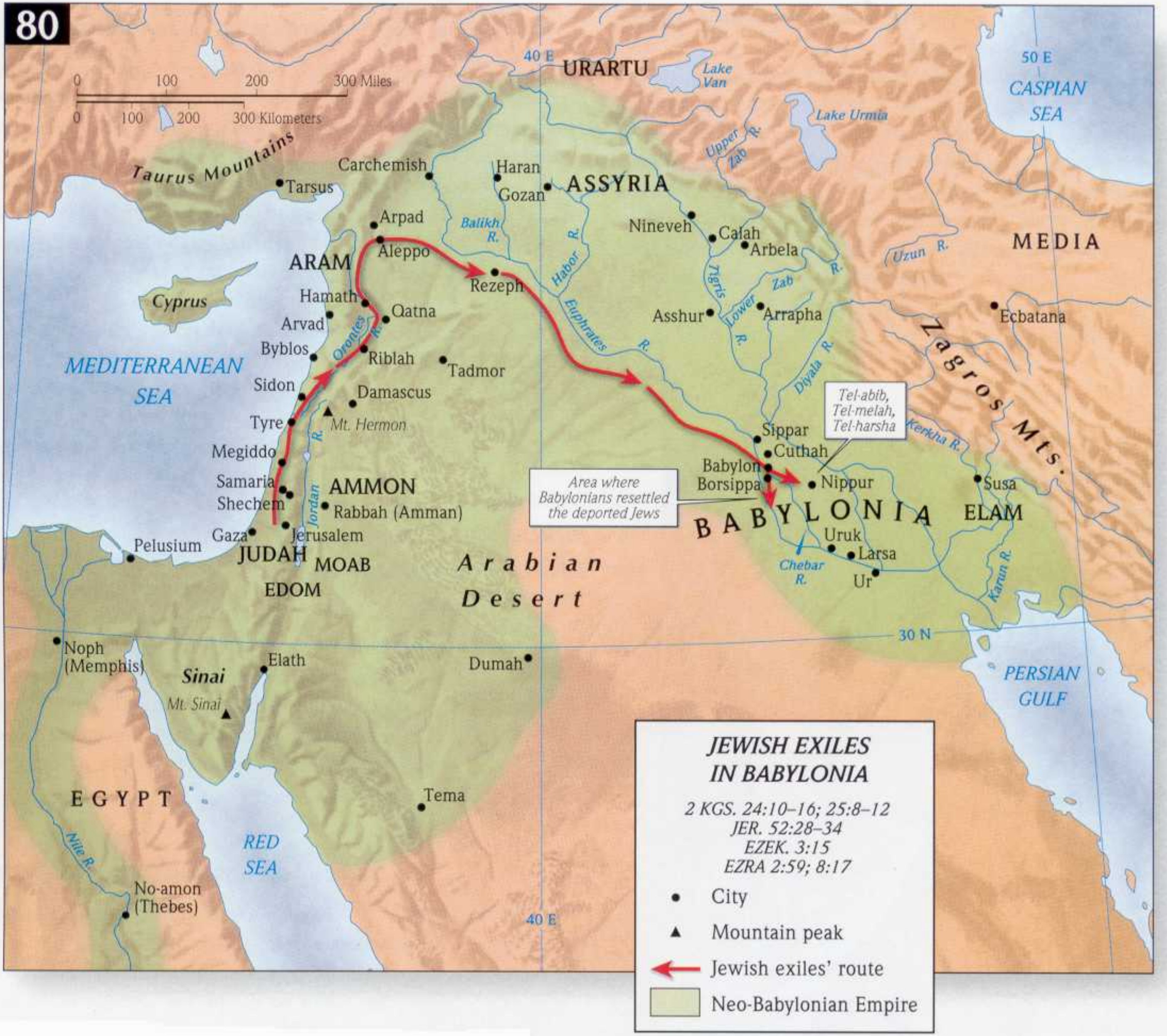
Ezra 2.21-35; Nehemiah 3.1-32; 7.26-38
When the Persian king Cyrus II (550-529 B.C.) conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. with hardly a battle, Judah became the Persian province Yahud.

The whole of Palestine was part of the 5th Persian satrapy of Abar-Nahara ("[the land] beyond the [Euphrates] River"); cf. map 19. The satrapy was divided into provinces, two of which were Samaria and Yahud. The capital of Samaria was Shechem, with the holy mountain of Gerizim. In Nehemiah's time the governor of Samaria was Sanballat, and the governor of Ammon was Tobiah. Both governors together with the provinces of Ashdod and Edom were opposed to Nehemiah and his plans to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

There is a list of Jewish cities in Nehemiah 11.25-35, but it probably reflects a different period, possibly including places where the inhabitants escaped deportation in 587 B.C. The places Lod, Hadid and Ono which are mentioned in Ezra 2.33 and Nehemiah 7.37 must have been outside the province of Yahud.

79b

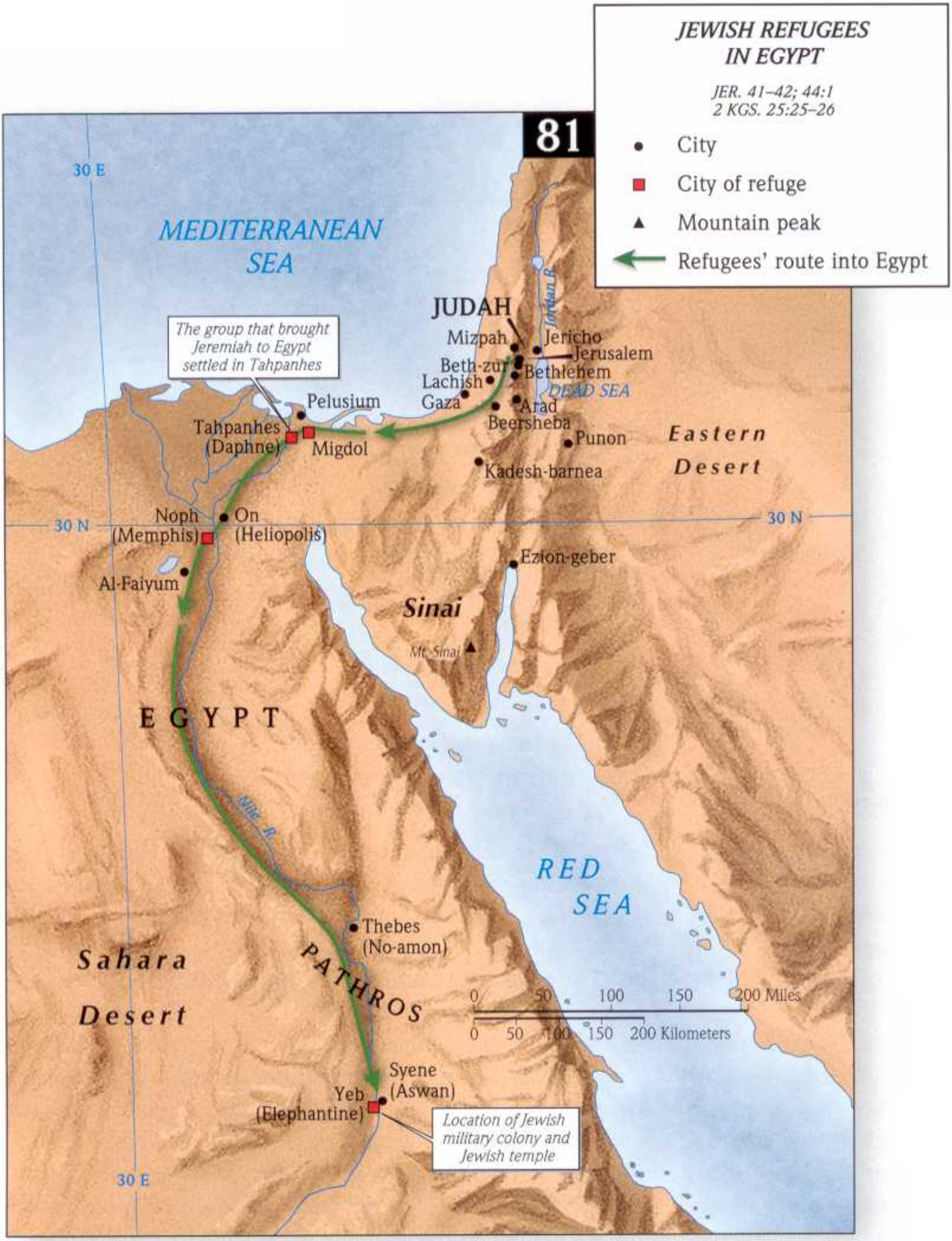

Sidon
PHOENICIA
SYRIA
Tyre
DAMASCUS
Achzib
(Ecdippa)
Hazor
Acco
(Royal fortress)
KARNAIM?
Haifa
(under Tyre)
Carmel
GALILEE
Dor
(under Sidon)
Megiddo
Crocodilon Polis?
(under Tyre)
Strato's Tower
(under Sidon)
DOR
GILEAD
Samaria
SAMARIA
Shechem
Garizim
Apollonia
AMMON
(TOBIADS)
Joppa
(under Sidon)
Ramathaim
(Arimathea)
Ophrah
(Aphairema)
Ono
Hadid
Lod
Gezer
Tyre
(Birta?)
Rabbah (Birta?)
Bethel
Ai
Mizpah
Michmash
Senaah
Jericho
Gibeon
Ramah
Geba
Chephirah
Azmaveth
Beeroth
Nob
Anathoth
Kiriath-jearim
Ashdod
Beth-kerem?
Jerusalem
Zanoah
Bethlehem
JEHUD
(JUDEA)
Netophah
Tekoa
Keilah
Beth-zur
ASHDOD
Ashkelon
(under Tyre)
Mareshah
Hebron
Lachish
Gaza
(Royal fortress)
EDOM
(IDUMEA)
■ = District capitals
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles



JEWISH EXILES IN BABYLONIA

2 KGS. 24:10–16; 25:8–12
JER. 52:28–34
EZEK. 3:15
EZRA 2:59; 8:17

0
100
200
300 Miles
0
100
200
300 Kilometers
40 E
50 E
30 N
URARTU
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
CASPIAN SEA
Upper Zab R.
Taurus Mountains
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
ASSYRIA
Arpad
Aleppo
Balikh R.
Habor R.
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
MEDIA
Uzun R.
ARAM
Rezeph
Cyprus
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Orontes R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Lower Zab R.
Asshur
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Zagros Mts.
Byblos
Riblah
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Diyala R.
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Megiddo
Samaria
Shechem
Jordan R.
AMMON
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Jerusalem
Pelusium
JUDAH
MOAB
EDOM
Tel-abib, Tel-melah, Tel-harsha
Kerkha R.
Sippar
Cuthah
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Area where Babylonians resettled the deported Jews
BABYLONIA
ELAM
Uruk
Larsa
Chebar R.
Ur
Karun R.
Arabian Desert
Noph (Memphis)
Elath
Dumah
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
PERSIAN GULF
EGYPT
Tema
RED SEA
Nile R.
No-amon (Thebes)
● City
▲ Mountain peak
Jewish exiles' route
Neo-Babylonian Empire



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JEWISH REFUGEES IN EGYPT

JER. 41–42; 44:1
2 KGS. 25:25–26

City
City of refuge
Mountain peak
Refugees' route into Egypt
30 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
JUDAH
Jordan R.
Mizpah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Lachish
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Arad
Beersheba
Punon
Eastern Desert
Kadesh-barnea
The group that brought Jeremiah to Egypt settled in Tahpanhes
Pelusium
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Migdol
30 N
Noph (Memphis)
On (Heliopolis)
Al-Faiyum
Ezion-geber
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
EGYPT
Nile R.
RED SEA
Thebes (No-amon)
PATHROS
Sahara Desert
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Syene (Aswan)
Yeb (Elephantine)
Location of Jewish military colony and Jewish temple
30 E

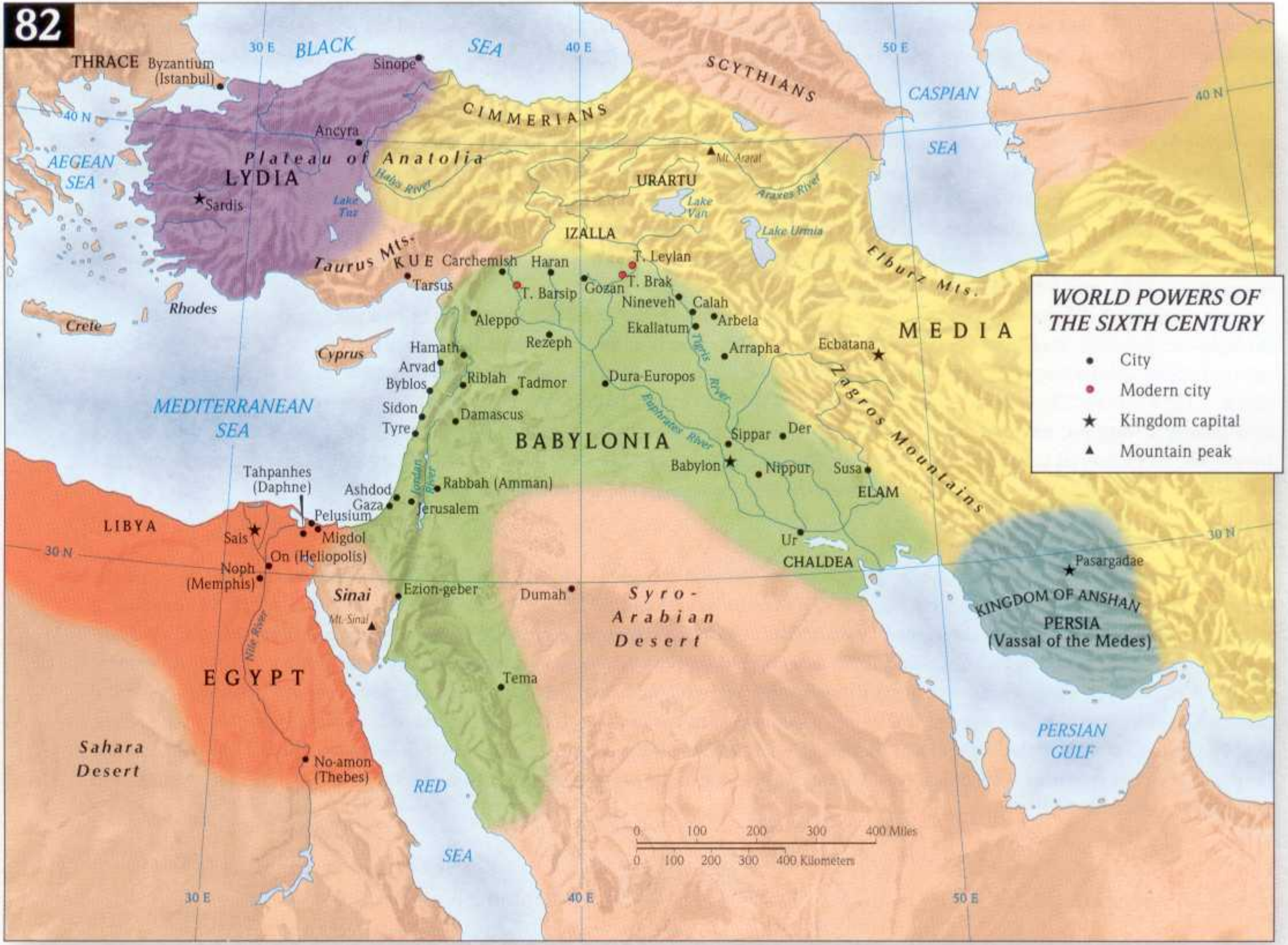
Chapter 13

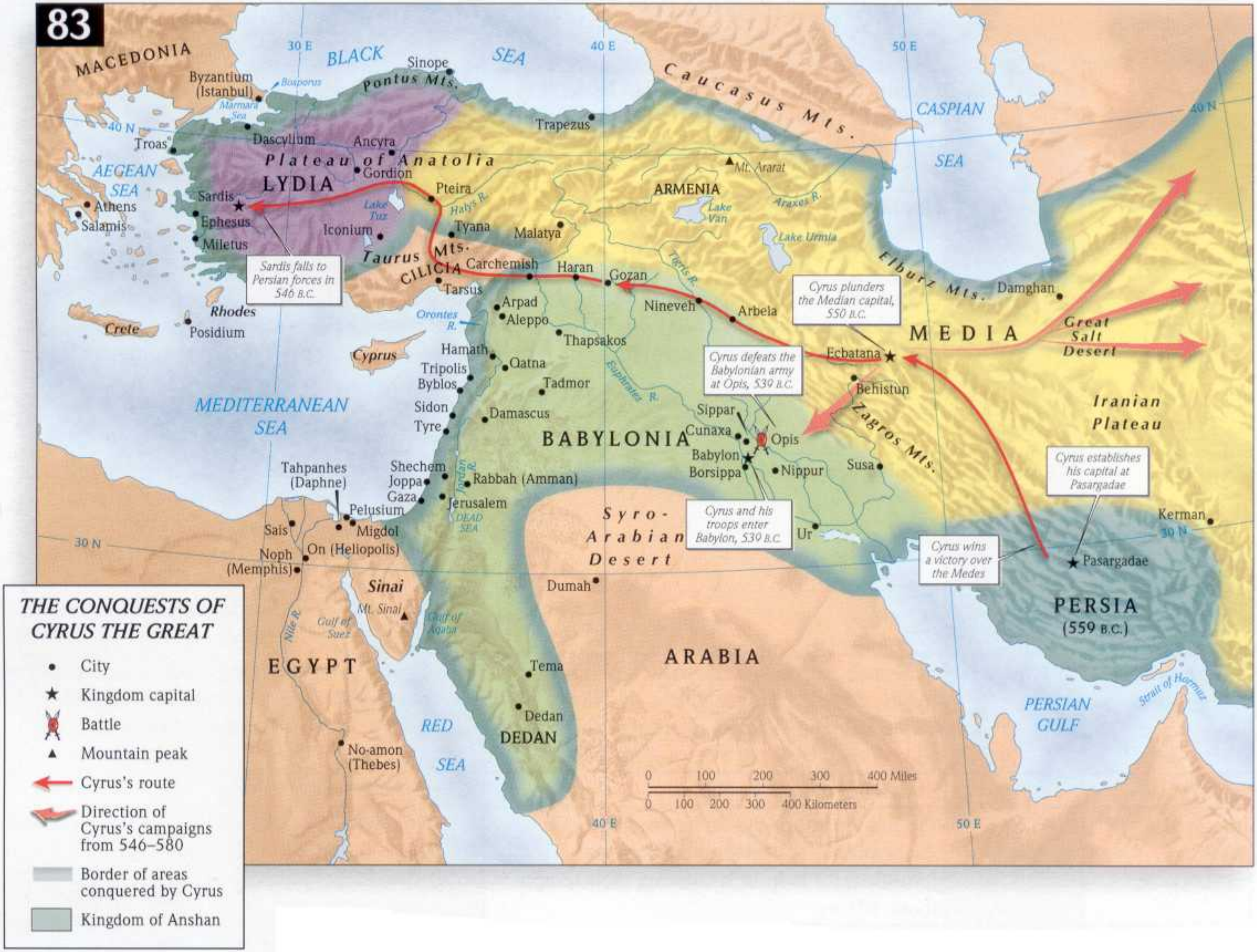
The Persian Period

82

WORLD POWERS OF THE SIXTH CENTURY

- ● City
- ● Modern city
- ★ Kingdom capital
- ▲ Mountain peak


BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Sinope
SCYTHIANS
CIMMERIANS
Ancyra
Plateau of Anatolia
LYDIA
Sardis
Halys River
Lake Tuz
Mt. Ararat
URARTU
Araxes River
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
IZALLA
Taurus Mts.
KUE
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
T. Leylan
T. Brak
T. Barsip
Gozan
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Tigris River
Arrapha
Elburz Mts.
MEDIA
Ecbatana
Zagros Mountains
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Aleppo
Rezeph
Hamath
Arvad
Byblos
Riblah
Tadmor
Dura-Europos
Euphrates River
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
BABYLONIA
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
ELAM
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Ashdod
Gaza
Pelusium
Jordan River
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
LIBYA
Sais
Migdol
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Ur
CHALDEA
Pasargadae
KINGDOM OF ANSHAN
PERSIA (Vassal of the Medes)
Sinai
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Syro-Arabian Desert
Mt. Sinai
Nile River
EGYPT
Tema
Sahara Desert
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N



THE CONQUESTS OF CYRUS THE GREAT

Sardis falls to Persian forces in 546 B.C.

Cyrus plunders the Median capital, 550 B.C.

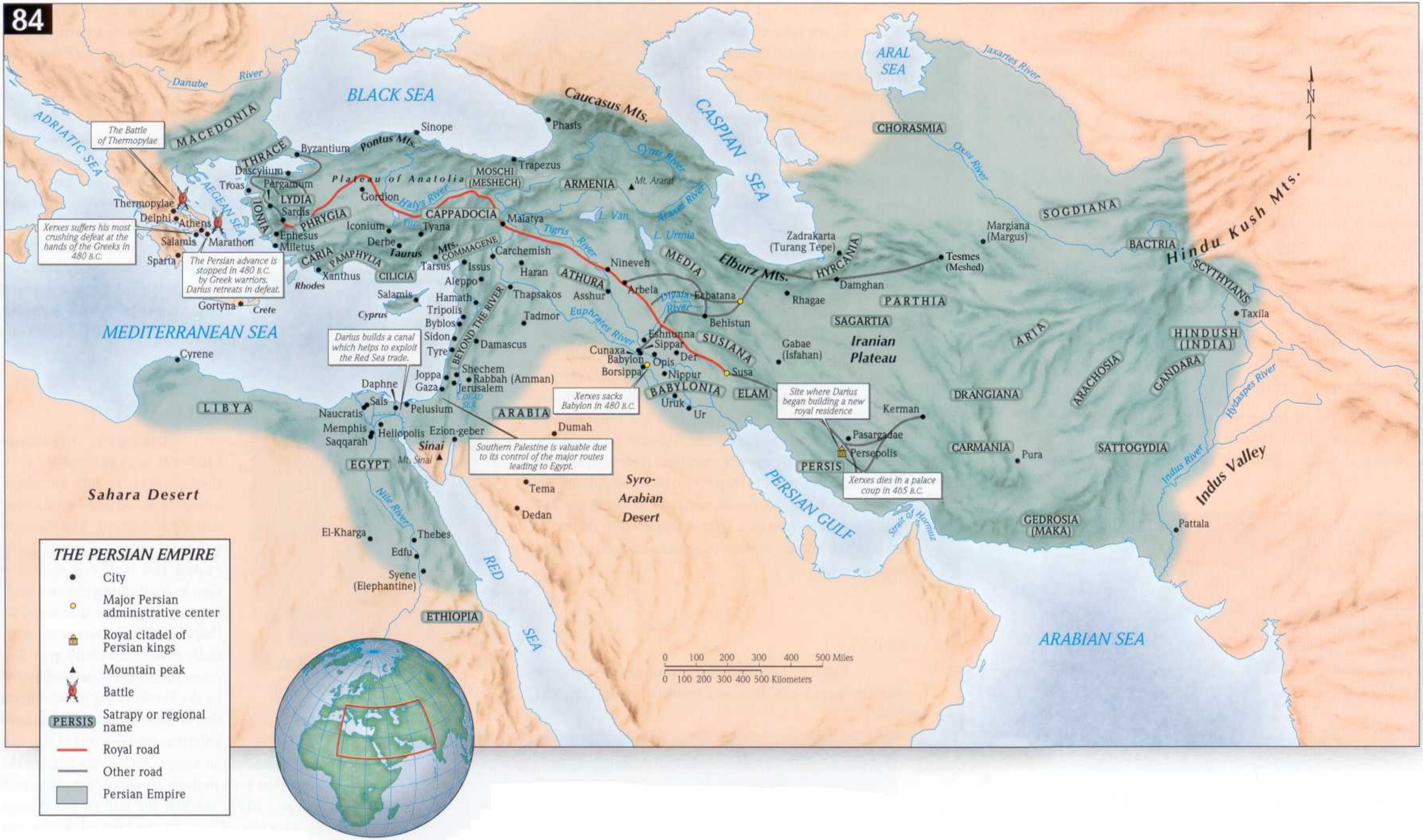
Cyrus defeats the Babylonian army at Opis, 539 B.C.

Cyrus and his troops enter Babylon, 539 B.C.

Cyrus establishes his capital at Pasargadae

Cyrus wins a victory over the Medes

● City
★ Kingdom capital
Battle
▲ Mountain peak
Cyrus's route
Direction of Cyrus's campaigns from 546–580
Border of areas conquered by Cyrus
Kingdom of Anshan
MACEDONIA
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Bosporus
Marmara Sea
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Pontus Mts.
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
Trapezus
Troas
Dascylium
Ancyra
Plateau of Anatolia
Gordion
LYDIA
AEGEAN SEA
Athens
Salamis
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
Pteira
Halys R.
Lake Tuz
Iconium
Tyana
Malatya
Mt. Ararat
ARMENIA
Lake Van
Araxes R.
Lake Urmia
Taurus Mts.
CILICIA
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Tigris R.
Nineveh
Arbela
Elburz Mts.
Damghan
Rhodes
Crete
Posidium
Cyprus
Orontes R.
Arpad
Aleppo
Thapsakos
MEDIA
Great Salt Desert
Ecbatana
Behistun
Hamath
Qatna
Tripolis
Byblos
Tadmor
Euphrates R.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
BABYLONIA
Sippar
Cunaxa
Opis
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Zagros Mts.
Susa
Iranian Plateau
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Shechem
Joppa
Gaza
Jordan R.
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA
Pelusium
Sais
Migdol
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Syro-Arabian Desert
Ur
Kerman
Pasargadae
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Dumah
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Nile R.
PERSIA (559 B.C.)
EGYPT
ARABIA
Tema
Dedan
DEDAN
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
Strait of Hormuz
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers



THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

The Battle of Thermopylae

Xerxes suffers his most crushing defeat at the hands of the Greeks in 480 B.C.

The Persian advance is stopped in 480 B.C. by Greek warriors. Darius retreats in defeat.

Darius builds a canal which helps to exploit the Red Sea trade.

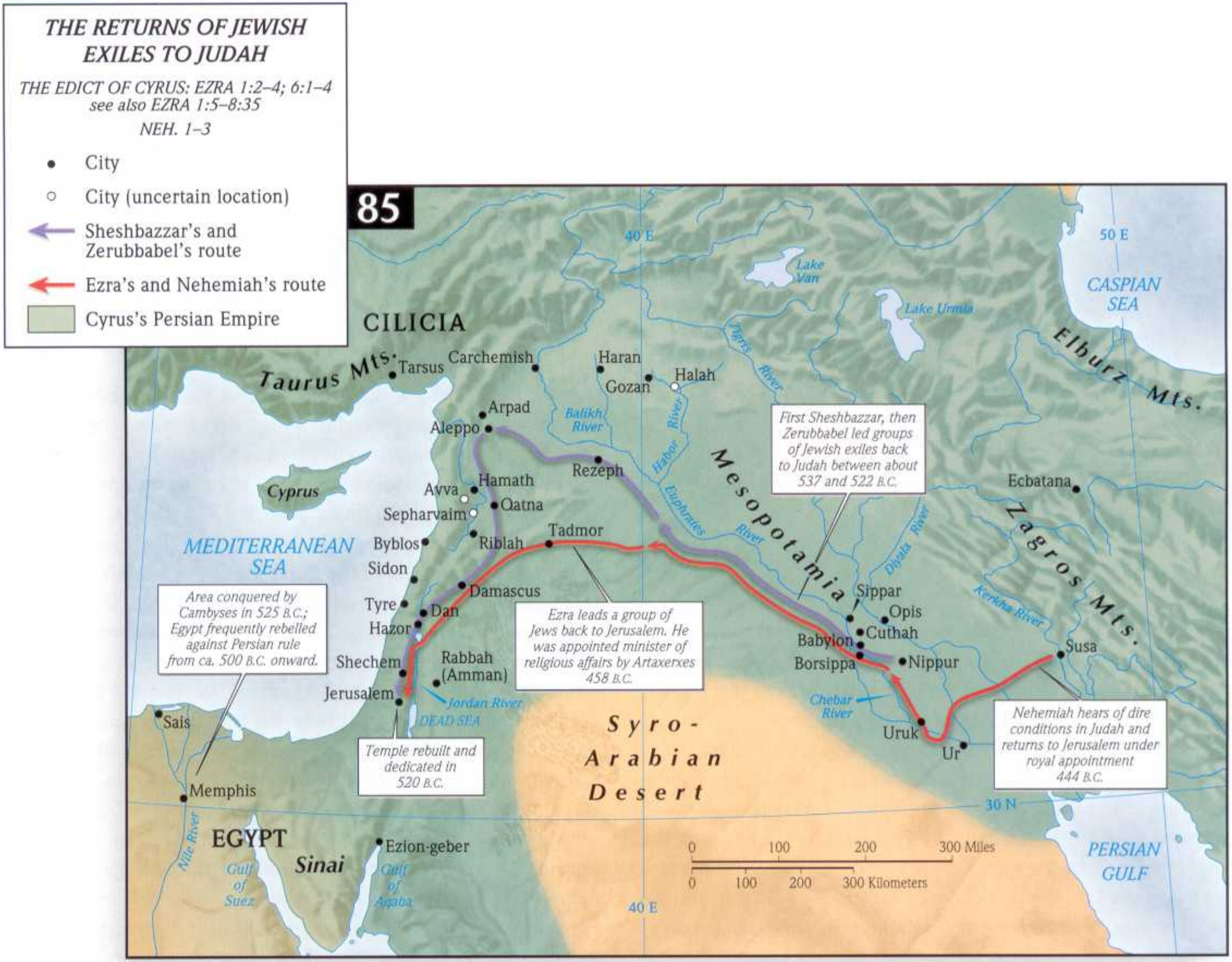
Southern Palestine is valuable due to its control of the major routes leading to Egypt.

Xerxes sacks Babylon in 480 B.C.

Site where Darius began building a new royal residence

Xerxes dies in a palace coup in 465 B.C.

● City
○ Major Persian administrative center
Royal citadel of Persian kings
▲ Mountain peak
Battle
PERSIS Satrapy or regional name
Royal road
Other road
Persian Empire
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
N
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Danube River
Jaxartes River
Oxus River
Cyrus River
Araxes River
Halys River
Tigris River
Euphrates River
Diyala River
Nile River
Indus River
Hydaspes River
Strait of Hormuz
L. Van
L. Urmia
Caucasus Mts.
Pontus Mts.
Taurus Mts.
Elburz Mts.
Hindu Kush Mts.
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Sinai
Plateau of Anatolia
Iranian Plateau
Syro-Arabian Desert
Sahara Desert
Indus Valley
Sinai
Cyprus
Crete
Rhodes
MACEDONIA
THRACE
LYDIA
IONIA
PHRYGIA
CARIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
CAPPADOCIA
COMMAGENE
MOSCHI (MESHECH)
ARMENIA
BEYOND THE RIVER
ATHURA
MEDIA
HYRCANIA
PARTHIA
SAGARTIA
SUSIANA
BABYLONIA
ELAM
PERSIS
ARABIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
ETHIOPIA
CHORASMIA
SOGDIANA
BACTRIA
SCYTHIANS
ARIA
ARACHOSIA
DRANGIANA
CARMANIA
SATTOGYDIA
GANDARA
HINDUSH (INDIA)
GEDROSIA (MAKA)
Sinope
Byzantium
Trapezus
Phasis
Dascylium
Troas
Pergamum
Sardis
Gordion
Thermopylae
Delphi
Athens
Marathon
Salamis
Sparta
Ephesus
Miletus
Xanthus
Gortyna
Iconium
Derbe
Tyana
Tarsus
Issus
Malatya
Carchemish
Haran
Aleppo
Salamis
Hamath
Tripolis
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Thapsakos
Tadmor
Shechem
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Joppa
Gaza
Daphne
Sais
Pelusium
Naucratis
Memphis
Heliopolis
Saqqarah
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Tema
Dedan
Cyrene
El-Kharga
Thebes
Edfu
Syene (Elephantine)
Nineveh
Arbela
Asshur
Ecbatana
Behistun
Eshnunna
Sippar
Cunaxa
Babylon
Borsippa
Opis
Der
Nippur
Uruk
Ur
Susa
Rhagae
Zadrakarta (Turang Tepe)
Damghan
Tesmes (Meshed)
Margiana (Margus)
Gabae (Isfahan)
Kerman
Pasargadae
Persepolis
Pura
Taxila
Pattala



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THE RETURNS OF JEWISH EXILES TO JUDAH

THE EDICT OF CYRUS: EZRA 1:2–4; 6:1–4
see also EZRA 1:5–8:35
NEH. 1–3

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- Sheshbazzar's and Zerubbabel's route
- Ezra's and Nehemiah's route
- 🟩 Cyrus's Persian Empire

First Sheshbazzar, then Zerubbabel led groups of Jewish exiles back to Judah between about 537 and 522 B.C.

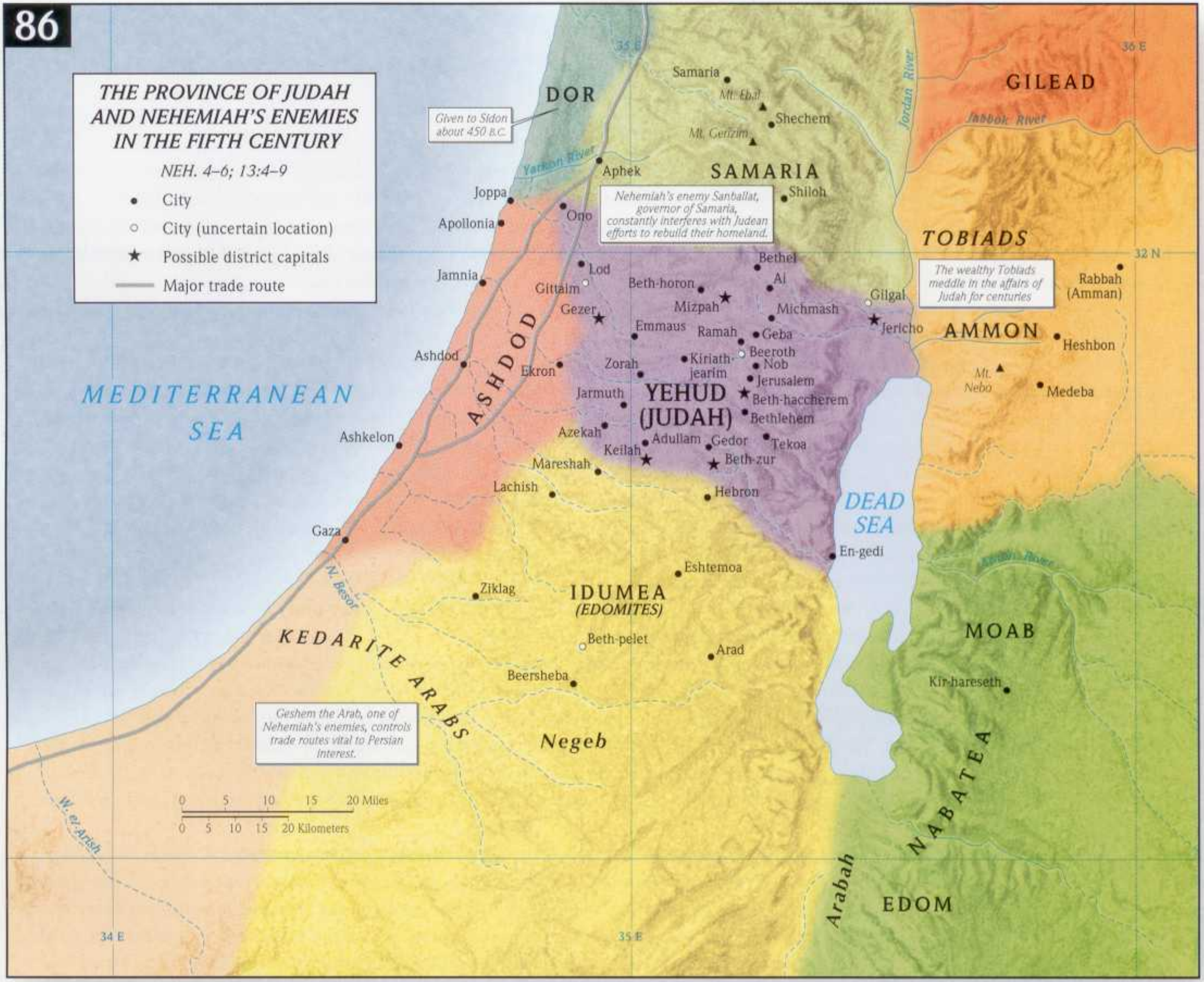
Ezra leads a group of Jews back to Jerusalem. He was appointed minister of religious affairs by Artaxerxes 458 B.C.

Nehemiah hears of dire conditions in Judah and returns to Jerusalem under royal appointment 444 B.C.

Area conquered by Cambyses in 525 B.C.; Egypt frequently rebelled against Persian rule from ca. 500 B.C. onward.

Temple rebuilt and dedicated in 520 B.C.

CILICIA
Taurus Mts.
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Halah
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
CASPIAN SEA
Elburz Mts.
40 E
50 E
Tigris River
Balikh River
Habor River
Arpad
Aleppo
Rezeph
Hamath
Avva
Qatna
Sepharvaim
Cyprus
Byblos
Riblah
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
Hazor
Shechem
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Jordan River
DEAD SEA
Euphrates River
Mesopotamia
Diyala River
Sippar
Opis
Cuthah
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Kerkha River
Susa
Ecbatana
Zagros Mts.
Chebar River
Uruk
Ur
Syro-Arabian Desert
Sais
Memphis
Nile River
EGYPT
Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Ezion-geber
30 N
40 E
PERSIAN GULF
0
100
200
300 Miles
0
100
200
300 Kilometers



THE PROVINCE OF JUDAH AND NEHEMIAH'S ENEMIES IN THE FIFTH CENTURY

NEH. 4–6; 13:4–9

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ★ Possible district capitals
- — Major trade route

Given to Sidon about 450 B.C.

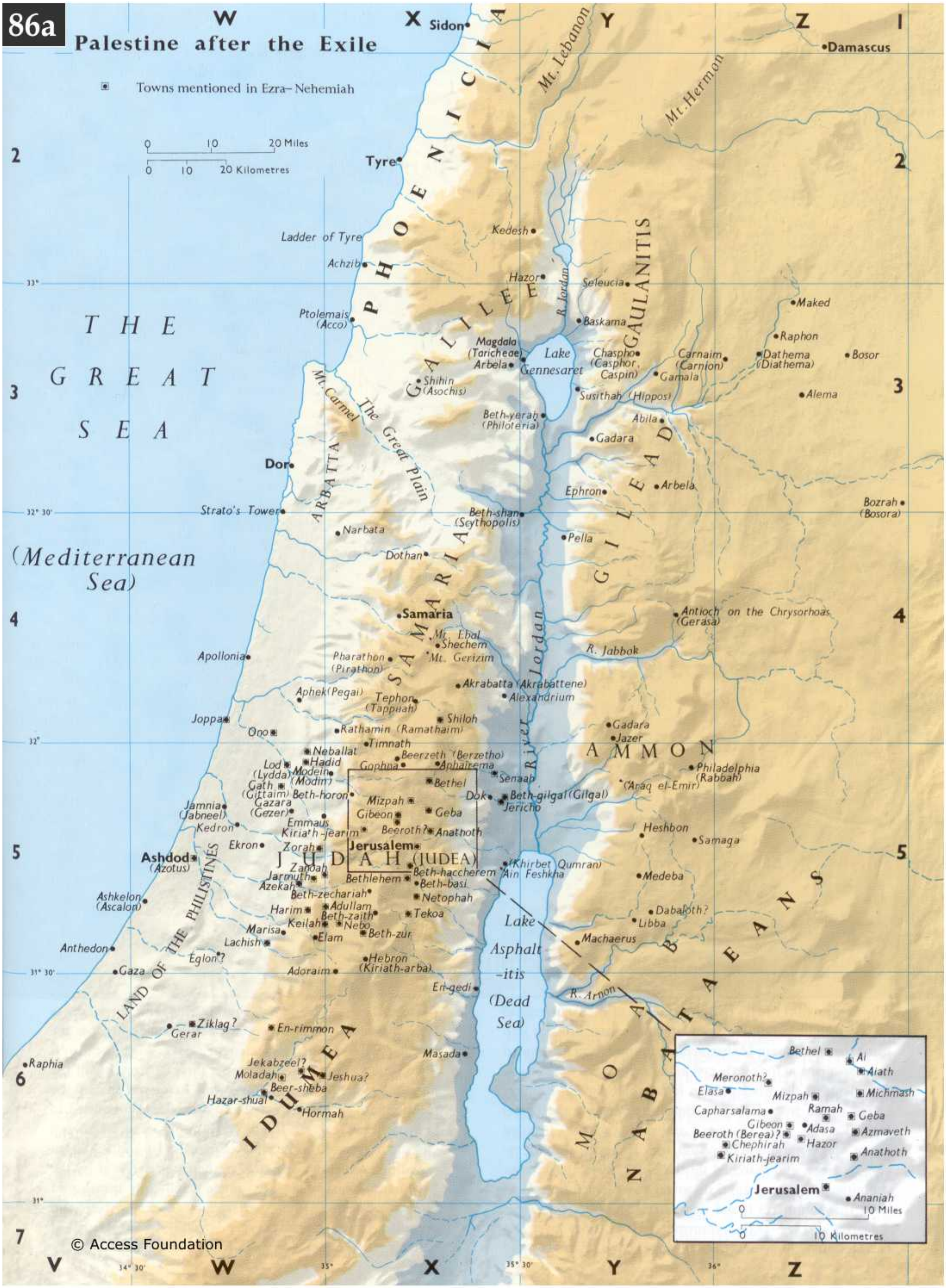
Nehemiah's enemy Sanballat, governor of Samaria, constantly interferes with Judean efforts to rebuild their homeland.

The wealthy Tobiads meddle in the affairs of Judah for centuries

Geshem the Arab, one of Nehemiah's enemies, controls trade routes vital to Persian interest.

DOR
SAMARIA
GILEAD
TOBIADS
AMMON
ASHDOD
YEHUD (JUDAH)
IDUMEA (EDOMITES)
KEDARITE ARABS
MOAB
NABATEA
EDOM
Negeb
Arabah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Arnon River
N. Besor
W. el-Arish
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Aphek
Shiloh
Joppa
Ono
Apollonia
Bethel
Ai
Lod
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Gilgal
Jericho
Michmash
Jamnia
Gezer
Emmaus
Ramah
Geba
Beeroth
Nob
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Beth-haccherem
Bethlehem
Tekoa
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Jarmuth
Azekah
Adullam
Gedor
Keilah
Beth-zur
Mareshah
Lachish
Hebron
Ashkelon
Gaza
En-gedi
Eshtemoa
Ziklag
Beth-pelet
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Rabbah (Amman)
Heshbon
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
35 E
36 E
34 E
32 N
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers

86a Palestine after the Exile



Towns mentioned in Ezra–Nehemiah
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
I
V
2
3
4
5
6
7
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
THE GREAT SEA
(Mediterranean Sea)
Sidon
Damascus
PHOENICIA
Mt. Lebanon
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Ladder of Tyre
Kedesh
Achzib
Hazor
R. Jordan
Seleucia
GAULANITIS
Maked
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Baskama
Raphon
Magdala (Taricheae)
Arbela
Lake Gennesaret
Chaspho (Casphor, Caspin)
Carnaim (Carnion)
Dathema (Diathema)
Bosor
Gamala
Shihin (Asochis)
Mt. Carmel
The Great Plain
Susithah (Hippos)
Alema
Beth-yerah (Philoteria)
Abila
Gadara
GILEAD
Dor
ARBATTA
Ephron
Arbela
Strato's Tower
Beth-shan (Scythopolis)
Bozrah (Bosora)
Narbata
Pella
Dothan
SAMARIA
Samaria
Antioch on the Chrysorhoas (Gerasa)
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Apollonia
Pharathon (Pirathon)
R. Jabbok
River Jordan
Akrabatta (Akrabattene)
Aphek (Pegai)
Tephon (Tappuah)
Alexandrium
Joppa
Shiloh
Gadara
Ono
Rathamin (Ramathaim)
Jazer
Timnath
AMMON
Neballat
Beerzeth (Berzetho)
Hadid
Lod (Lydda)
Modein (Modin)
Gophna
Aphairema
Philadelphia (Rabbah)
Gath (Gittaim)
Senaah
Bethel
Beth-horon
Dok
Beth-gilgal (Gilgal)
'Araq el-Emir
Jamnia (Jabneel)
Gazara (Gezer)
Mizpah
Jericho
Gibeon
Geba
Emmaus
Kedron
Beeroth?
Kiriath-jearim
Anathoth
Heshbon
Samaga
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashdod (Azotus)
Zorah
JUDAH (JUDEA)
Zanoah
Khirbet Qumran
Jarmuth
Beth-haccherem
Ain Feshkha
Medeba
Azekah
Bethlehem
Beth-basi
Ashkelon (Ascalon)
Beth-zechariah
Netophah
Harim
Adullam
Beth-zaith
Tekoa
Dabaloth?
Keilah
Libba
Marisa
Nebo
Lake Asphaltitis (Dead Sea)
LAND OF THE PHILISTINES
Lachish
Elam
Beth-zur
Machaerus
Anthedon
Eglon?
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
NABATAEANS
Gaza
Adoraim
En-gedi
R. Arnon
Ziklag?
Gerar
En-rimmon
MOAB
IDUMEA
Masada
Raphia
Jekabzeel?
Moladah
Jeshua?
Beer-sheba
Hazar-shual
Hormah
Bethel
Ai
Aiath
Meronoth?
Elasa
Mizpah
Michmash
Ramah
Capharsalama
Geba
Gibeon
Adasa
Azmaveth
Beeroth (Berea)?
Hazor
Chephirah
Anathoth
Kiriath-jearim
Jerusalem
Ananiah
0 10 Miles
0 10 Kilometres

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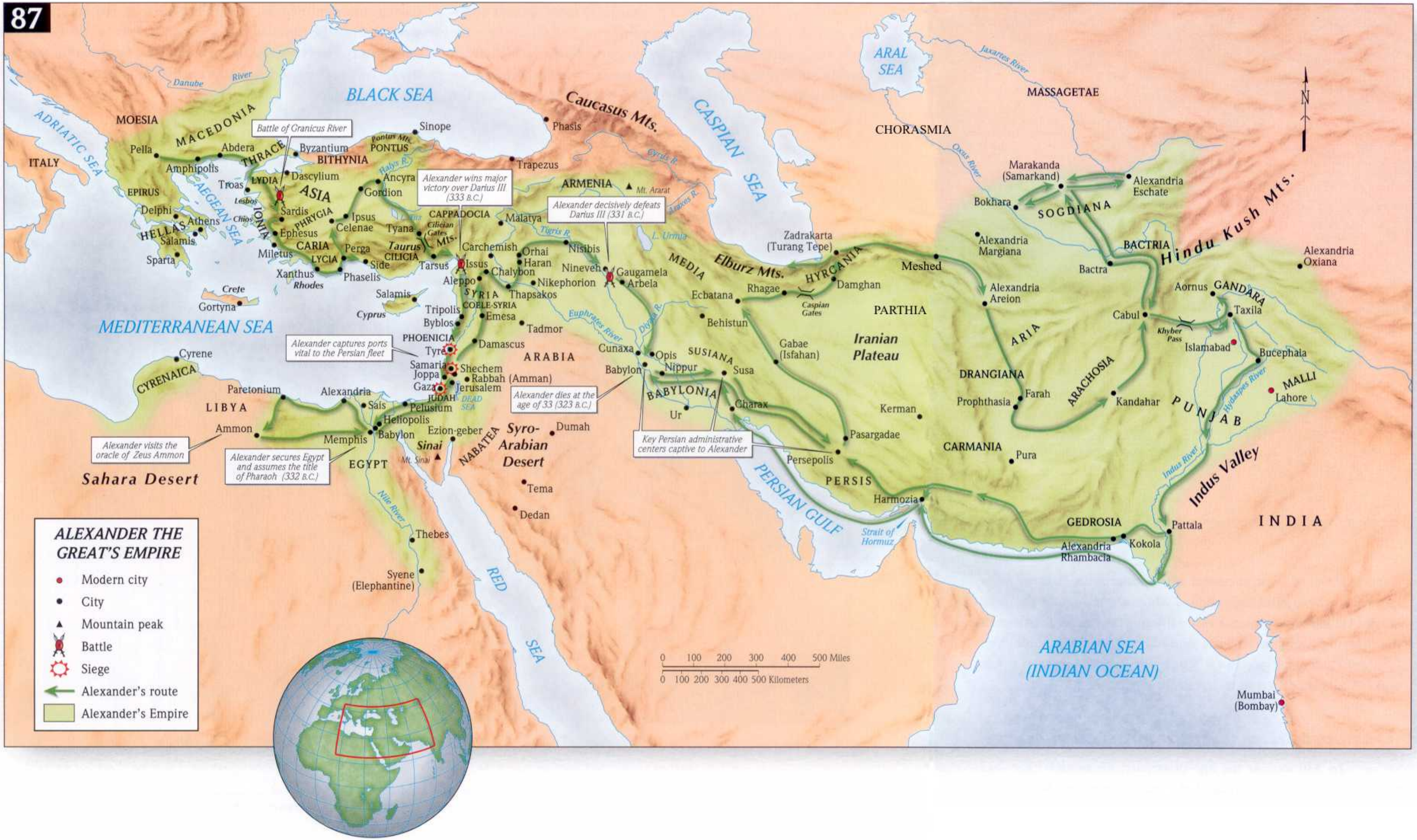
Chapter 14

The Hellenistic Period



ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE

Battle of Granicus River

Alexander wins major victory over Darius III (333 B.C.)

Alexander decisively defeats Darius III (331 B.C.)

Alexander captures ports vital to the Persian fleet

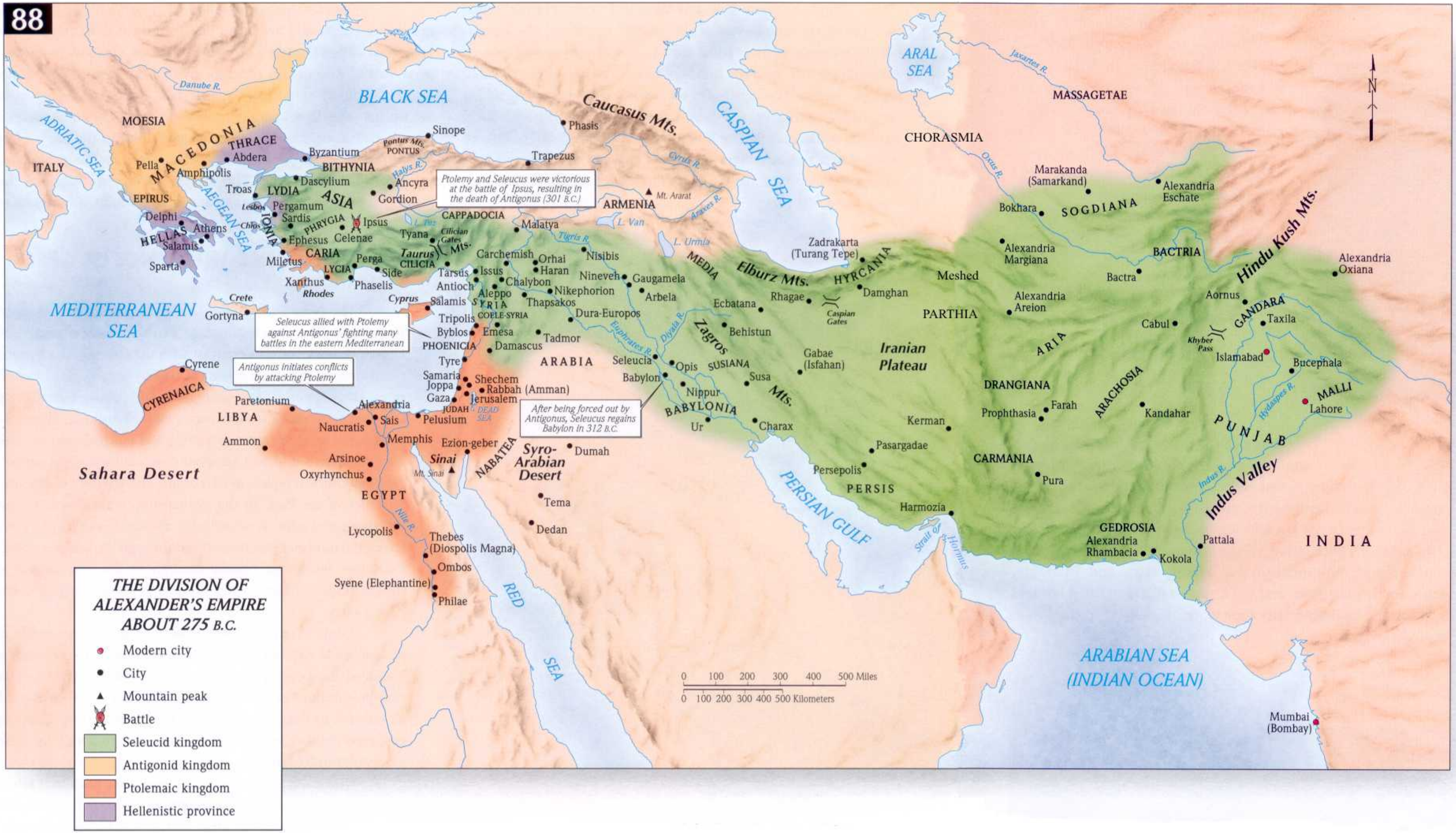
Alexander dies at the age of 33 (323 B.C.)

Key Persian administrative centers captive to Alexander

Alexander visits the oracle of Zeus Ammon

Alexander secures Egypt and assumes the title of Pharaoh (332 B.C.)

Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Alexander's route
Alexander's Empire
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
AEGEAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA (INDIAN OCEAN)
Strait of Hormuz
DEAD SEA
Danube River
Halys R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates River
Diyala R.
Cyrus R.
Araxes R.
L. Urmia
Oxus River
Jaxartes River
Nile River
Indus River
Hydaspes River
ITALY
MOESIA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
EPIRUS
HELLAS
LYDIA
IONIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PHRYGIA
ASIA
BITHYNIA
PONTUS
Pontus Mts.
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
Taurus Mts.
Cilician Gates
ARMENIA
Mt. Ararat
Caucasus Mts.
SYRIA
COELE-SYRIA
PHOENICIA
JUDAH
ARABIA
NABATEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
EGYPT
LIBYA
CYRENAICA
Sahara Desert
MEDIA
SUSIANA
BABYLONIA
PERSIS
Elburz Mts.
HYRCANIA
Caspian Gates
PARTHIA
Iranian Plateau
CHORASMIA
MASSAGETAE
SOGDIANA
BACTRIA
Hindu Kush Mts.
ARIA
DRANGIANA
ARACHOSIA
CARMANIA
GEDROSIA
GANDARA
Khyber Pass
PUNJAB
MALLI
Indus Valley
INDIA
Pella
Abdera
Amphipolis
Byzantium
Troas
Lesbos
Chios
Delphi
Athens
Salamis
Sparta
Crete
Gortyna
Rhodes
Dascylium
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
Xanthus
Sinope
Ancyra
Gordion
Ipsus
Celenae
Tyana
Perga
Side
Phaselis
Tarsus
Issus
Trapezus
Phasis
Malatya
Carchemish
Orhai
Haran
Nisibis
Aleppo
Chalybon
Nikephorion
Thapsakos
Nineveh
Gaugamela
Arbela
Salamis
Cyprus
Tripolis
Byblos
Emesa
Tadmor
Damascus
Tyre
Samaria
Shechem
Joppa
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Jerusalem
Pelusium
Cyrene
Paretonium
Alexandria
Sais
Heliopolis
Babylon
Memphis
Ammon
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Tema
Dedan
Thebes
Syene (Elephantine)
Cunaxa
Opis
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
Ur
Charax
Behistun
Ecbatana
Rhagae
Zadrakarta (Turang Tepe)
Damghan
Gabae (Isfahan)
Pasargadae
Persepolis
Kerman
Harmozia
Meshed
Alexandria Areion
Alexandria Margiana
Bokhara
Marakanda (Samarkand)
Alexandria Eschate
Bactra
Alexandria Oxiana
Aornus
Taxila
Cabul
Islamabad
Bucephala
Lahore
Kandahar
Farah
Prophthasia
Pura
Alexandria Rhambacia
Kokola
Pattala
Mumbai (Bombay)
N
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers



THE DIVISION OF ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE ABOUT 275 B.C.

Ptolemy and Seleucus were victorious at the battle of Ipsus, resulting in the death of Antigonus (301 B.C.)

Seleucus allied with Ptolemy against Antigonus' fighting many battles in the eastern Mediterranean

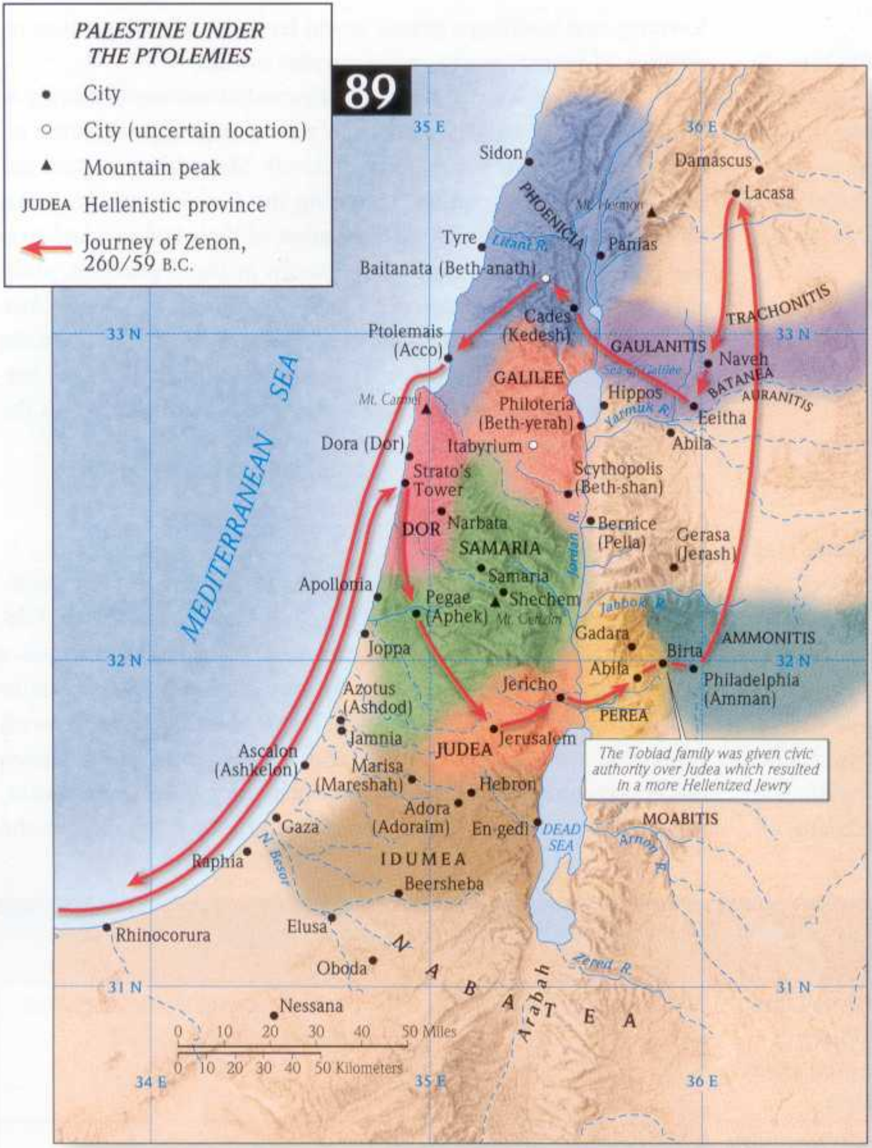
Antigonus initiates conflicts by attacking Ptolemy

After being forced out by Antigonus, Seleucus regains Babylon in 312 B.C.

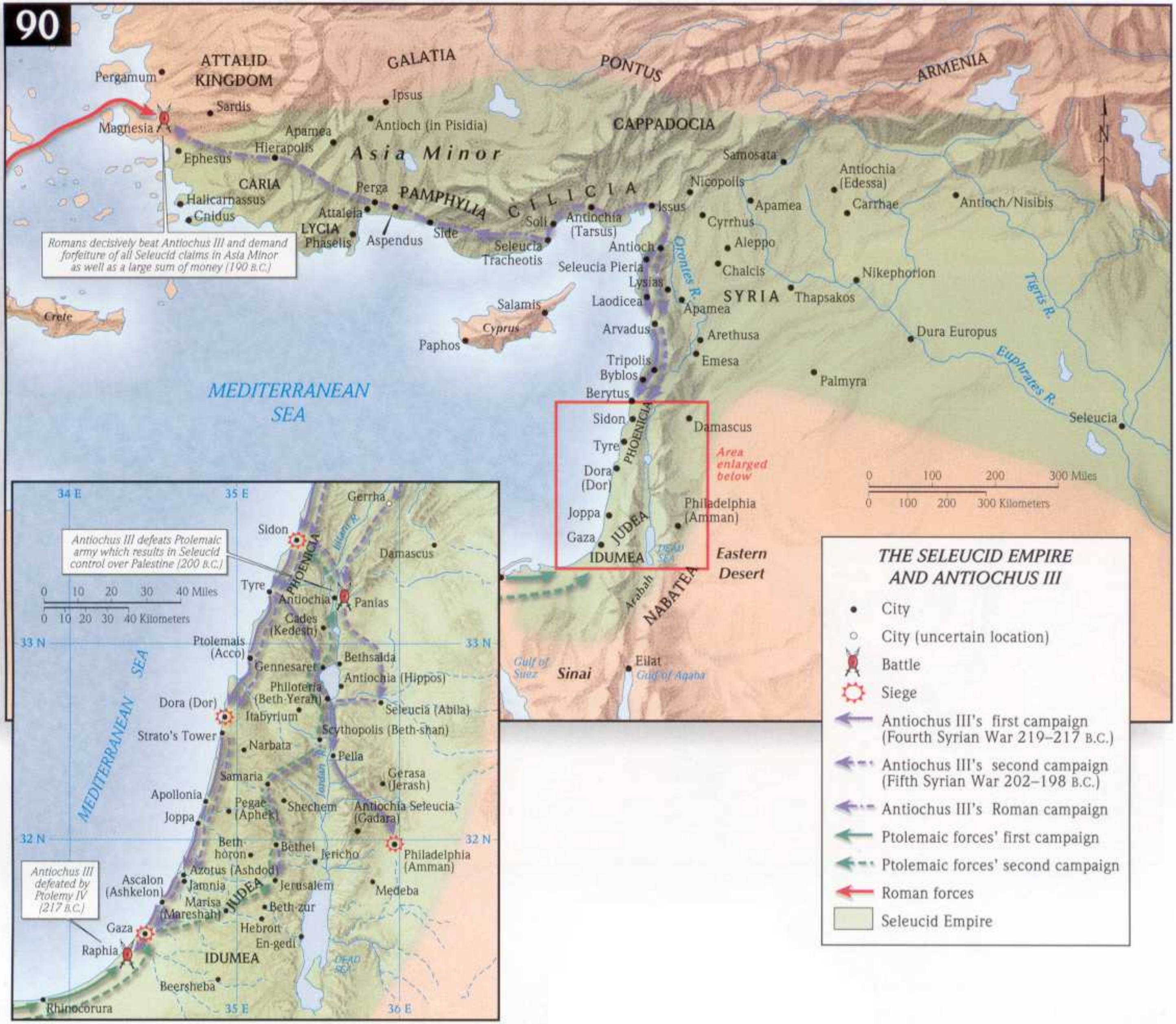
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Battle
Seleucid kingdom
Antigonid kingdom
Ptolemaic kingdom
Hellenistic province
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
N
Danube R.
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
MOESIA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Pella
Amphipolis
Abdera
EPIRUS
Delphi
HELLAS
Athens
Salamis
Sparta
AEGEAN SEA
Lesbos
Chios
Troas
IONIA
Byzantium
BITHYNIA
LYDIA
Dascylium
ASIA
Pergamum
Sardis
Ephesus
PHRYGIA
Ipsus
Celenae
CARIA
Miletus
LYCIA
Xanthus
Rhodes
Perga
Side
Phaselis
Crete
Gortyna
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyprus
Salamis
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Pontus Mts.
PONTUS
Halys R.
Ancyra
Gordion
CAPPADOCIA
L. Tatta
Tyana
Cilician Gates
Taurus Mts.
CILICIA
Tarsus
Issus
Antioch
Aleppo
SYRIA
COELE-SYRIA
Tripolis
Byblos
Emesa
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Tyre
Samaria
Shechem
Joppa
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Jerusalem
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Pelusium
Phasis
Caucasus Mts.
Trapezus
Cyrus R.
Araxes R.
Mt. Ararat
ARMENIA
L. Van
L. Urmia
Malatya
Tigris R.
Carchemish
Orhai
Haran
Nisibis
Chalybon
Nikephorion
Thapsakos
Nineveh
Gaugamela
Arbela
Dura-Europos
Tadmor
ARABIA
Euphrates R.
Diyala R.
Seleucia
Opis
Babylon
Nippur
BABYLONIA
Ur
Charax
CASPIAN SEA
MEDIA
Elburz Mts.
Zadrakarta (Turang Tepe)
HYRCANIA
Damghan
Rhagae
Caspian Gates
Ecbatana
Behistun
Zagros Mts.
SUSIANA
Susa
Gabae (Isfahan)
Iranian Plateau
PARTHIA
Meshed
Kerman
Pasargadae
Persepolis
PERSIS
PERSIAN GULF
Harmozia
Strait of Hormuz
CARMANIA
Pura
ARAL SEA
Jaxartes R.
MASSAGETAE
CHORASMIA
Oxus R.
Marakanda (Samarkand)
Bokhara
SOGDIANA
Alexandria Eschate
Alexandria Margiana
Alexandria Areion
BACTRIA
Bactra
ARIA
DRANGIANA
Prophthasia
Farah
ARACHOSIA
Kandahar
Cabul
Hindu Kush Mts.
Aornus
Khyber Pass
GANDARA
Taxila
Islamabad
Bucephala
Hydaspes R.
MALLI
Lahore
PUNJAB
Alexandria Oxiana
Indus R.
Indus Valley
GEDROSIA
Alexandria Rhambacia
Kokola
Pattala
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA (INDIAN OCEAN)
Mumbai (Bombay)
Cyrene
CYRENAICA
Paretonium
LIBYA
Alexandria
Sais
Naucratis
Memphis
Ammon
Sahara Desert
Arsinoe
Oxyrhynchus
EGYPT
Nile R.
Lycopolis
Thebes (Diospolis Magna)
Ombos
Syene (Elephantine)
Philae
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Ezion-geber
NABATEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Dumah
Tema
Dedan
RED SEA

PALESTINE UNDER THE PTOLEMIES

89


● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
JUDEA Hellenistic province
Journey of Zenon, 260/59 B.C.
35 E
36 E
34 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
Damascus
Lacasa
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Litani R.
Panias
Baitanata (Beth-anath)
Cades (Kedesh)
TRACHONITIS
Ptolemais (Acco)
GAULANITIS
Naveh
BATANEA
AURANITIS
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Hippos
Yarmuk R.
Eeitha
Abila
Mt. Carmel
Philoteria (Beth-yerah)
Itabyrium
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dora (Dor)
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Narbata
DOR
Bernice (Pella)
Gerasa (Jerash)
SAMARIA
Jordan R.
Samaria
Apollonia
Pegae (Aphek)
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
Gadara
AMMONITIS
Joppa
Birta
Abila
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jericho
Azotus (Ashdod)
PEREA
Jamnia
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Hebron
Adora (Adoraim)
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
MOABITIS
Gaza
Arnon R.
Raphia
N. Besor
IDUMEA
Beersheba
Rhinocorura
Elusa
Oboda
NABATEA
Zered R.
Arabah
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

The Tobiad family was given civic authority over Judea which resulted in a more Hellenized Jewry



THE SELEUCID EMPIRE AND ANTIOCHUS III

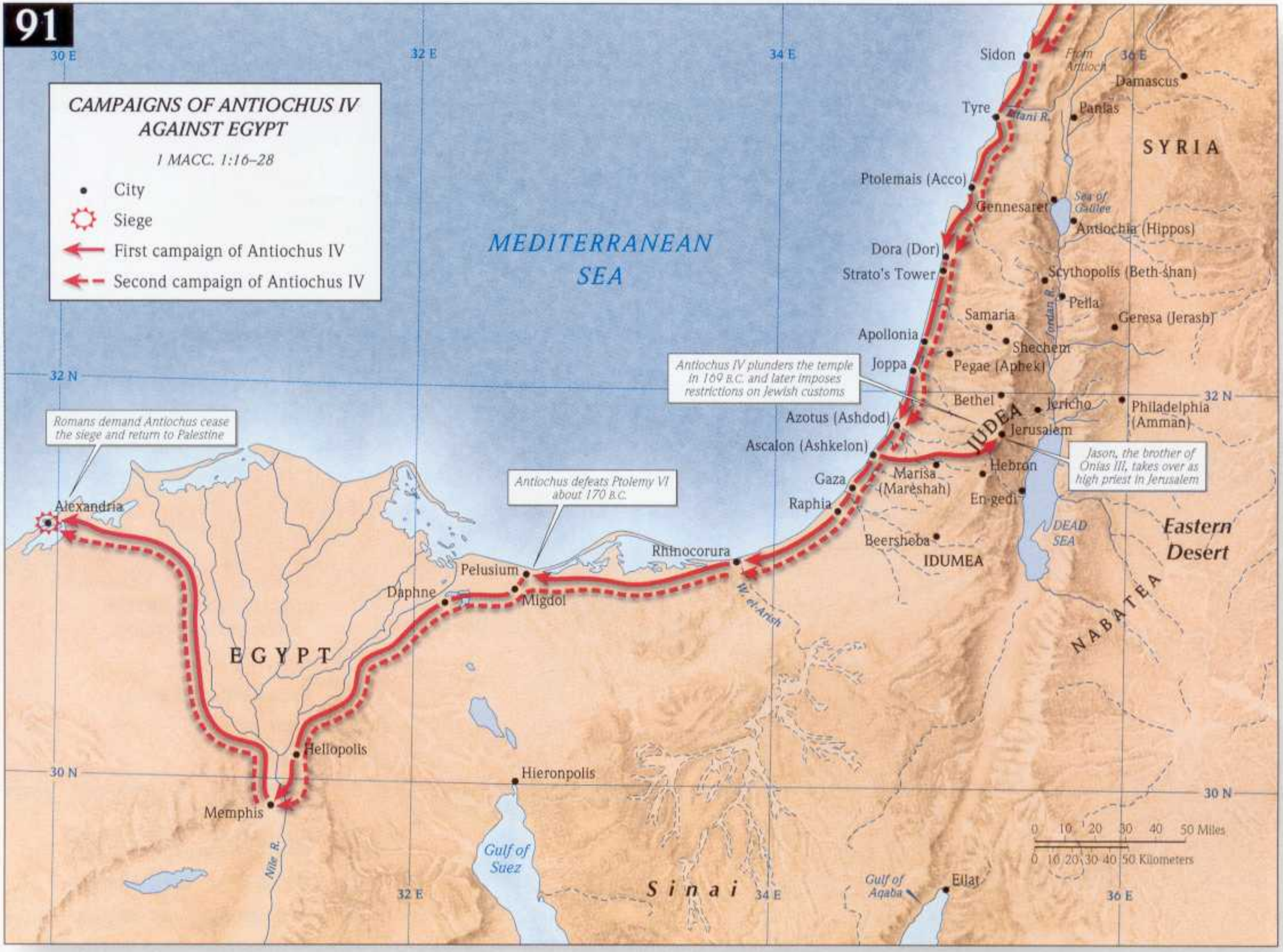
Romans decisively beat Antiochus III and demand forfeiture of all Seleucid claims in Asia Minor as well as a large sum of money (190 B.C.)

Antiochus III defeats Ptolemaic army which results in Seleucid control over Palestine (200 B.C.)

Antiochus III defeated by Ptolemy IV (217 B.C.)

ATTALID KINGDOM
GALATIA
PONTUS
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
Asia Minor
CARIA
LYCIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
Sinai
Arabah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Crete
Cyprus
Pergamum
Sardis
Magnesia
Ephesus
Apamea
Hierapolis
Ipsus
Antioch (in Pisidia)
Halicarnassus
Cnidus
Attaleia
Phaselis
Perga
Aspendus
Side
Soli
Antiochia (Tarsus)
Seleucia Tracheotis
Issus
Antioch
Seleucia Pieria
Lysias
Laodicea
Arvadus
Tripolis
Byblos
Berytus
Sidon
Tyre
Dora (Dor)
Joppa
Gaza
Salamis
Paphos
Samosata
Nicopolis
Apamea
Cyrrhus
Aleppo
Chalcis
Apamea
Arethusa
Emesa
Palmyra
Thapsakos
Antiochia (Edessa)
Carrhae
Antioch/Nisibis
Nikephorion
Dura Europus
Seleucia
Damascus
Philadelphia (Amman)
Eilat
Orontes R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Dead Sea
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Area enlarged below
N
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Litani R.
Jordan R.
Gerrha
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Antiochia
Panias
Cades (Kedesh)
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gennesaret
Bethsaida
Antiochia (Hippos)
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Seleucia (Abila)
Dora (Dor)
Itabyrium
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Narbata
Pella
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Pegae (Aphek)
Shechem
Antiochia Seleucia (Gadara)
Joppa
Beth-horon
Bethel
Jericho
Philadelphia (Amman)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Jamnia
Jerusalem
Medeba
Marisa (Mareshah)
Beth-zur
Gaza
Hebron
En-gedi
Raphia
IDUMEA
Dead Sea
Beersheba
Rhinocorura
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Battle
Siege
Antiochus III's first campaign (Fourth Syrian War 219–217 B.C.)
Antiochus III's second campaign (Fifth Syrian War 202–198 B.C.)
Antiochus III's Roman campaign
Ptolemaic forces' first campaign
Ptolemaic forces' second campaign
Roman forces
Seleucid Empire

91



CAMPAIGNS OF ANTIOCHUS IV AGAINST EGYPT

1 MACC. 1:16–28

Romans demand Antiochus cease the siege and return to Palestine

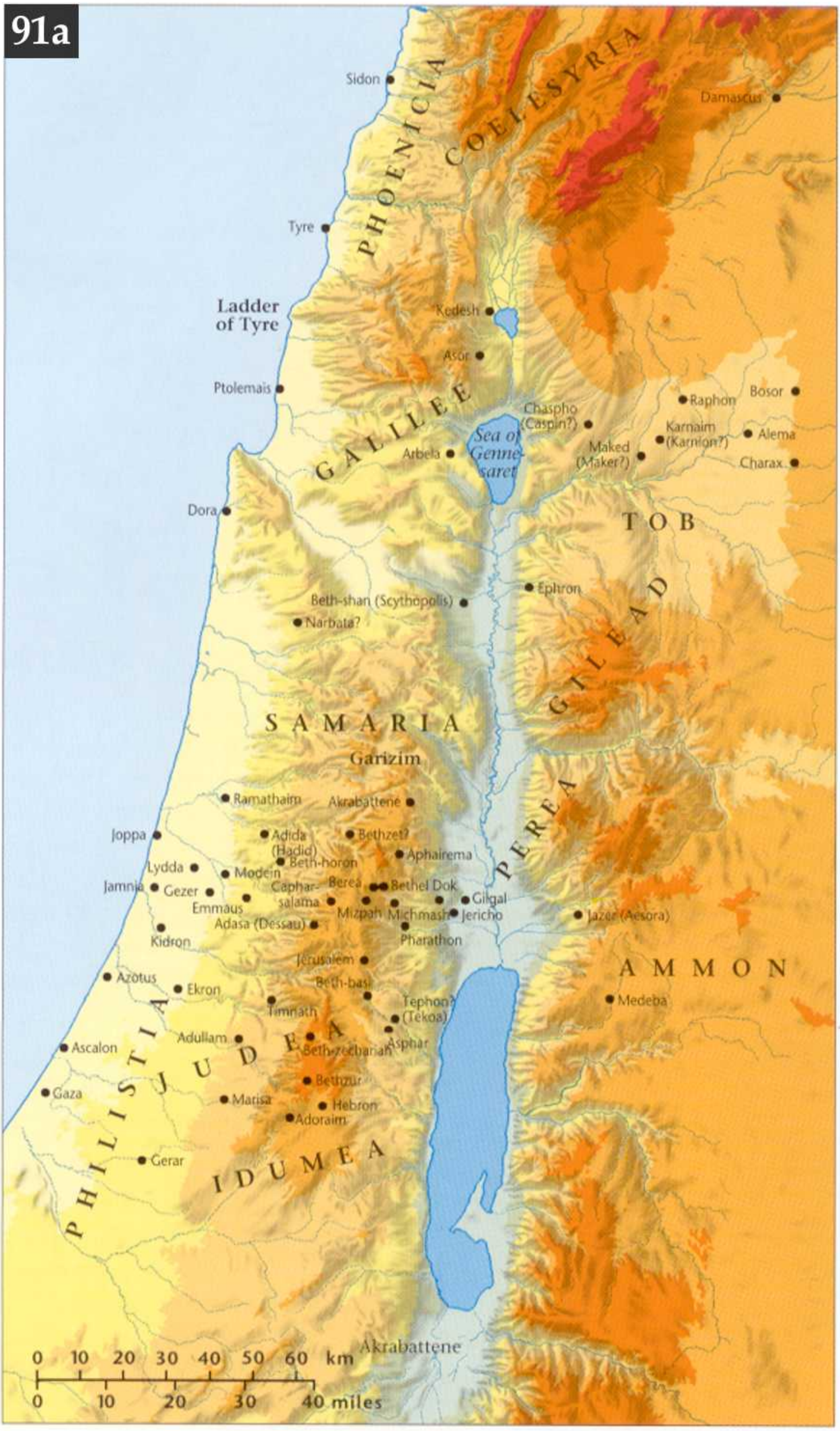
Antiochus defeats Ptolemy VI about 170 B.C.

Antiochus IV plunders the temple in 169 B.C. and later imposes restrictions on Jewish customs

Jason, the brother of Onias III, takes over as high priest in Jerusalem

• City
Siege
First campaign of Antiochus IV
Second campaign of Antiochus IV
30 E
32 E
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
From Antioch
Damascus
Tyre
Litani R.
Panias
SYRIA
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gennesaret
Sea of Galilee
Antiochia (Hippos)
Dora (Dor)
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Jordan R.
Pella
Samaria
Geresa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Shechem
Joppa
Pegae (Aphek)
Bethel
Jericho
Philadelphia (Amman)
Azotus (Ashdod)
JUDEA
Jerusalem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Hebron
Gaza
Raphia
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
Eastern Desert
Beersheba
IDUMEA
Rhinocorura
W. el-Arish
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
Daphne
Migdol
EGYPT
Heliopolis
Hieronpolis
Memphis
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Sinai
Gulf of Aqaba
Eilat
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

91a


Sidon
PHOENICIA
COELESYRIA
Damascus
Tyre
Ladder of Tyre
Kedesh
Asor
Ptolemais
GALILEE
Chaspho (Caspin?)
Raphon
Bosor
Karnaim (Karnion?)
Alema
Sea of Gennesaret
Arbela
Maked (Maker?)
Charax
Dora
TOB
Ephron
Beth-shan (Scythopolis)
Narbata?
GILEAD
SAMARIA
Garizim
Ramathaim
Akrabattene
PEREA
Joppa
Adida (Hadid)
Bethzet?
Beth-horon
Aphairema
Lydda
Modein
Jamnia
Gezer
Caphar-salama
Berea
Bethel Dok
Gilgal
Emmaus
Mizpah
Michmash
Jericho
Jazer (Aesora)
Adasa (Dessau)
Pharathon
Kidron
Jerusalem
AMMON
Azotus
Ekron
Beth-basi
Medeba
Timnath
Tephon? (Tekoa)
Adullam
Asphar
Ascalon
Beth-zechariah
JUDEA
Bethzur
Gaza
Marisa
Hebron
Adoraim
PHILISTIA
Gerar
IDUMEA
Akrabattene
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Maccabees

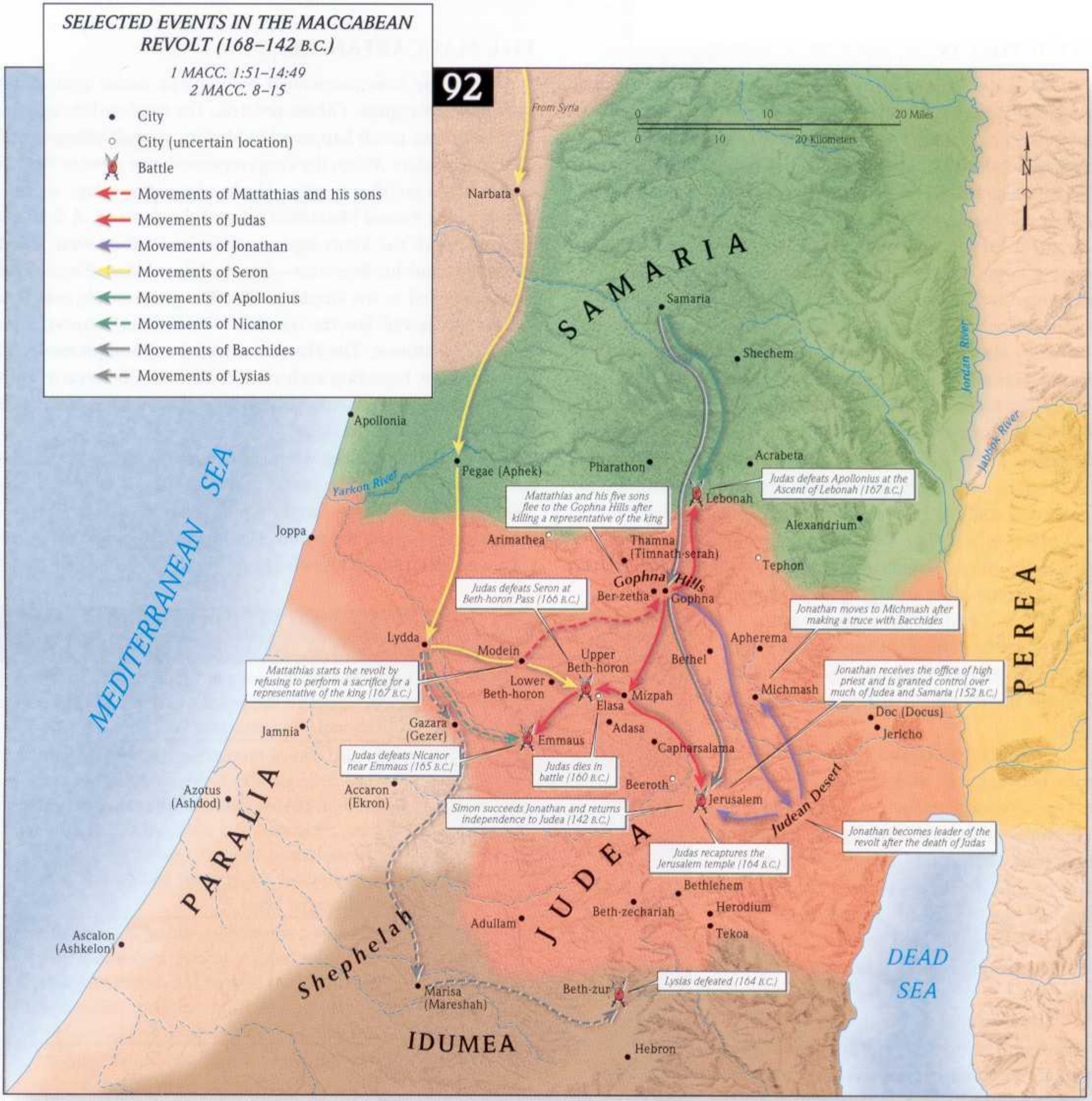
1-2 Maccabees

In 168 B.C. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.) set up an altar to Zeus in the temple at Jerusalem. This led to a Jewish uprising under the leadership of the priest Mattathias of Modein and his five sons, the most prominent of whom was Judas Maccabaeus from whom the movement took its name. After more than two decades of fighting Judea achieved independence as a kingdom under Syrian rule. Its royal dynasty was known as Hasmonean after Hasmon, the grandfather of Mattathias.

92

SELECTED EVENTS IN THE MACCABEAN REVOLT (168–142 B.C.)

1 MACC. 1:51–14:49
2 MACC. 8–15


• City
○ City (uncertain location)
Battle
Movements of Mattathias and his sons
Movements of Judas
Movements of Jonathan
Movements of Seron
Movements of Apollonius
Movements of Nicanor
Movements of Bacchides
Movements of Lysias
From Syria
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
N
SAMARIA
Narbata
Samaria
Shechem
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Apollonia
Acrabeta
Pegae (Aphek)
Pharathon
Yarkon River
Lebonah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Joppa
Arimathea
Thamna (Timnath-serah)
Alexandrium
Tephon
Gophna Hills
Ber-zetha
Gophna
PEREA
Lydda
Modein
Upper Beth-horon
Apherema
Bethel
Lower Beth-horon
Mizpah
Michmash
Elasa
Doc (Docus)
Jericho
Gazara (Gezer)
Jamnia
Emmaus
Adasa
Capharsalama
Beeroth
Azotus (Ashdod)
Accaron (Ekron)
Jerusalem
Judean Desert
PARALIA
JUDEA
Bethlehem
Herodium
Beth-zechariah
Adullam
Tekoa
DEAD SEA
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Shephelah
Marisa (Mareshah)
Beth-zur
IDUMEA
Hebron

Judas defeats Apollonius at the Ascent of Lebonah (167 B.C.)

Mattathias and his five sons flee to the Gophna Hills after killing a representative of the king

Judas defeats Seron at Beth-horon Pass (166 B.C.)

Jonathan moves to Michmash after making a truce with Bacchides

Mattathias starts the revolt by refusing to perform a sacrifice for a representative of the king (167 B.C.)

Jonathan receives the office of high priest and is granted control over much of Judea and Samaria (152 B.C.)

Judas defeats Nicanor near Emmaus (165 B.C.)

Judas dies in battle (160 B.C.)

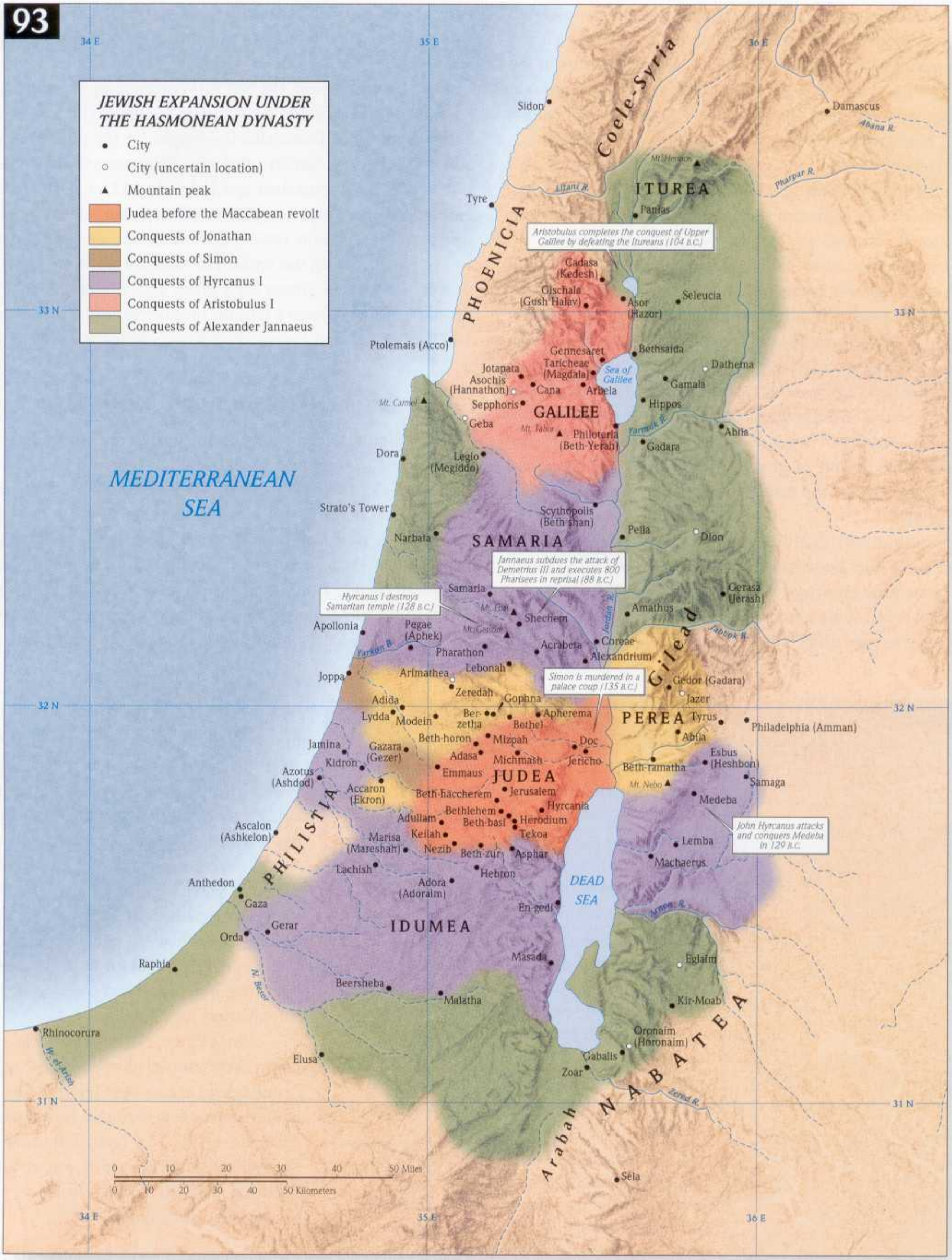
Simon succeeds Jonathan and returns independence to Judea (142 B.C.)

Jonathan becomes leader of the revolt after the death of Judas

Judas recaptures the Jerusalem temple (164 B.C.)

Lysias defeated (164 B.C.)

JEWISH EXPANSION UNDER THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY


● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
🟧 Judea before the Maccabean revolt
🟨 Conquests of Jonathan
🟫 Conquests of Simon
🟪 Conquests of Hyrcanus I
🟥 Conquests of Aristobulus I
🟩 Conquests of Alexander Jannaeus
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
Coele-Syria
Damascus
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Mt. Hermon
ITUREA
Litani R.
Tyre
Panias
PHOENICIA
Gadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Asor (Hazor)
Seleucia
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gennesaret
Taricheae (Magdala)
Bethsaida
Dathema
Jotapata
Asochis (Hannathon)
Cana
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
GALILEE
Hippos
Geba
Mt. Tabor
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Gadara
Dora
Legio (Megiddo)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Dion
Narbata
SAMARIA
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
Amathus
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Apollonia
Pegae (Aphek)
Yarkon R.
Jabbok R.
Gilead
Pharathon
Acrabeta
Coreae
Alexandrium
Lebonah
Joppa
Arimathea
Zeredah
Gophna
Gedor (Gadara)
Jazer
Adida
Lydda
Modein
Ber-zetha
Apherema
Bethel
PEREA
Tyrus
Philadelphia (Amman)
Abila
Jamnia
Gazara (Gezer)
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Doc
Jericho
Kidron
Adasa
Michmash
Esbus (Heshbon)
Beth-ramatha
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
JUDEA
Samaga
Mt. Nebo
Accaron (Ekron)
Beth-haccherem
Jerusalem
Medeba
Hyrcania
Bethlehem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Adullam
Beth-basi
Herodium
PHILISTIA
Keilah
Tekoa
Marisa (Mareshah)
Nezib
Beth-zur
Asphar
Lemba
Lachish
Hebron
Machaerus
Anthedon
Adora (Adoraim)
DEAD SEA
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon R.
Gerar
IDUMEA
Orda
Raphia
N. Besor
Masada
Eglaim
Beersheba
Malatha
Kir-Moab
Rhinocorura
Oronaim (Horonaim)
Elusa
Gabalis
Zoar
NABATEA
W. el-Arish
Zered R.
Arabah
Sela
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Aristobulus completes the conquest of Upper Galilee by defeating the Itureans (104 B.C.)

Jannaeus subdues the attack of Demetrius III and executes 800 Pharisees in reprisal (88 B.C.)

Hyrcanus I destroys Samaritan temple (128 B.C.)

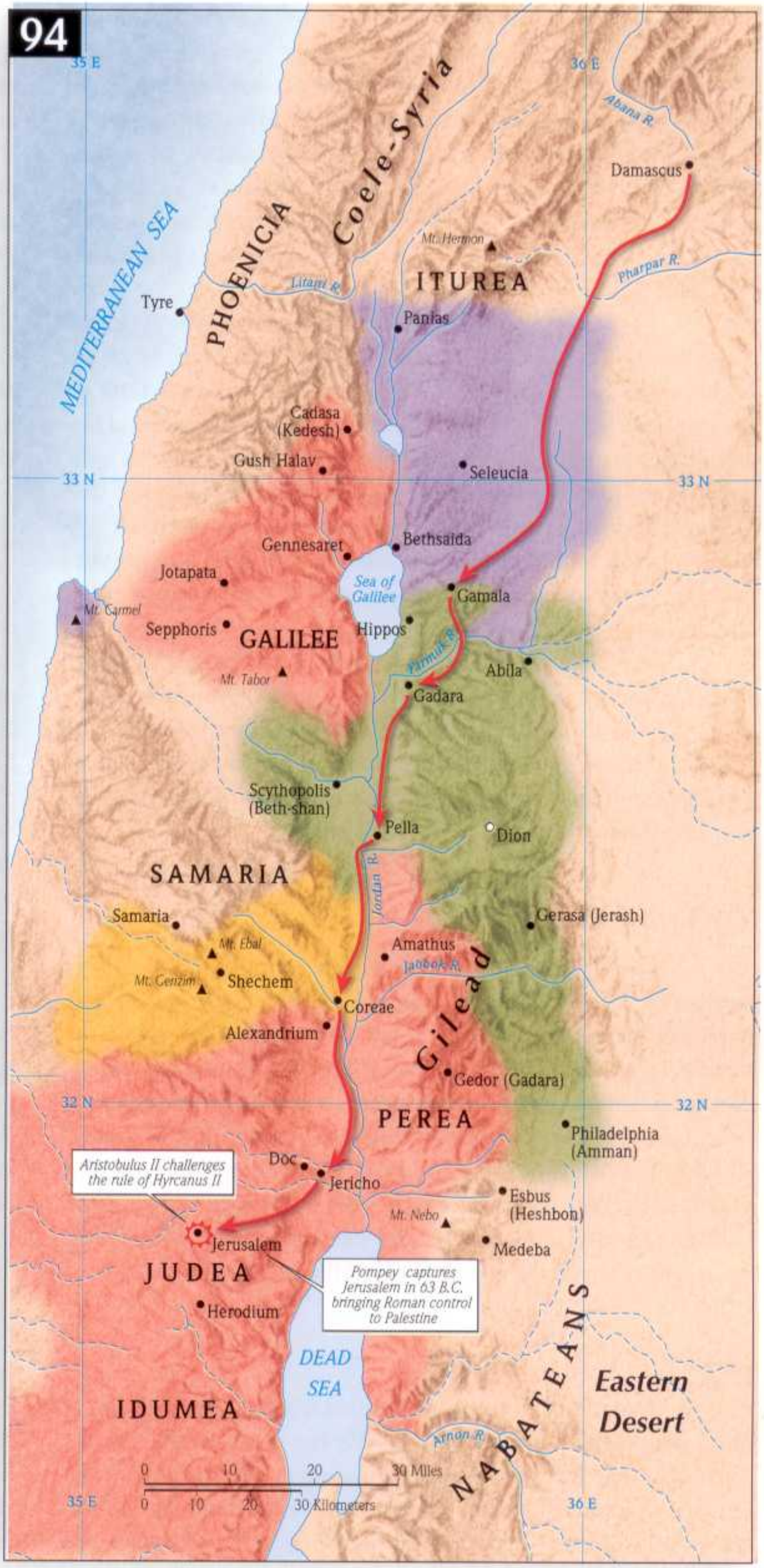
Simon is murdered in a palace coup (135 B.C.)

John Hyrcanus attacks and conquers Medeba in 129 B.C.

POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ✺ Siege of Jerusalem
- ← Pompey's campaign
- ⇠ The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- 🟥 Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- 🟪 Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- 🟨 Samaritan state
- 🟩 Cities of the Decapolis

94

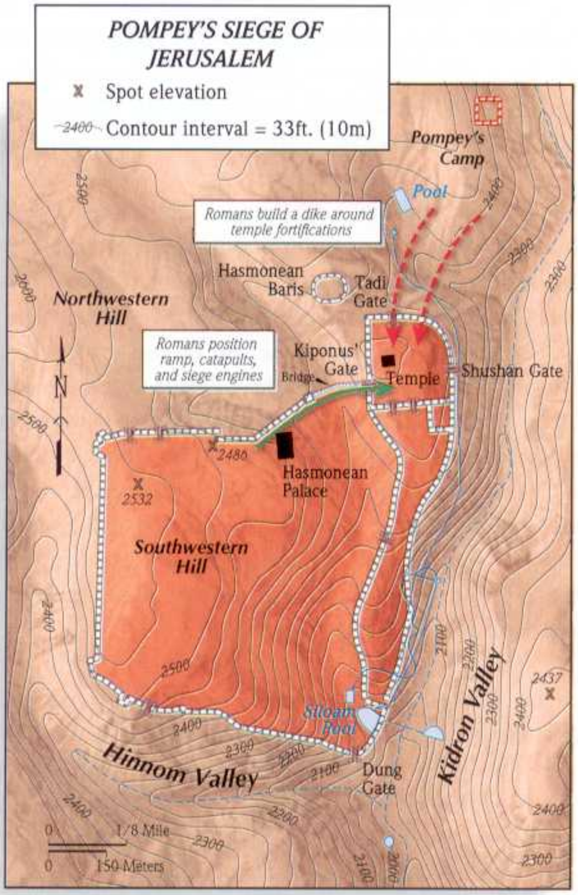

35 E
36 E
Abana R.
Damascus
Coele-Syria
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
ITUREA
Tyre
Panias
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gush Halav
Seleucia
33 N
Gennesaret
Bethsaida
Jotapata
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
GALILEE
Hippos
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Dion
SAMARIA
Jordan R.
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Amathus
Jabbok R.
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Gilead
Coreae
Alexandrium
Gedor (Gadara)
32 N
PEREA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Doc
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Medeba
JUDEA
Herodium
DEAD SEA
NABATEANS
Eastern Desert
IDUMEA
Arnon R.
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers

Aristobulus II challenges the rule of Hyrcanus II

Pompey captures Jerusalem in 63 B.C. bringing Roman control to Palestine

POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

- x Spot elevation
- 2400 Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)


Pompey's Camp
Pool
Hasmonean Baris
Tadi Gate
Northwestern Hill
Kiponus' Gate
Bridge
Temple
Shushan Gate
N
2486
Hasmonean Palace
2532
Southwestern Hill
Siloam Pool
Kidron Valley
Hinnom Valley
Dung Gate
2437
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
0 1/8 Mile
0 150 Meters

Romans build a dike around temple fortifications

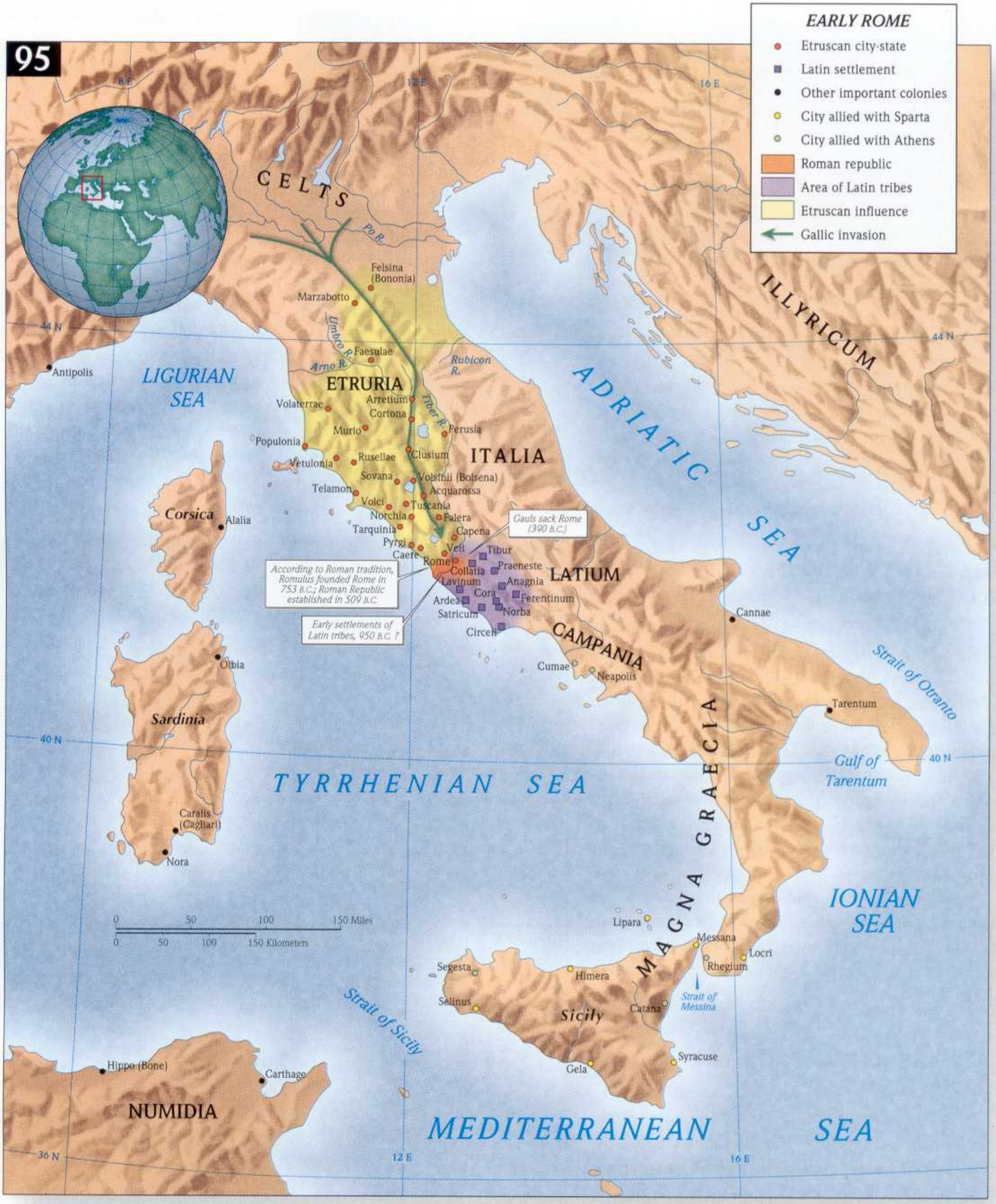
Romans position ramp, catapults, and siege engines

Part Three

THE NEW TESTAMENT ERA

Chapter 15

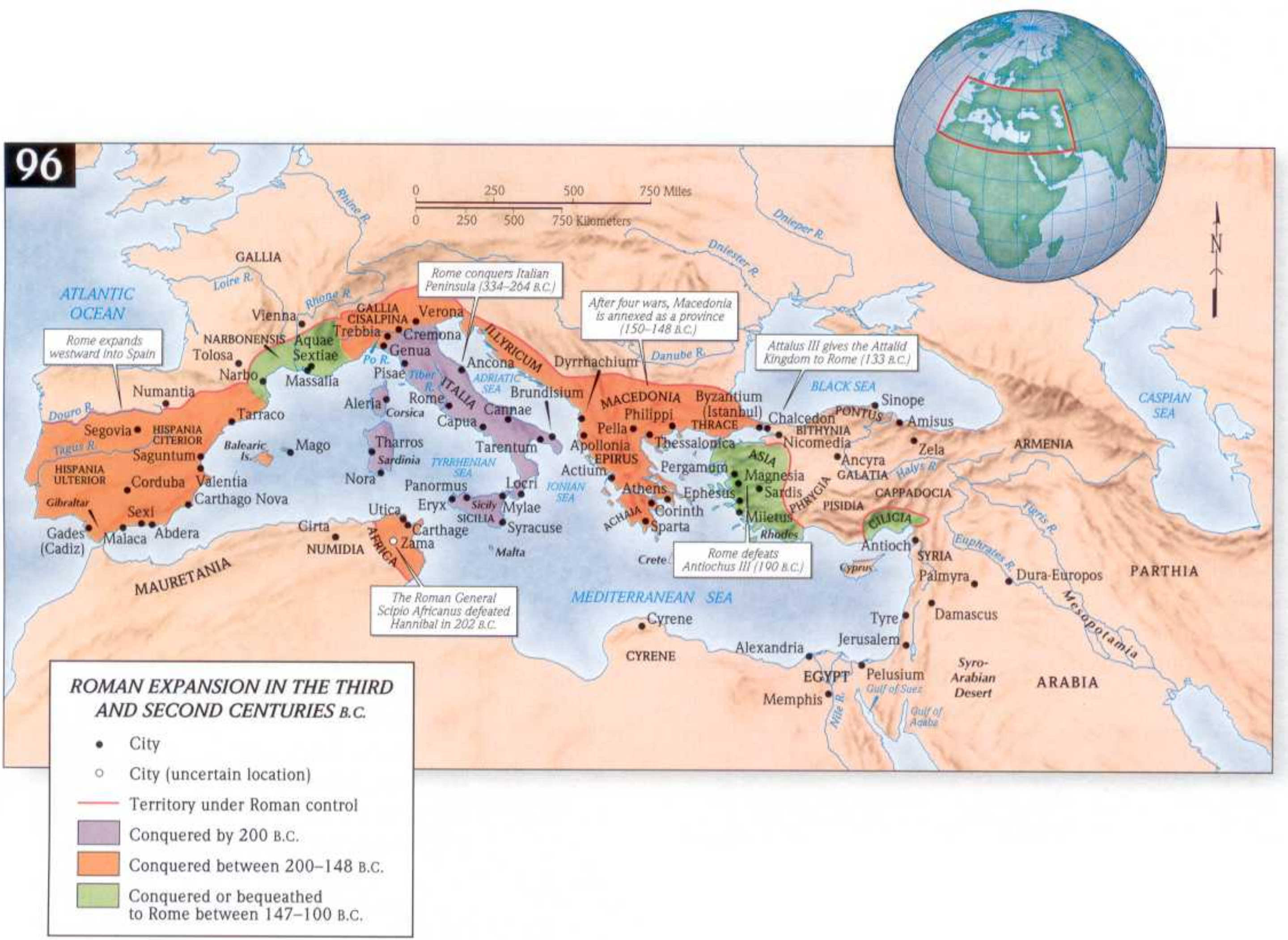
Rome's Emergence as a World Power


EARLY ROME
● Etruscan city-state
■ Latin settlement
● Other important colonies
● City allied with Sparta
● City allied with Athens
🟧 Roman republic
🟪 Area of Latin tribes
🟨 Etruscan influence
← Gallic invasion
8 E
12 E
16 E
44 N
40 N
36 N
CELTS
Po R.
Felsina (Bononia)
Marzabotto
Umbro R.
Faesulae
Arno R.
Rubicon R.
ETRURIA
Arretium
Tiber R.
Volaterrae
Cortona
Perusia
Murlo
Populonia
Clusium
ITALIA
Vetulonia
Rusellae
Sovana
Volsinii (Bolsena)
Acquarossa
Telamon
Volci
Tuscania
Norchia
Falera
Tarquinia
Capena
Pyrgi
Caere
Veii
Tibur
Rome
Collatia
Praeneste
Lavinum
Anagnia
Ardea
Cora
Ferentinum
Satricum
Norba
Circeii
LATIUM
CAMPANIA
Cumae
Neapolis
Cannae
Tarentum
Antipolis
LIGURIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
ILLYRICUM
Corsica
Alalia
Olbia
Sardinia
Caralis (Cagliari)
Nora
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MAGNA GRAECIA
Strait of Otranto
Gulf of Tarentum
IONIAN SEA
Lipara
Messana
Locri
Rhegium
Segesta
Himera
Selinus
Sicily
Catana
Strait of Messina
Syracuse
Gela
Strait of Sicily
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
NUMIDIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers

Gauls sack Rome (390 B.C.)

According to Roman tradition, Romulus founded Rome in 753 B.C.; Roman Republic established in 509 B.C.

Early settlements of Latin tribes, 950 B.C. ?



ROMAN EXPANSION IN THE THIRD AND SECOND CENTURIES B.C.

Rome expands westward into Spain

Rome conquers Italian Peninsula (334–264 B.C.)

After four wars, Macedonia is annexed as a province (150–148 B.C.)

Attalus III gives the Attalid Kingdom to Rome (133 B.C.)

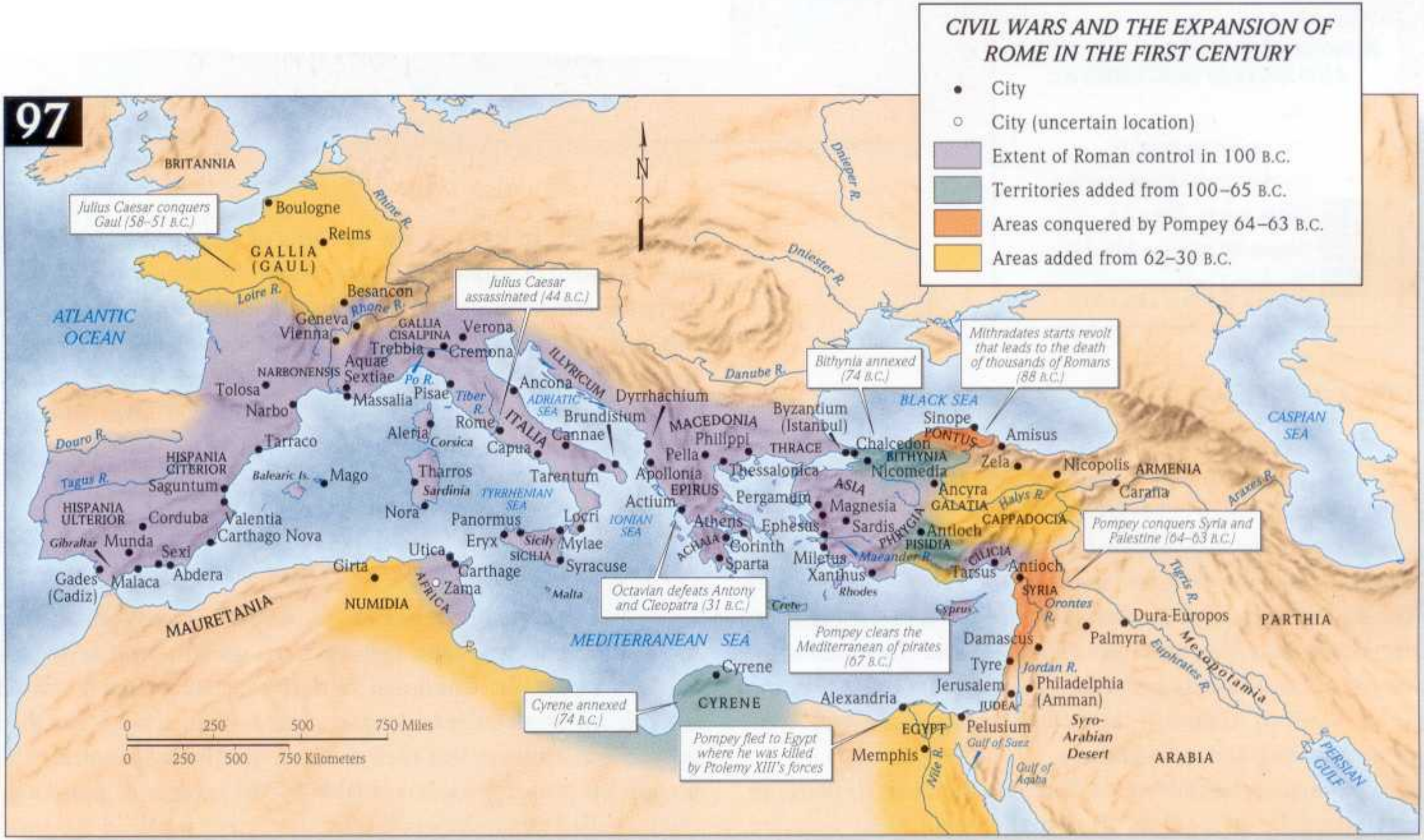
Rome defeats Antiochus III (190 B.C.)

The Roman General Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal in 202 B.C.

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Territory under Roman control
Conquered by 200 B.C.
Conquered between 200–148 B.C.
Conquered or bequeathed to Rome between 147–100 B.C.
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GALLIA
Loire R.
Rhine R.
Rhone R.
Vienna
NARBONENSIS
Tolosa
Narbo
Aquae Sextiae
Massalia
GALLIA CISALPINA
Verona
Trebbia
Cremona
Genua
Po R.
Pisae
Tiber R.
Ancona
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Rome
Capua
Cannae
Brundisium
Tarentum
Aleria
Corsica
Tharros
Sardinia
Nora
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Panormus
Eryx
Sicily
SICILIA
Mylae
Locri
Syracuse
Malta
IONIAN SEA
Numantia
Douro R.
Segovia
HISPANIA CITERIOR
Tarraco
Tagus R.
Saguntum
Balearic Is.
Mago
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
Corduba
Valentia
Carthago Nova
Gibraltar
Sexi
Gades (Cadiz)
Malaca
Abdera
MAURETANIA
Cirta
NUMIDIA
Utica
Carthage
Zama
AFRICA
ILLYRICUM
Dyrrhachium
Danube R.
MACEDONIA
Pella
Philippi
Apollonia
EPIRUS
Thessalonica
Actium
Athens
Corinth
ACHAIA
Sparta
Crete
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Chalcedon
BLACK SEA
PONTUS
Sinope
Amisus
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
ASIA
Pergamum
Magnesia
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
Rhodes
PHRYGIA
Ancyra
GALATIA
Halys R.
Zela
CAPPADOCIA
PISIDIA
CILICIA
Cyprus
Antioch
SYRIA
ARMENIA
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Palmyra
Dura-Europos
Mesopotamia
PARTHIA
Damascus
Tyre
Jerusalem
Syro-Arabian Desert
ARABIA
Pelusium
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Alexandria
EGYPT
Memphis
Nile R.
Cyrene
CYRENE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.

97

CIVIL WARS AND THE EXPANSION OF ROME IN THE FIRST CENTURY



Julius Caesar conquers Gaul (58–51 B.C.)

Julius Caesar assassinated (44 B.C.)

Bithynia annexed (74 B.C.)

Mithradates starts revolt that leads to the death of thousands of Romans (88 B.C.)

Pompey conquers Syria and Palestine (64–63 B.C.)

Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra (31 B.C.)

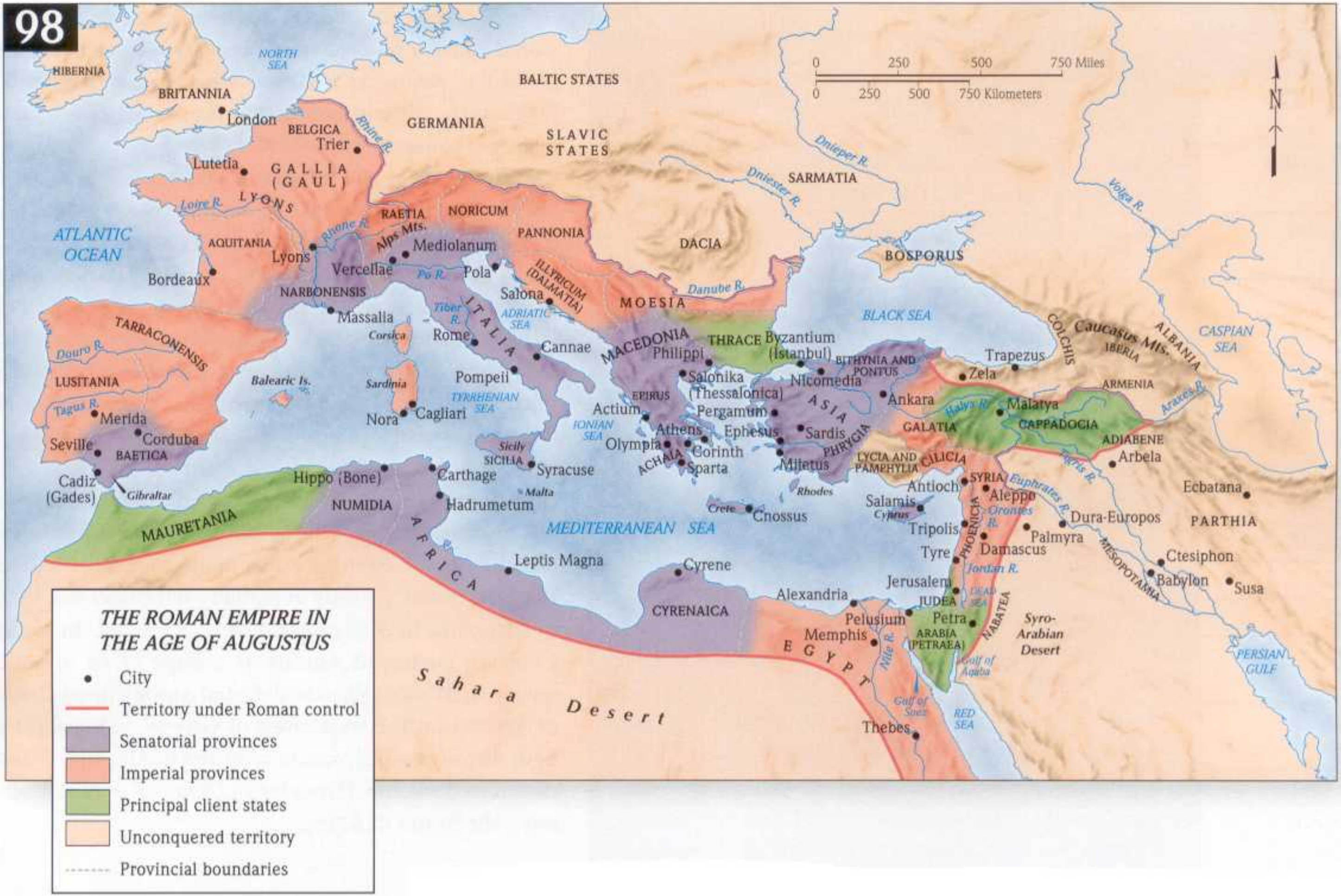
Pompey clears the Mediterranean of pirates (67 B.C.)

Cyrene annexed (74 B.C.)

Pompey fled to Egypt where he was killed by Ptolemy XIII's forces

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
Extent of Roman control in 100 B.C.
Territories added from 100–65 B.C.
Areas conquered by Pompey 64–63 B.C.
Areas added from 62–30 B.C.
N
BRITANNIA
Boulogne
Reims
GALLIA (GAUL)
Rhine R.
Loire R.
Besancon
Rhone R.
Geneva
Vienna
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GALLIA CISALPINA
Verona
Trebbia
Cremona
Aquae Sextiae
NARBONENSIS
Po R.
Tolosa
Massalia
Pisae
Tiber R.
Narbo
ILLYRICUM
Ancona
ADRIATIC SEA
Dyrrhachium
Brundisium
Rome
ITALIA
Capua
Cannae
Tarentum
Aleria
Corsica
Douro R.
Tarraco
HISPANIA CITERIOR
Tagus R.
Saguntum
Balearic Is.
Mago
Tharros
Sardinia
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Nora
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
Corduba
Valentia
Carthago Nova
Gibraltar
Munda
Sexi
Abdera
Malaca
Gades (Cadiz)
Panormus
Eryx
Sicily
SICILIA
Mylae
Locri
Syracuse
IONIAN SEA
Utica
Carthage
Cirta
Zama
AFRICA
NUMIDIA
MAURETANIA
Malta
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Danube R.
MACEDONIA
Pella
Philippi
Apollonia
Thessalonica
THRACE
EPIRUS
Actium
ACHAIA
Athens
Corinth
Sparta
Crete
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Chalcedon
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
ASIA
Pergamum
Magnesia
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
Maeander R.
Xanthus
Rhodes
PHRYGIA
PISIDIA
Antioch
GALATIA
Ancyra
Halys R.
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
Tarsus
Antioch
Cyprus
BLACK SEA
Sinope
PONTUS
Amisus
Zela
Nicopolis
ARMENIA
Carana
Araxes R.
CASPIAN SEA
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
SYRIA
Orontes R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Mesopotamia
Dura-Europos
Palmyra
PARTHIA
Damascus
Tyre
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Syro-Arabian Desert
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
Cyrene
CYRENE
Alexandria
EGYPT
Pelusium
Memphis
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers

98



THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE AGE OF AUGUSTUS

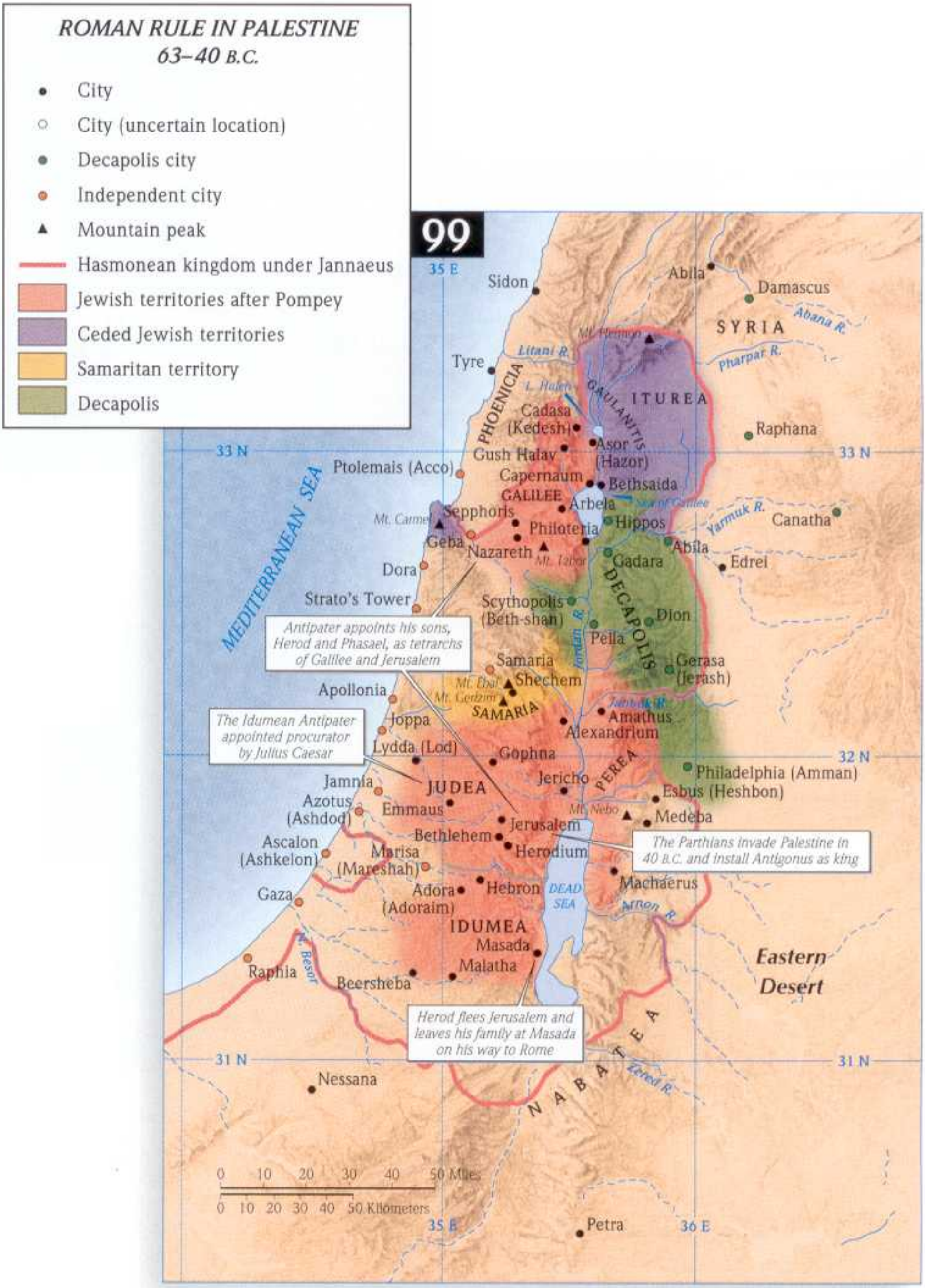
● City
Territory under Roman control
Senatorial provinces
Imperial provinces
Principal client states
Unconquered territory
Provincial boundaries
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
London
NORTH SEA
BALTIC STATES
BELGICA
Trier
Rhine R.
GERMANIA
SLAVIC STATES
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
SARMATIA
Volga R.
Lutetia
GALLIA (GAUL)
LYONS
Loire R.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AQUITANIA
Lyons
Bordeaux
Rhone R.
RAETIA
Alps Mts.
NORICUM
PANNONIA
Mediolanum
Vercellae
Po R.
Pola
DACIA
BOSPORUS
NARBONENSIS
Massalia
ILLYRICUM (DALMATIA)
Salona
MOESIA
Danube R.
BLACK SEA
Colchis
Caucasus Mts.
IBERIA
ALBANIA
CASPIAN SEA
TARRACONENSIS
Douro R.
Corsica
Tiber R.
Rome
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Cannae
MACEDONIA
Philippi
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Trapezus
Zela
LUSITANIA
Balearic Is.
Sardinia
Pompeii
Salonika (Thessalonica)
Nicomedia
Ankara
ARMENIA
Araxes R.
Tagus R.
Merida
Corduba
Seville
BAETICA
Cadiz (Gades)
Gibraltar
Nora
Cagliari
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
EPIRUS
Actium
Pergamum
ASIA
Halys R.
Malatya
CAPPADOCIA
GALATIA
Athens
Ephesus
Sardis
Olympia
Corinth
PHRYGIA
ADIABENE
Arbela
Sicily
SICILIA
Syracuse
ACHAIA
Sparta
Miletus
LYCIA AND PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
Tigris R.
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
Malta
Rhodes
SYRIA
Antioch
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Ecbatana
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
Hadrumetum
Crete
Cnossus
Salamis
Cyprus
Orontes R.
PHOENICIA
Tripolis
Dura-Europos
PARTHIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Palmyra
AFRICA
Leptis Magna
Cyrene
Tyre
Damascus
Jordan R.
MESOPOTAMIA
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
Jerusalem
DEAD SEA
JUDEA
NABATEA
Alexandria
CYRENAICA
Pelusium
Petra
Syro-Arabian Desert
Memphis
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
Nile R.
EGYPT
Gulf of Aqaba
PERSIAN GULF
Sahara Desert
Gulf of Suez
RED SEA
Thebes

Chapter 16

The Romans, Palestine, and Herod the Great

ROMAN RULE IN PALESTINE 63–40 B.C.

99

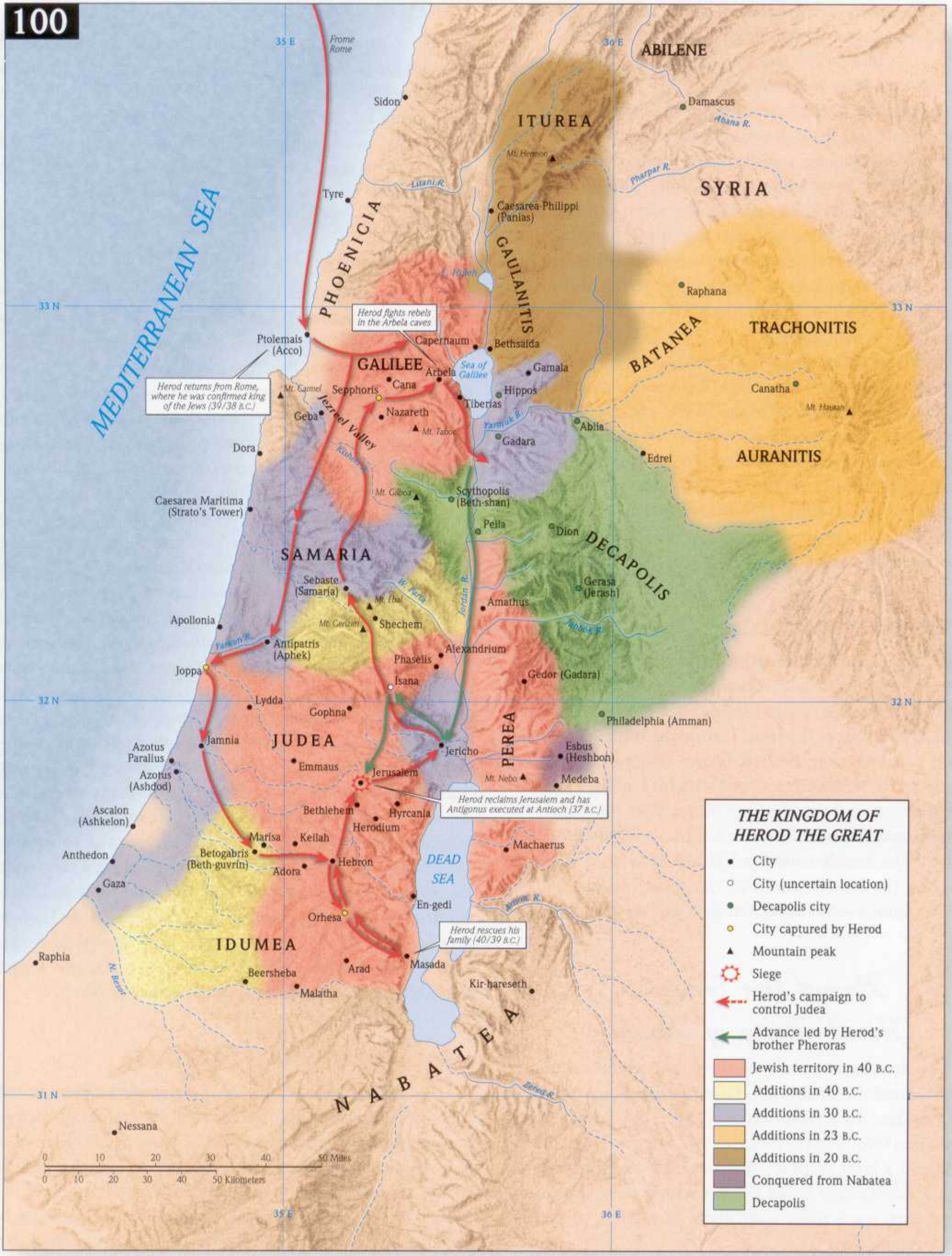

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
● Decapolis city
● Independent city
▲ Mountain peak
Hasmonean kingdom under Jannaeus
Jewish territories after Pompey
Ceded Jewish territories
Samaritan territory
Decapolis
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Sidon
Abila
Damascus
SYRIA
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Litani R.
PHOENICIA
L. Huleh
GAULANITIS
ITUREA
Raphana
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Asor (Hazor)
Gush Halav
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Yarmuk R.
Canatha
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Hippos
Philoteria
Geba
Abila
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Edrei
Dora
DECAPOLIS
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Dion
Pella
Jordan R.
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
SAMARIA
Jabbok R.
Joppa
Amathus
Alexandrium
Lydda (Lod)
Gophna
PEREA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
JUDEA
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Jerusalem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Bethlehem
Marisa (Mareshah)
Herodium
Machaerus
Gaza
Adora (Adoraim)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
IDUMEA
Masada
Raphia
Malatha
W. Besor
Beersheba
Eastern Desert
NABATEA
Zered R.
Nessana
Petra
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Antipater appoints his sons, Herod and Phasael, as tetrarchs of Galilee and Jerusalem

The Idumean Antipater appointed procurator by Julius Caesar

The Parthians invade Palestine in 40 B.C. and install Antigonus as king

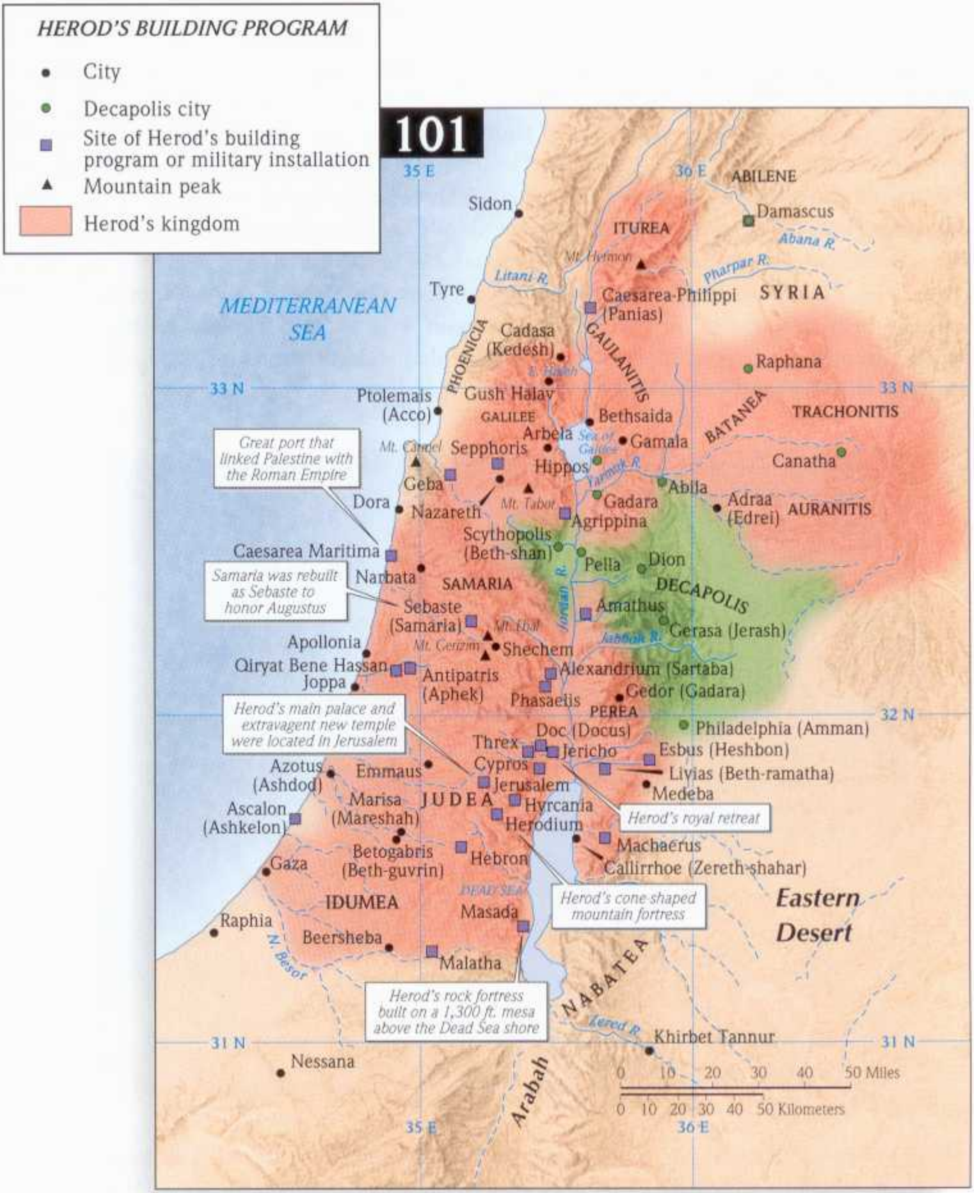
Herod flees Jerusalem and leaves his family at Masada on his way to Rome



THE KINGDOM OF HEROD THE GREAT

From Rome
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
ABILENE
Sidon
ITUREA
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
SYRIA
Litani R.
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
L. Huleh
Raphana
Herod fights rebels in the Arbela caves
TRACHONITIS
BATANEA
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Gamala
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Herod returns from Rome, where he was confirmed king of the Jews (39/38 B.C.)
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Cana
Hippos
Canatha
Tiberias
Mt. Hauran
Jezreel Valley
Geba
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Gadara
Dora
Kishon R.
Edrei
AURANITIS
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Pella
Dion
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
W. Farfa
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
Amathus
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok R.
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
Alexandrium
Phaselis
Joppa
Gedor (Gadara)
Isana
Lydda
Gophna
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
PEREA
Jamnia
Azotus Paralius
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Emmaus
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Herod reclaims Jerusalem and has Antigonus executed at Antioch (37 B.C.)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Bethlehem
Hyrcania
Herodium
Marisa
Keilah
Machaerus
Anthedon
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Adora
Gaza
Arnon R.
En-gedi
Orhesa
Herod rescues his family (40/39 B.C.)
IDUMEA
Raphia
Masada
Arad
N. Besor
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Malatha
NABATEA
Zered R.
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
City
City (uncertain location)
Decapolis city
City captured by Herod
Mountain peak
Siege
Herod's campaign to control Judea
Advance led by Herod's brother Pheroras
Jewish territory in 40 B.C.
Additions in 40 B.C.
Additions in 30 B.C.
Additions in 23 B.C.
Additions in 20 B.C.
Conquered from Nabatea
Decapolis

HEROD'S BUILDING PROGRAM


● City
● Decapolis city
■ Site of Herod's building program or military installation
▲ Mountain peak
🟥 Herod's kingdom
101
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ABILENE
Sidon
Damascus
ITUREA
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
Cadasa (Kedesh)
GAULANITIS
Raphana
Gush Halav
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Bethsaida
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Hippos
Yarmuk R.
Canatha
Geba
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Dora
Nazareth
Gadara
Adraa (Edrei)
AURANITIS
Agrippina
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Pella
Dion
Narbata
SAMARIA
Jordan R.
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Amathus
Mt. Ebal
Jabbok R.
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Qiryat Bene Hassan
Alexandrium (Sartaba)
Joppa
Antipatris (Aphek)
Gedor (Gadara)
Phasaelis
PEREA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Doc (Docus)
Threx
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Cypros
Emmaus
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Jerusalem
Medeba
Marisa (Mareshah)
JUDEA
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Hyrcania
Herodium
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Machaerus
Gaza
Hebron
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
DEAD SEA
IDUMEA
Eastern Desert
Masada
Raphia
N. Besor
Beersheba
Malatha
NABATEA
Zered R.
Khirbet Tannur
Nessana
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Great port that linked Palestine with the Roman Empire

Samaria was rebuilt as Sebaste to honor Augustus

Herod's main palace and extravagent new temple were located in Jerusalem

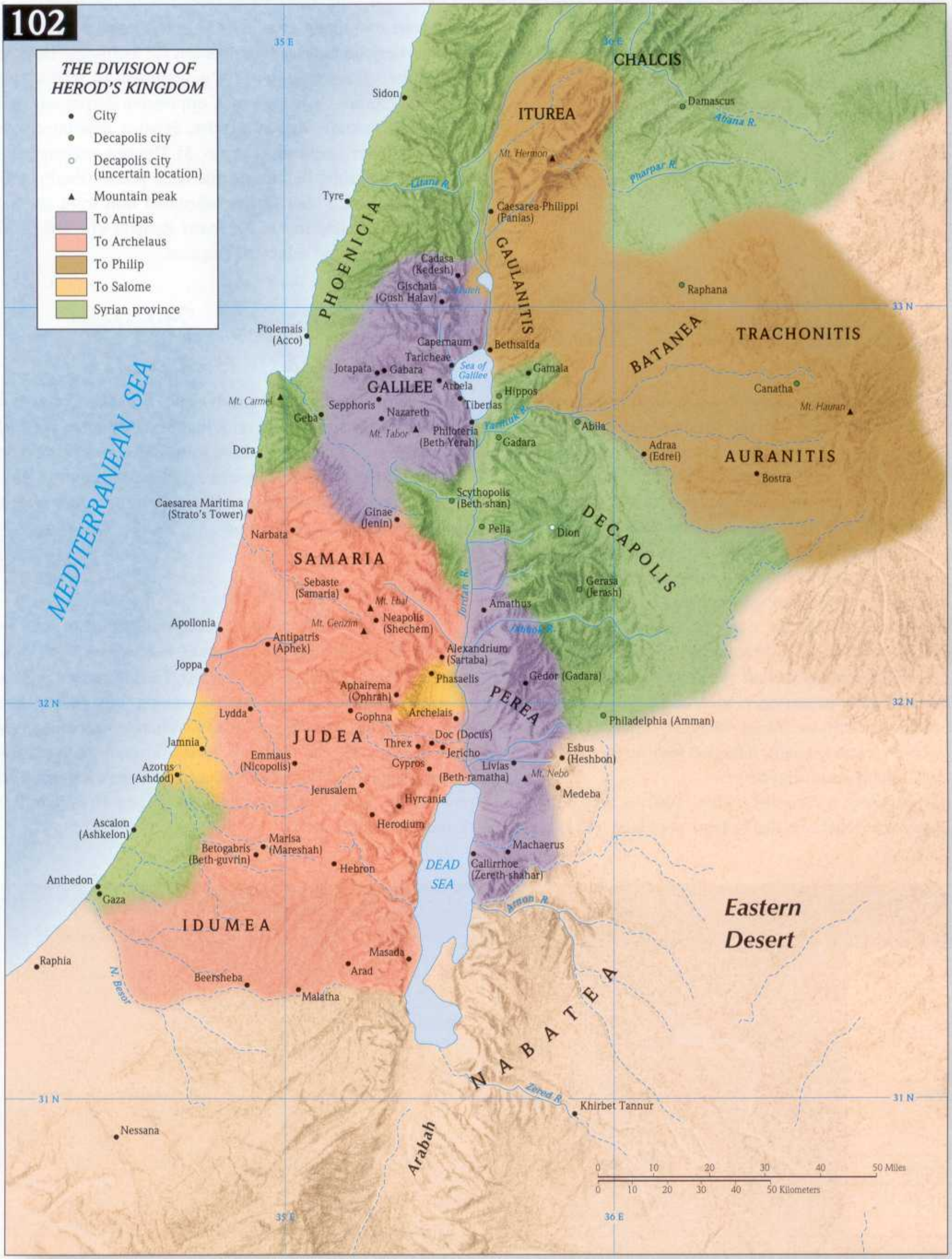
Herod's royal retreat

Herod's cone-shaped mountain fortress

Herod's rock fortress built on a 1,300 ft. mesa above the Dead Sea shore

Chapter 17

The World of Jesus

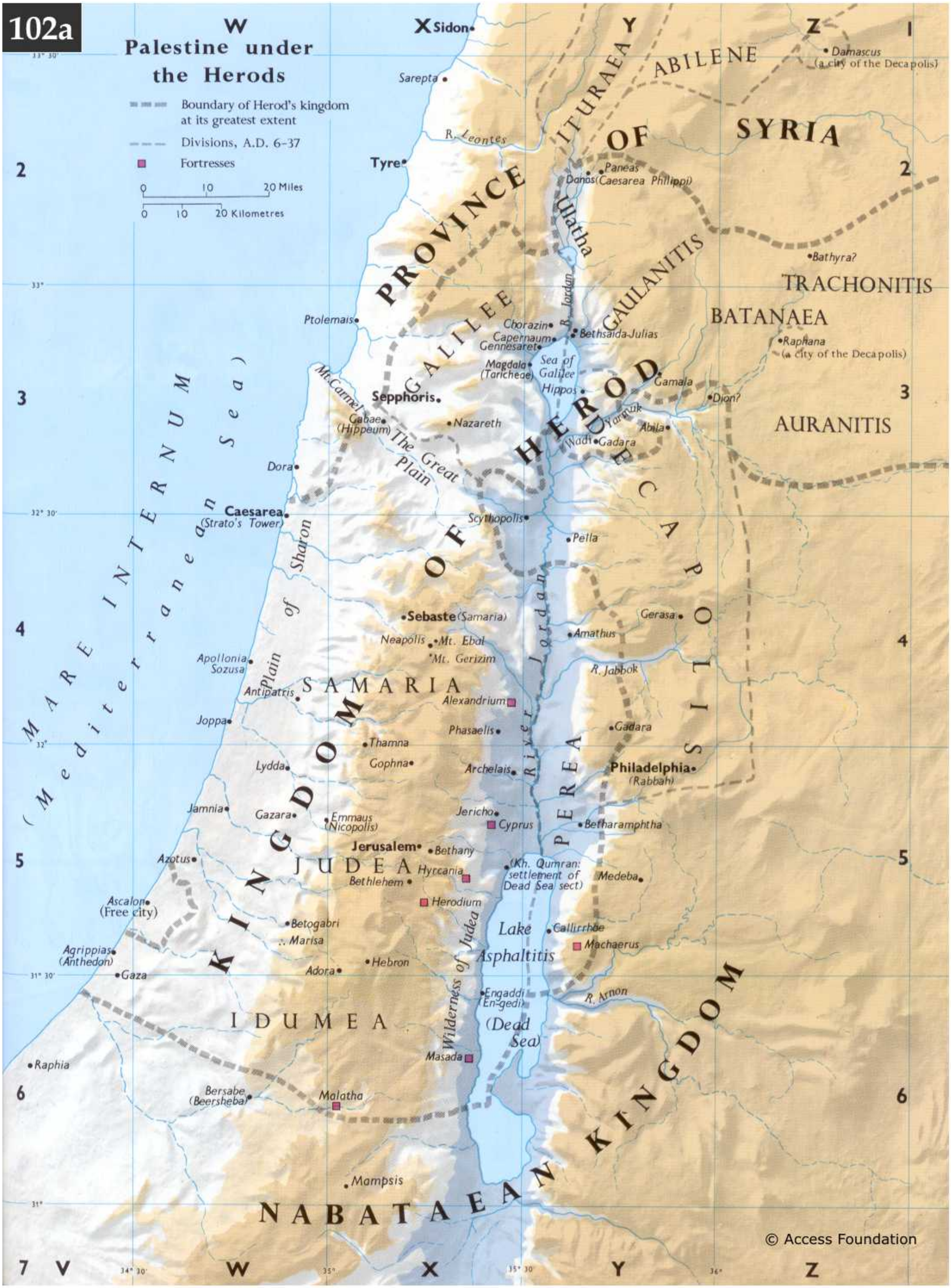


THE DIVISION OF HEROD'S KINGDOM

● City
● Decapolis city
○ Decapolis city (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
▨ To Antipas
▨ To Archelaus
▨ To Philip
▨ To Salome
▨ Syrian province
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CHALCIS
ITUREA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
AURANITIS
GALILEE
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
JUDEA
PEREA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
Arabah
Sidon
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Lake Huleh
Raphana
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Taricheae
Sea of Galilee
Jotapata
Gabara
Gamala
Arbela
Hippos
Canatha
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Tiberias
Mt. Hauran
Geba
Nazareth
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Gadara
Dora
Adraa (Edrei)
Bostra
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Ginae (Jenin)
Pella
Dion
Narbata
Jordan R.
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Amathus
Mt. Gerizim
Neapolis (Shechem)
Apollonia
Jabbok R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
Alexandrium (Sartaba)
Joppa
Phasaelis
Gedor (Gadara)
Aphairema (Ophrah)
Archelais
Lydda
Gophna
Philadelphia (Amman)
Doc (Docus)
Jamnia
Threx
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Cypros
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Medeba
Hyrcania
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Herodium
Marisa (Mareshah)
Machaerus
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
DEAD SEA
Hebron
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
Anthedon
Gaza
Arnon R.
Masada
Raphia
Arad
N. Besor
Beersheba
Malatha
Zered R.
Khirbet Tannur
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

102a

Palestine under the Herods


Boundary of Herod's kingdom at its greatest extent
Divisions, A.D. 6–37
Fortresses
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
V
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
33° 30'
33°
32° 30'
32°
31° 30'
31°
34° 30'
35°
35° 30'
36°
Sidon
Sarepta
R. Leontes
Tyre
Damascus (a city of the Decapolis)
ABILENE
ITURAEA
PROVINCE OF SYRIA
Paneas
Danos (Caesarea Philippi)
Ulatha
GAULANITIS
Bathyra?
TRACHONITIS
BATANAEA
Raphana (a city of the Decapolis)
AURANITIS
Dion?
Ptolemais
GALILEE
Chorazin
Capernaum
Gennesaret
R. Jordan
Bethsaida-Julias
Magdala (Tarichea)
Sea of Galilee
Hippos
Gamala
Yarmuk
Abila
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Gabae (Hippeum)
Nazareth
The Great Plain
Wadi
Gadara
MARE INTERNUM (Mediterranean Sea)
Dora
Caesarea (Strato's Tower)
Plain of Sharon
KINGDOM OF HEROD
Scythopolis
Pella
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Neapolis
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Gerasa
Amathus
River Jordan
Apollonia Sozusa
R. Jabbok
Antipatris
SAMARIA
Alexandrium
Joppa
Phasaelis
Gadara
Thamna
Gophna
Lydda
Archelais
PEREA
Philadelphia (Rabbah)
Jamnia
Gazara
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Jericho
Cyprus
Betharamphtha
Jerusalem
Bethany
Azotus
JUDEA
Hyrcania
(Kh. Qumran: settlement of Dead Sea sect)
Medeba
Bethlehem
Herodium
Ascalon (Free city)
Betogabri
Marisa
Wilderness of Judea
Lake Asphaltitis
Callirrhoe
Machaerus
Agrippias (Anthedon)
Gaza
Hebron
Adora
Engaddi (En-gedi)
R. Arnon
IDUMEA
(Dead Sea)
Masada
Raphia
Bersabe (Beersheba)
Malatha
Mampsis
NABATAEAN KINGDOM

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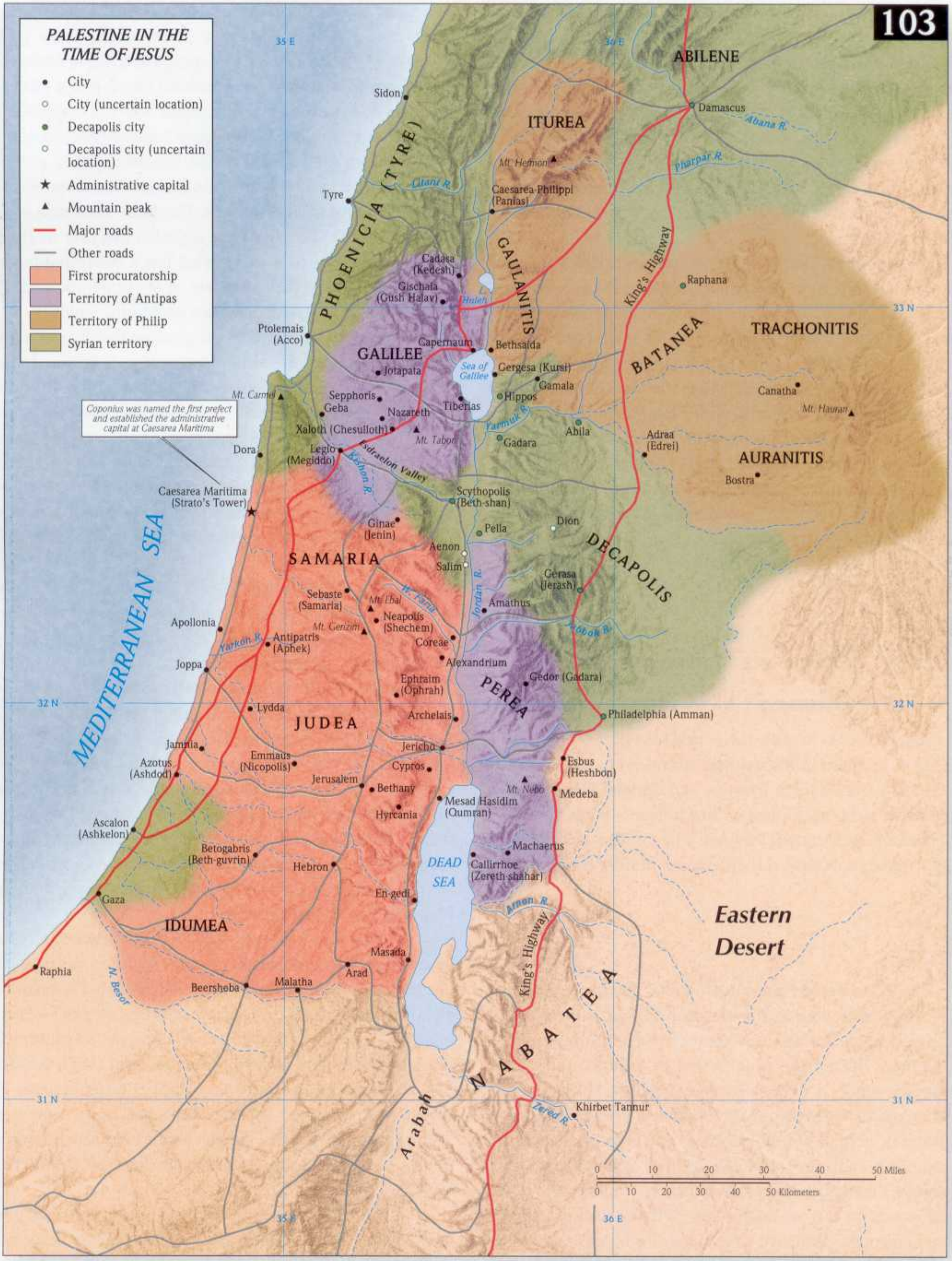
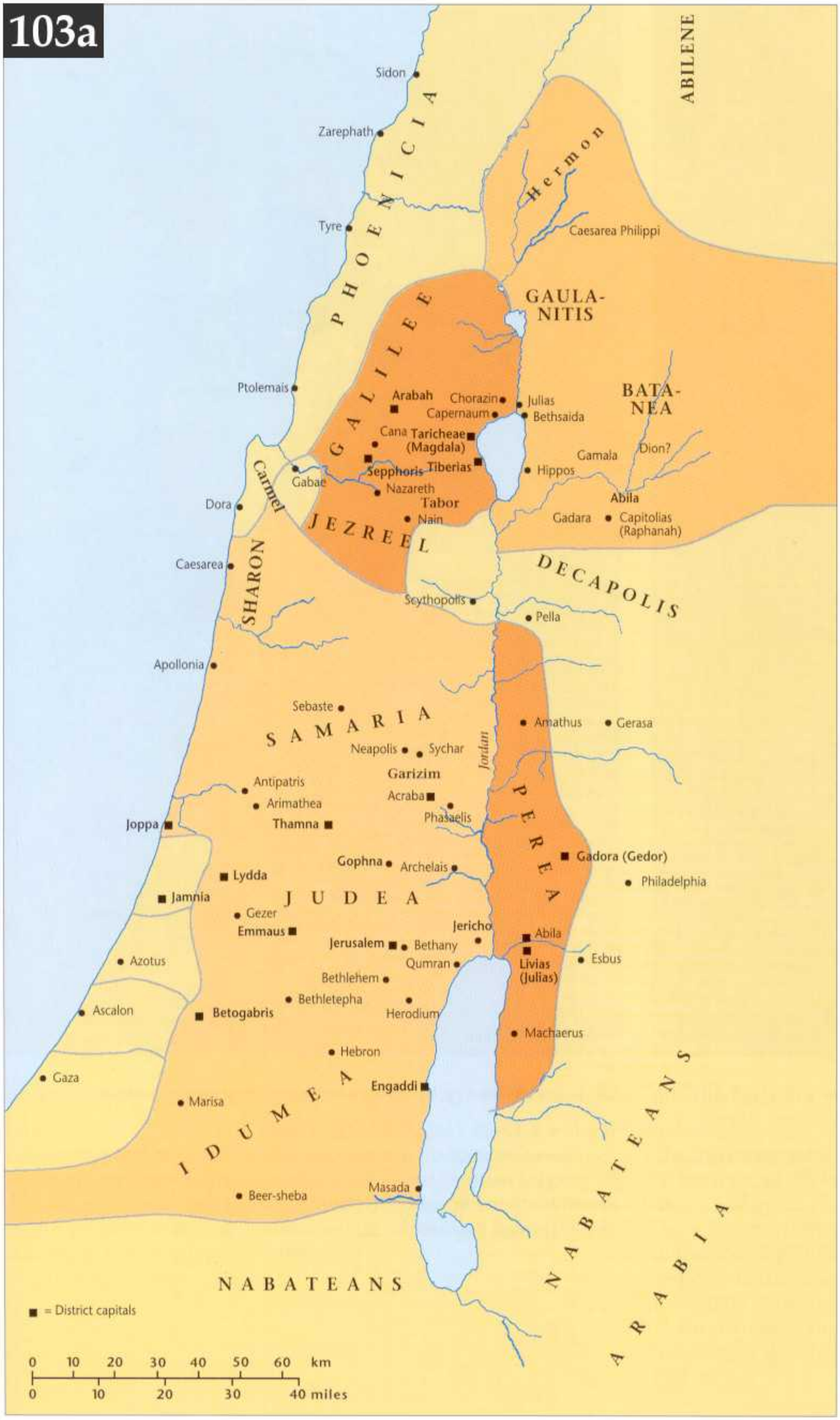

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF JESUS
City
City (uncertain location)
Decapolis city
Decapolis city (uncertain location)
Administrative capital
Mountain peak
Major roads
Other roads
First procuratorship
Territory of Antipas
Territory of Philip
Syrian territory
Coponius was named the first prefect and established the administrative capital at Caesarea Maritima
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
ABILENE
Damascus
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
ITUREA
Mt. Hermon
Sidon
PHOENICIA (TYRE)
Litani R.
Tyre
Caesarea Philippi (Panias)
GAULANITIS
King's Highway
Raphana
TRACHONITIS
BATANEA
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Huleh
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Sea of Galilee
Gergesa (Kursi)
Gamala
Jotapata
Sepphoris
Geba
Nazareth
Tiberias
Hippos
Canatha
Mt. Hauran
Mt. Carmel
Xaloth (Chesulloth)
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Gadara
Adraa (Edrei)
Legio (Megiddo)
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon R.
AURANITIS
Bostra
Dora
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Ginae (Jenin)
Pella
Dion
Aenon
Salim
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gerasa (Jerash)
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
W. Farah
Jordan R.
Amathus
Neapolis (Shechem)
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
Jabbok R.
Coreae
Joppa
Alexandrium
Gedor (Gadara)
Ephraim (Ophrah)
PEREA
Lydda
Archelais
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
Jericho
Jamnia
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Cypros
Esbus (Heshbon)
Jerusalem
Bethany
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Mesad Hasidim (Qumran)
Hyrcania
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Machaerus
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon R.
Eastern Desert
IDUMEA
Masada
King's Highway
Raphia
Arad
N. Besor
Beersheba
Malatha
NABATEA
Arabah
Khirbet Tannur
Zered R.
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

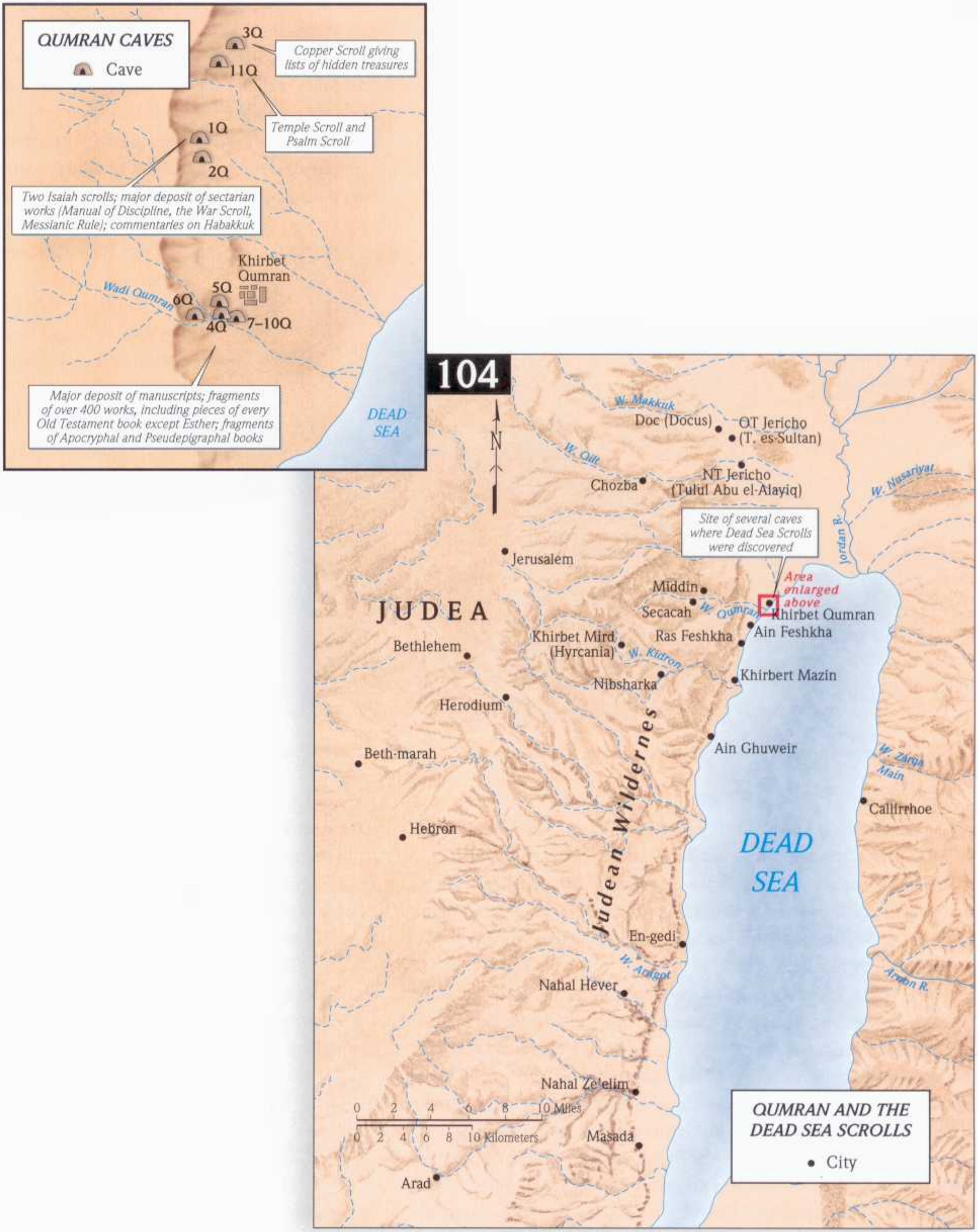
103a


ABILENE
Sidon
Zarephath
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Hermon
Caesarea Philippi
GAULANITIS
GALILEE
Ptolemais
BATANEA
Arabah
Chorazin
Julias
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Cana
Taricheae (Magdala)
Tiberias
Sepphoris
Gamala
Dion?
Hippos
Carmel
Gabae
Nazareth
Tabor
Abila
Dora
Nain
Gadara
Capitolias (Raphanah)
JEZREEL
Caesarea
DECAPOLIS
SHARON
Scythopolis
Pella
Apollonia
Sebaste
SAMARIA
Amathus
Gerasa
Neapolis
Sychar
Jordan
Garizim
Antipatris
Arimathea
Acraba
Phasaelis
Joppa
Thamna
PEREA
Gadora (Gedor)
Gophna
Archelais
Lydda
Philadelphia
Jamnia
JUDEA
Gezer
Emmaus
Jericho
Abila
Jerusalem
Bethany
Esbus
Azotus
Qumran
Livias (Julias)
Bethlehem
Bethletepha
Ascalon
Betogabris
Herodium
Machaerus
Hebron
Gaza
Engaddi
Marisa
IDUMEA
Beer-sheba
Masada
NABATEANS
NABATEANS
ARABIA
■ = District capitals
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

Palestine in the Time of Jesus

Idumea, Judea and Samaria were administered by a Roman prefect resident in Caesarea who bore the title procurator after A.D. 41. Herod Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, and Philip was tetrarch of Gaulanitis and Batanea, lands to the northeast and east of Lake Galilee. The cities of the Decapolis were under the direct control of the governor of Syria.

104


QUMRAN CAVES
Cave
3Q
11Q
1Q
2Q
Khirbet Qumran
Wadi Qumran
5Q
6Q
4Q
7–10Q
DEAD SEA
N
W. Makkuk
Doc (Docus)
OT Jericho (T. es-Sultan)
W. Qilt
Chozba
NT Jericho (Tulul Abu el-Alayiq)
W. Nusariyat
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Middin
Secacah
W. Qumran
Area enlarged above
Khirbet Qumran
JUDEA
Ain Feshkha
Ras Feshkha
Khirbet Mird (Hyrcania)
W. Kidron
Bethlehem
Nibsharka
Khirbert Mazin
Herodium
Judean Wilderness
Ain Ghuweir
Beth-marah
W. Zarqa Main
Callirrhoe
Hebron
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
W. Arugot
Arnon R.
Nahal Hever
Nahal Ze'elim
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers
Masada
Arad
QUMRAN AND THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS
City

Copper Scroll giving lists of hidden treasures

Temple Scroll and Psalm Scroll

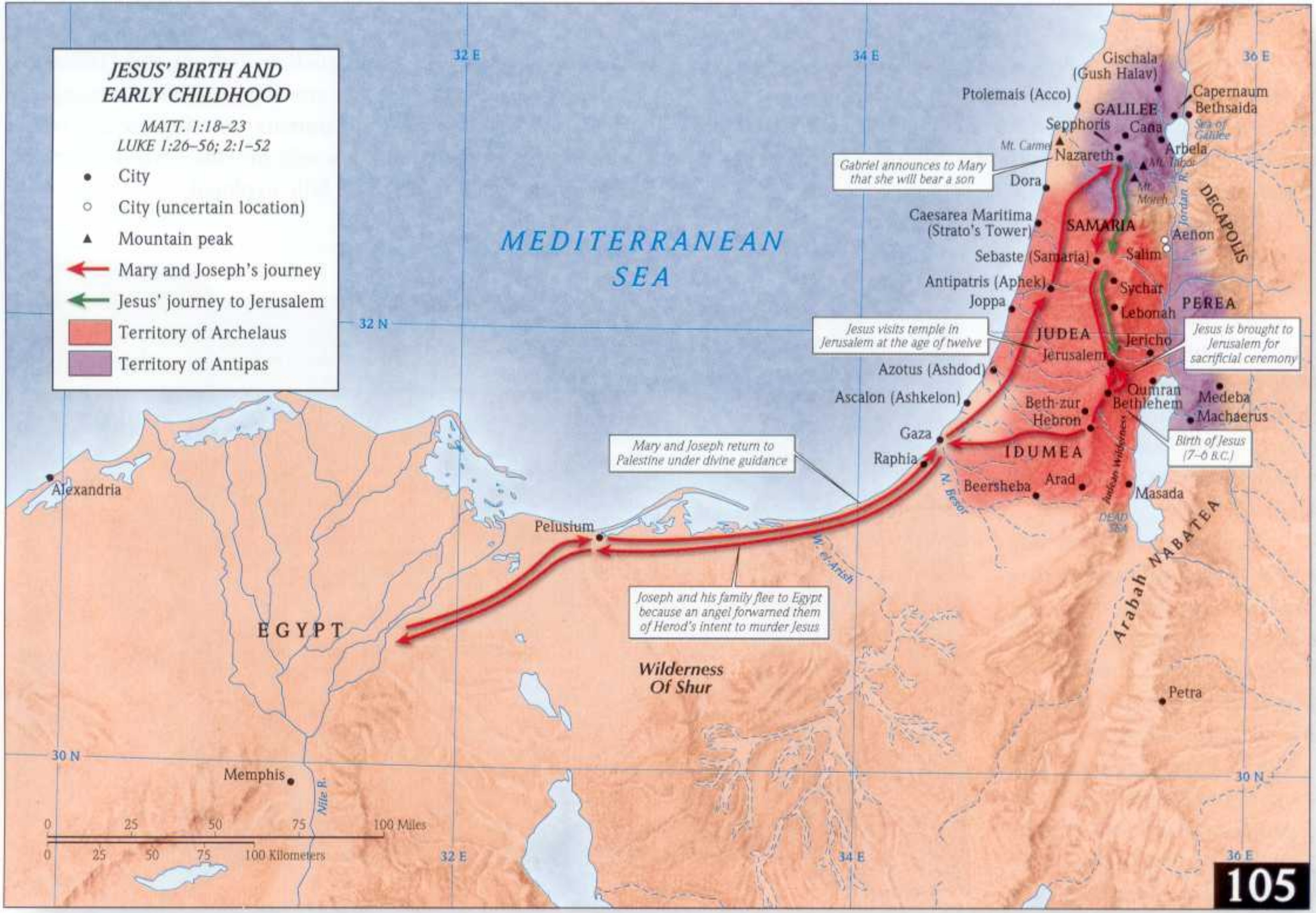
Two Isaiah scrolls; major deposit of sectarian works (Manual of Discipline, the War Scroll, Messianic Rule); commentaries on Habakkuk

Major deposit of manuscripts; fragments of over 400 works, including pieces of every Old Testament book except Esther; fragments of Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphal books

Site of several caves where Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered

Chapter 18

The Life and Ministry of Jesus



JESUS' BIRTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD

MATT. 1:18–23
LUKE 1:26–56; 2:1–52

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- 🟥 Mary and Joseph's journey (arrow)
- 🟩 Jesus' journey to Jerusalem (arrow)
- 🟥 Territory of Archelaus
- 🟪 Territory of Antipas

Gabriel announces to Mary that she will bear a son

Jesus visits temple in Jerusalem at the age of twelve

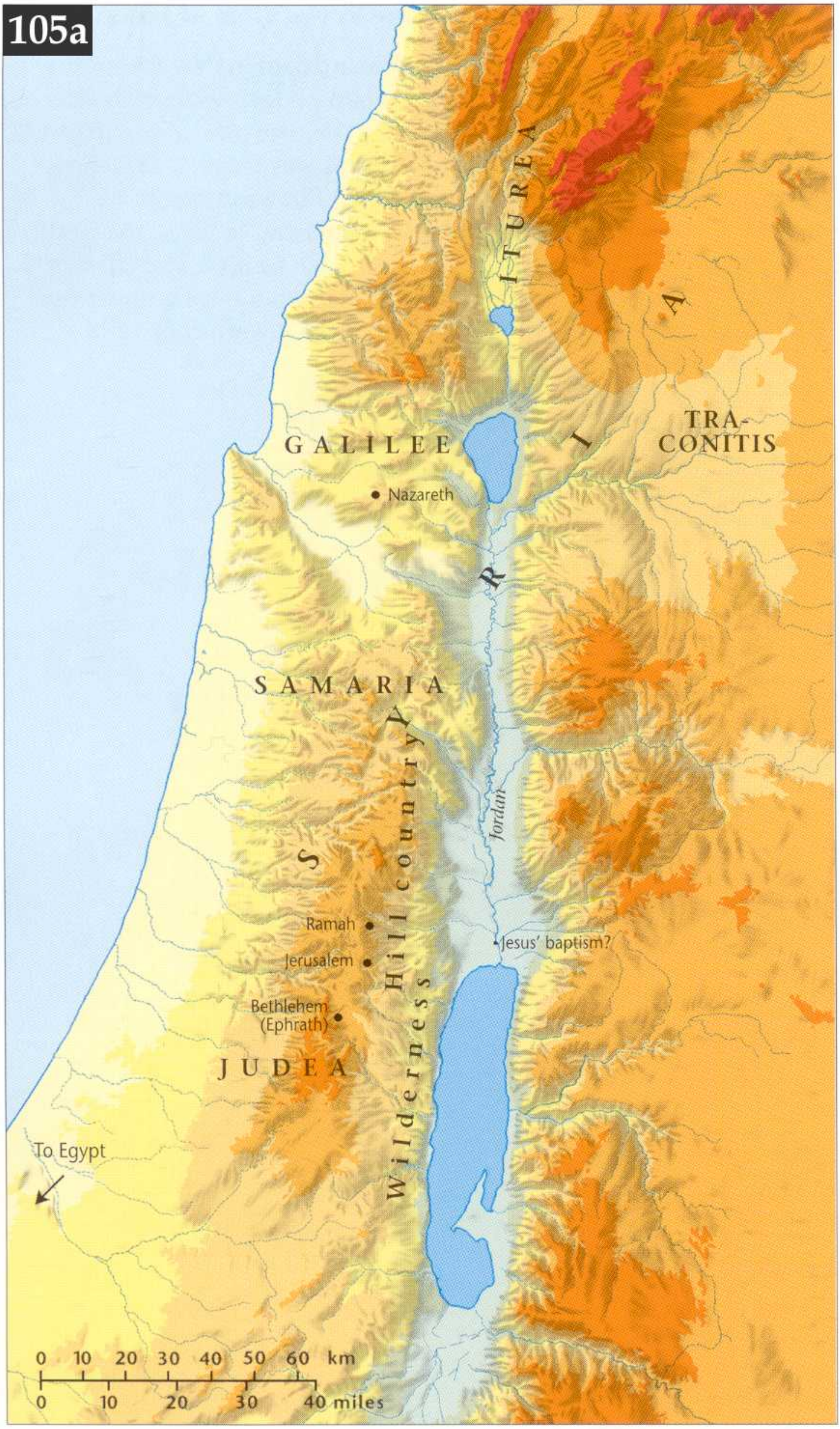
Jesus is brought to Jerusalem for sacrificial ceremony

Birth of Jesus (7–6 B.C.)

Mary and Joseph return to Palestine under divine guidance

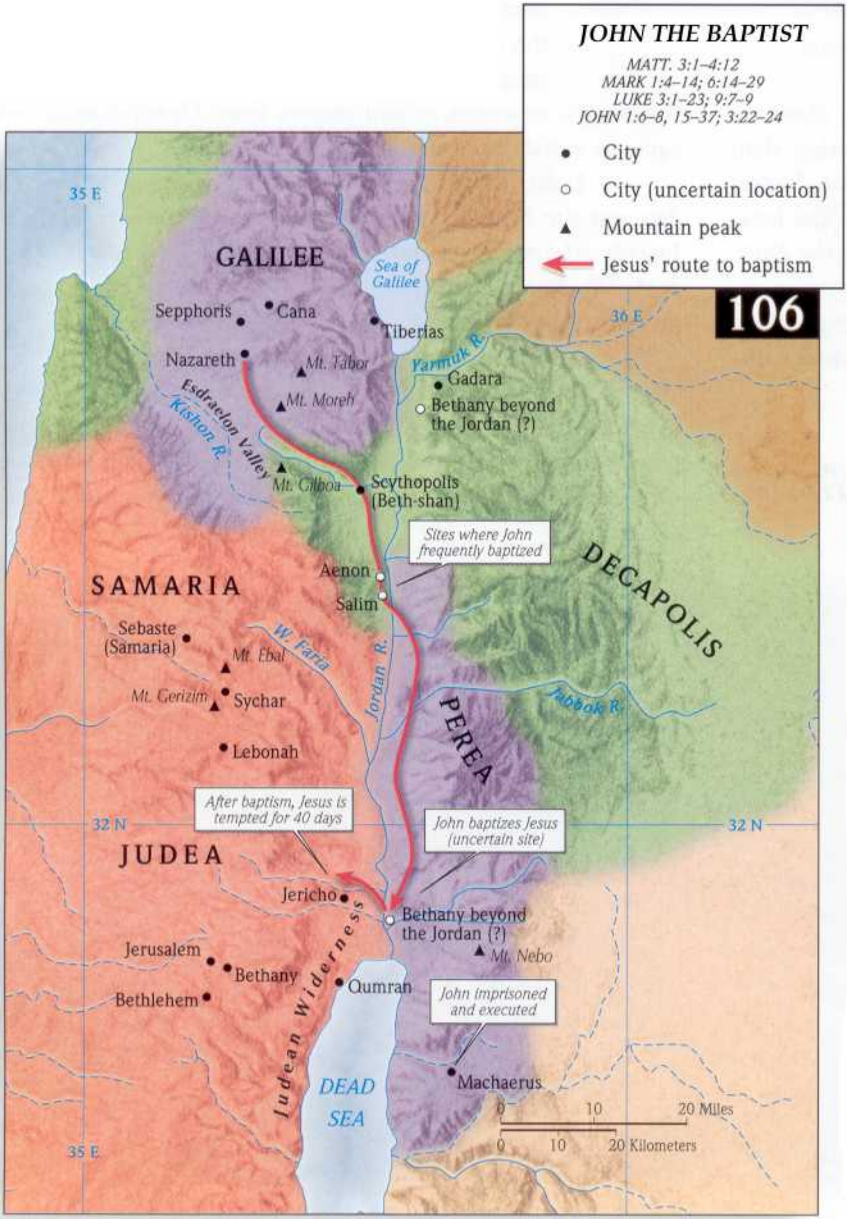
Joseph and his family flee to Egypt because an angel forwarned them of Herod's intent to murder Jesus

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
32 E
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Cana
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Arbela
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Moreh
Dora
Jordan R.
DECAPOLIS
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
SAMARIA
Aenon
Sebaste (Samaria)
Salim
Antipatris (Aphek)
Sychar
Joppa
Lebonah
PEREA
JUDEA
Jericho
Jerusalem
Azotus (Ashdod)
Qumran
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Medeba
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Machaerus
Hebron
Judean Wilderness
Gaza
IDUMEA
Raphia
N. Besor
Arad
Beersheba
Masada
DEAD SEA
NABATEA
Arabah
Alexandria
Pelusium
W. el-Arish
EGYPT
Wilderness Of Shur
Petra
Memphis
Nile R.
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers


ITUREA
A
TRA-CONITIS
GALILEE
I
Nazareth
R
SAMARIA
Y
Jordan
S
Hill country
Ramah
Jesus' baptism?
Jerusalem
Bethlehem (Ephrath)
JUDEA
Wilderness
To Egypt
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

The Birth, Childhood and Baptism of Jesus

Matthew 1.1–4.11; Mark 1.1-13; Luke 1.1–4.13
Accounts of the birth, childhood and baptism of Jesus are found in the first chapters of Matthew, Mark and Luke.

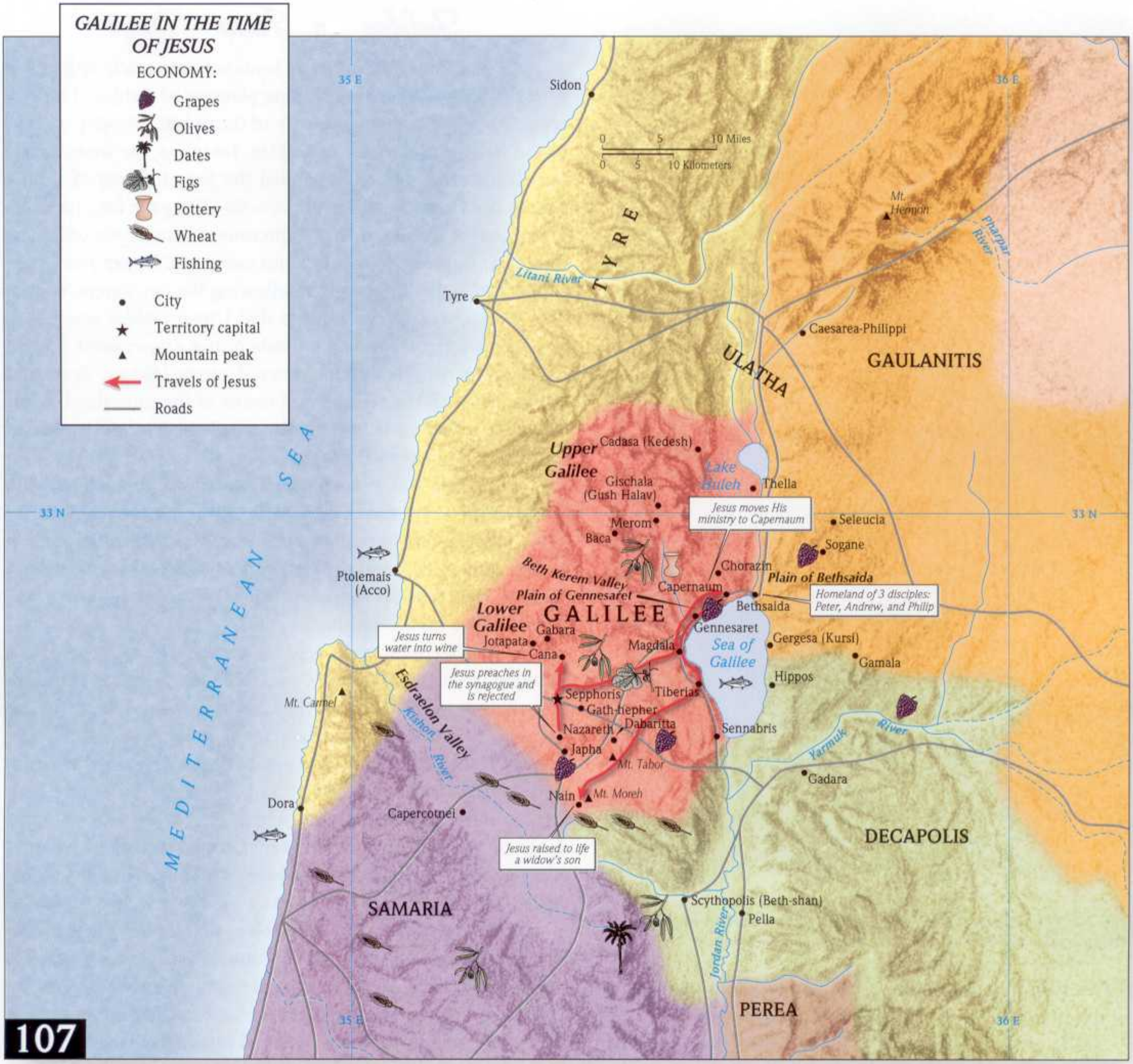


JOHN THE BAPTIST

MATT. 3:1–4:12
MARK 1:4–14; 6:14–29
LUKE 3:1–23; 9:7–9
JOHN 1:6–8, 15–37; 3:22–24

106

● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Jesus' route to baptism
35 E
36 E
32 N
32 N
35 E
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Cana
Tiberias
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Moreh
Yarmuk R.
Gadara
Bethany beyond the Jordan (?)
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon R.
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Sites where John frequently baptized
Aenon
Salim
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
W. Faria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Sychar
Jordan R.
PEREA
Jabbok R.
Lebonah
After baptism, Jesus is tempted for 40 days
John baptizes Jesus (uncertain site)
JUDEA
Jericho
Bethany beyond the Jordan (?)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Bethany
Bethlehem
Qumran
Judean Wilderness
John imprisoned and executed
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers



GALILEE IN THE TIME OF JESUS

ECONOMY:
Grapes
Olives
Dates
Figs
Pottery
Wheat
Fishing
City
Territory capital
Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Roads
35 E
36 E
33 N
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers
Sidon
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
TYRE
Litani River
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi
ULATHA
GAULANITIS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Upper Galilee
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Lake Huleh
Thella
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Merom
Baca
Seleucia
Sogane
Beth Kerem Valley
Chorazin
Plain of Bethsaida
Ptolemais (Acco)
Plain of Gennesaret
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Lower Galilee
GALILEE
Gennesaret
Gabara
Jotapata
Cana
Magdala
Sea of Galilee
Gergesa (Kursi)
Gamala
Hippos
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon River
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Tiberias
Gath-hepher
Dabaritta
Nazareth
Japha
Mt. Tabor
Sennabris
Yarmuk River
Gadara
Nain
Mt. Moreh
Dora
Capercotnei
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Jordan River
PEREA

Jesus moves His ministry to Capernaum

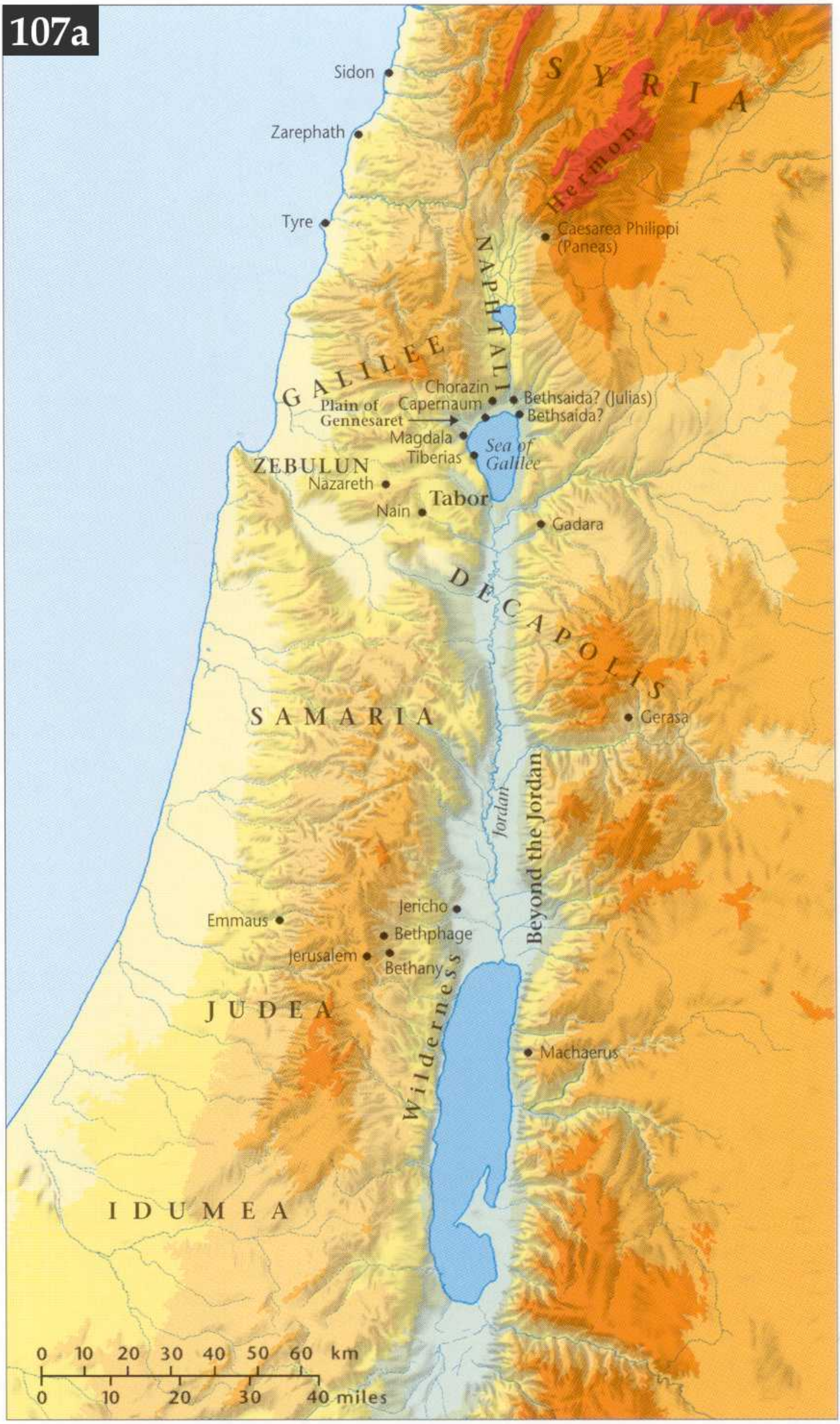
Homeland of 3 disciples: Peter, Andrew, and Philip

Jesus turns water into wine

Jesus preaches in the synagogue and is rejected

Jesus raised to life a widow's son

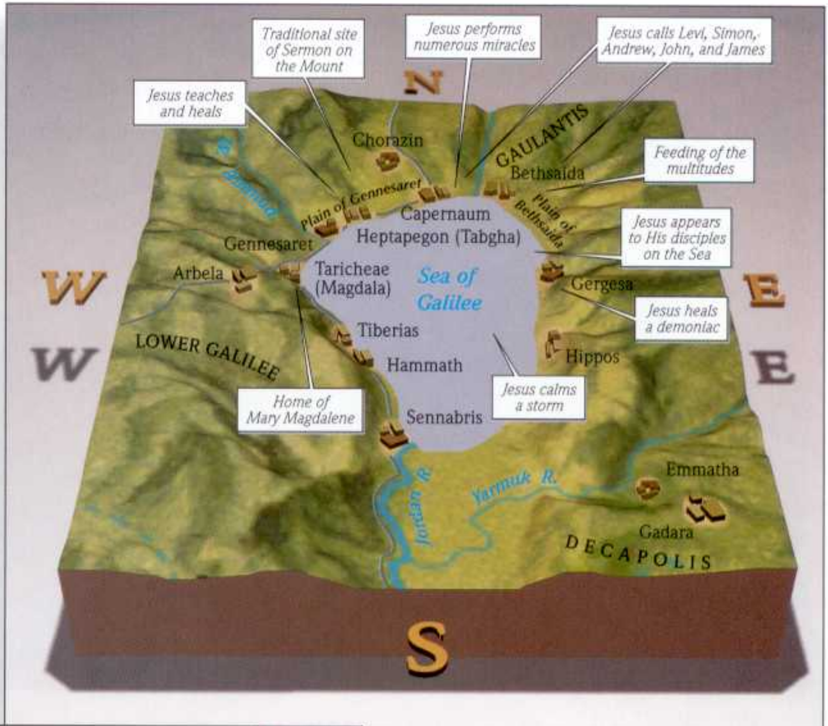
107a


SYRIA
Sidon
Zarephath
Tyre
Hermon
Caesarea Philippi (Paneas)
NAPHTALI
GALILEE
Chorazin
Bethsaida? (Julias)
Plain of Gennesaret
Capernaum
Bethsaida?
Magdala
Sea of Galilee
Tiberias
ZEBULUN
Nazareth
Tabor
Nain
Gadara
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Gerasa
Jordan
Beyond the Jordan
Jericho
Emmaus
Bethphage
Jerusalem
Bethany
Wilderness
JUDEA
Machaerus
IDUMEA
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

Jesus' Ministry in Galilee and Journey to Jerusalem

Matthew 4.12–21.1; Mark 1.14–11.1; Luke 4.14–19.27

Jesus spent most of his ministry in Galilee, where he had grown up. He traveled mainly around Lake Galilee, with his home in Capernaum. He may have gone to Jerusalem by way of Perea to avoid going through Samaria.

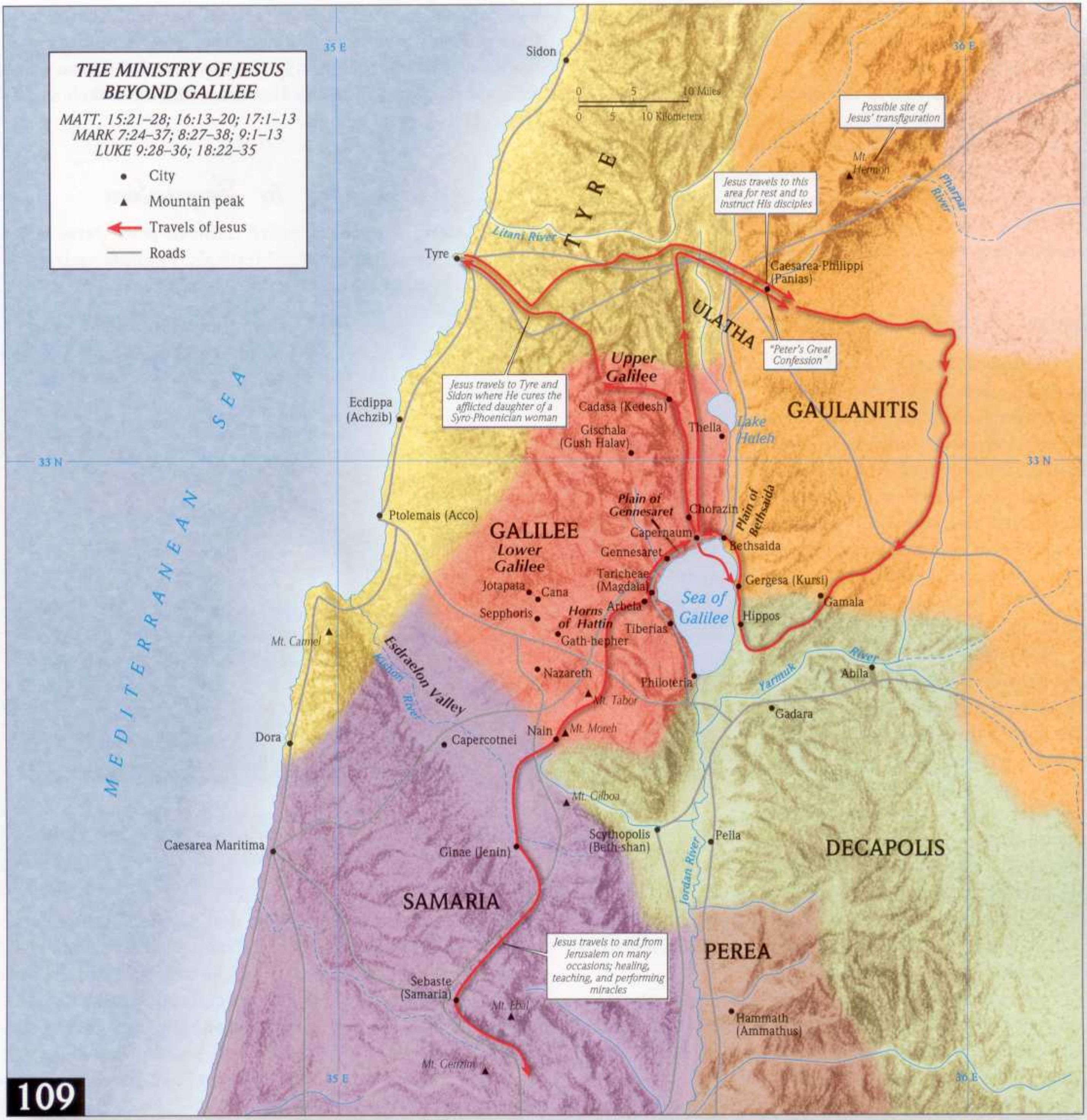

Traditional site of Sermon on the Mount
Jesus performs numerous miracles
Jesus calls Levi, Simon, Andrew, John, and James
Jesus teaches and heals
N
Chorazin
GAULANTIS
Feeding of the multitudes
Bethsaida
Amud R.
Plain of Gennesaret
Plain of Bethsaida
Capernaum
Heptapegon (Tabgha)
Gennesaret
Jesus appears to His disciples on the Sea
Arbela
Taricheae (Magdala)
Sea of Galilee
Gergesa
W
E
Jesus heals a demoniac
Tiberias
LOWER GALILEE
Hippos
W
E
Hammath
Home of Mary Magdalene
Jesus calms a storm
Sennabris
Emmatha
Yarmuk R.
Jordan R.
Gadara
DECAPOLIS
S

108

THE MINISTRY OF JESUS AROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

MATT. 5–7; 9:1–9
MARK 1:21–34; 2:1–14; 4:–41; 5:1–20; 6:45–52
LUKE 7:1–10; 9:12–17
JOHN 6:1–25

▨ City
— Road

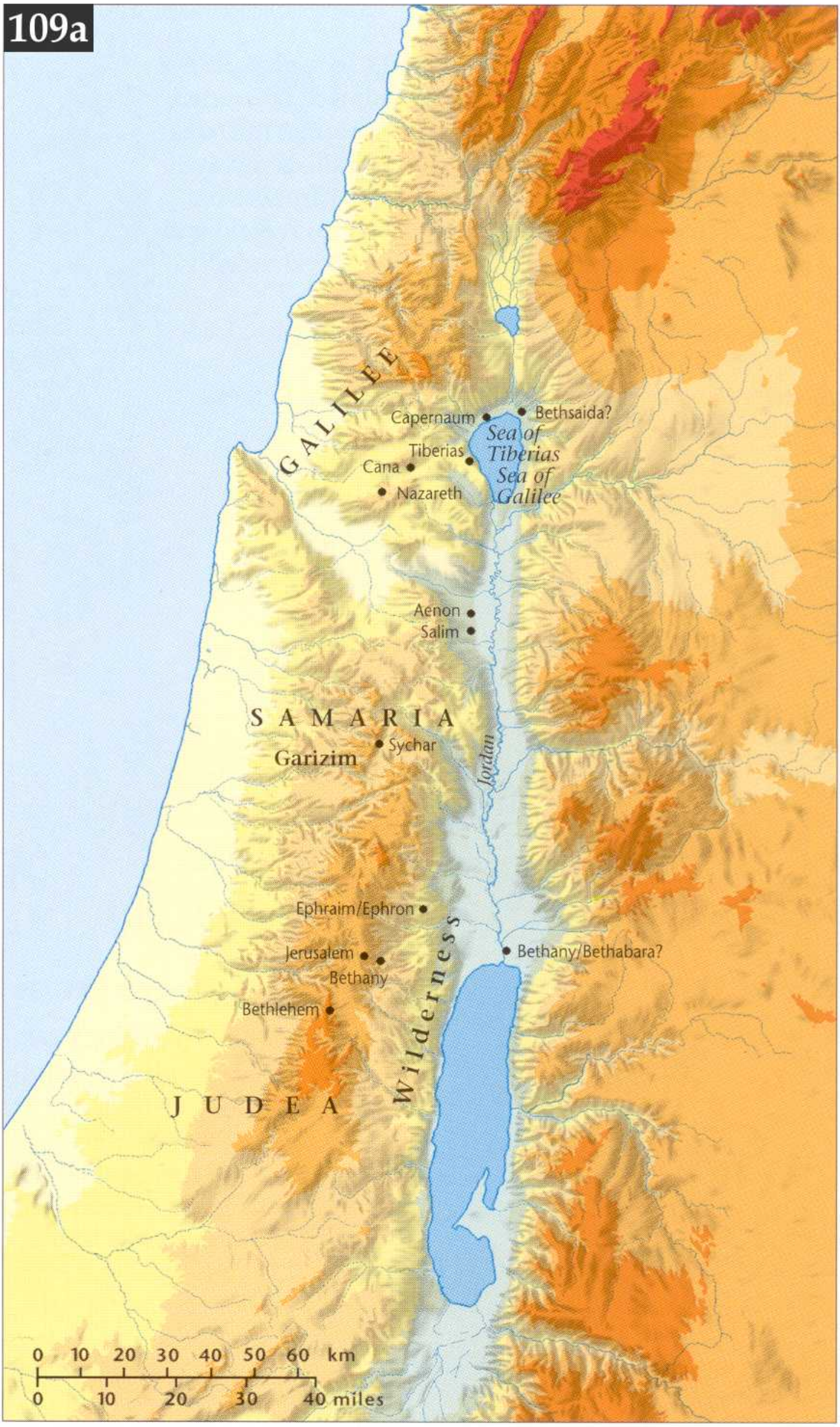


THE MINISTRY OF JESUS BEYOND GALILEE

MATT. 15:21–28; 16:13–20; 17:1–13
MARK 7:24–37; 8:27–38; 9:1–13
LUKE 9:28–36; 18:22–35

● City
▲ Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Roads
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
33 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
TYRE
Tyre
Litani River
Possible site of Jesus' transfiguration
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Jesus travels to this area for rest and to instruct His disciples
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
ULATHA
"Peter's Great Confession"
Upper Galilee
Jesus travels to Tyre and Sidon where He cures the afflicted daughter of a Syro-Phoenician woman
Ecdippa (Achzib)
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Thella
Lake Huleh
GAULANITIS
Plain of Gennesaret
Chorazin
Plain of Bethsaida
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Lower Galilee
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Gennesaret
Taricheae (Magdala)
Jotapata
Cana
Sepphoris
Horns of Hattin
Arbela
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Gergesa (Kursi)
Gamala
Hippos
Mt. Carmel
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon River
Gath-hepher
Nazareth
Philoteria
Yarmuk River
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Dora
Capercotnei
Nain
Mt. Moreh
Mt. Gilboa
Caesarea Maritima
Ginae (Jenin)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Jordan River
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Jesus travels to and from Jerusalem on many occasions; healing, teaching, and performing miracles
PEREA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Hammath (Ammathus)
Mt. Gerizim

109a


GALILEE
Capernaum
Bethsaida?
Sea of Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Tiberias
Cana
Nazareth
Aenon
Salim
SAMARIA
Sychar
Garizim
Jordan
Ephraim/Ephron
Jerusalem
Bethany
Bethany/Bethabara?
Bethlehem
Wilderness
JUDEA
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles

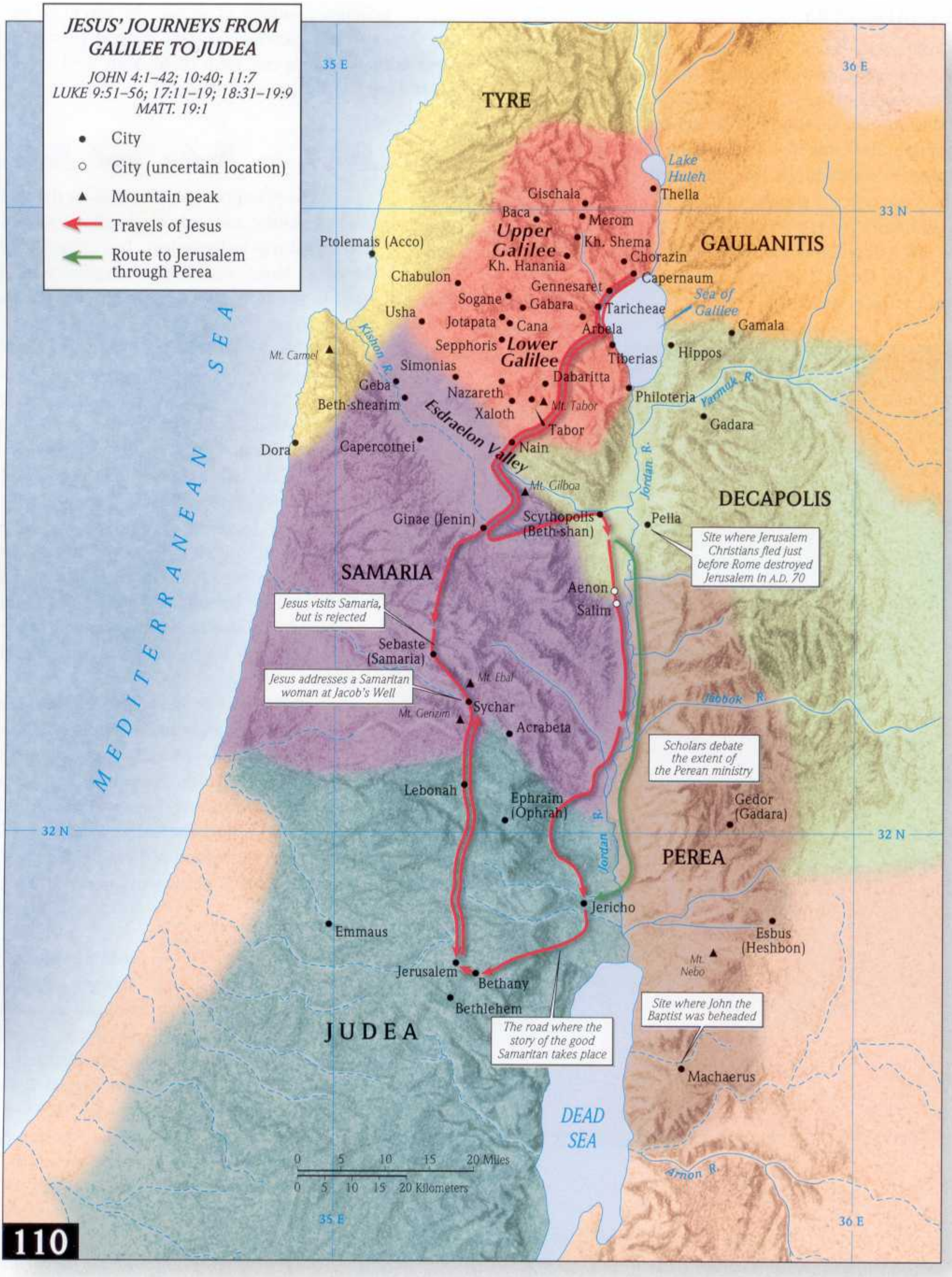
Jesus' Ministry according to John

John

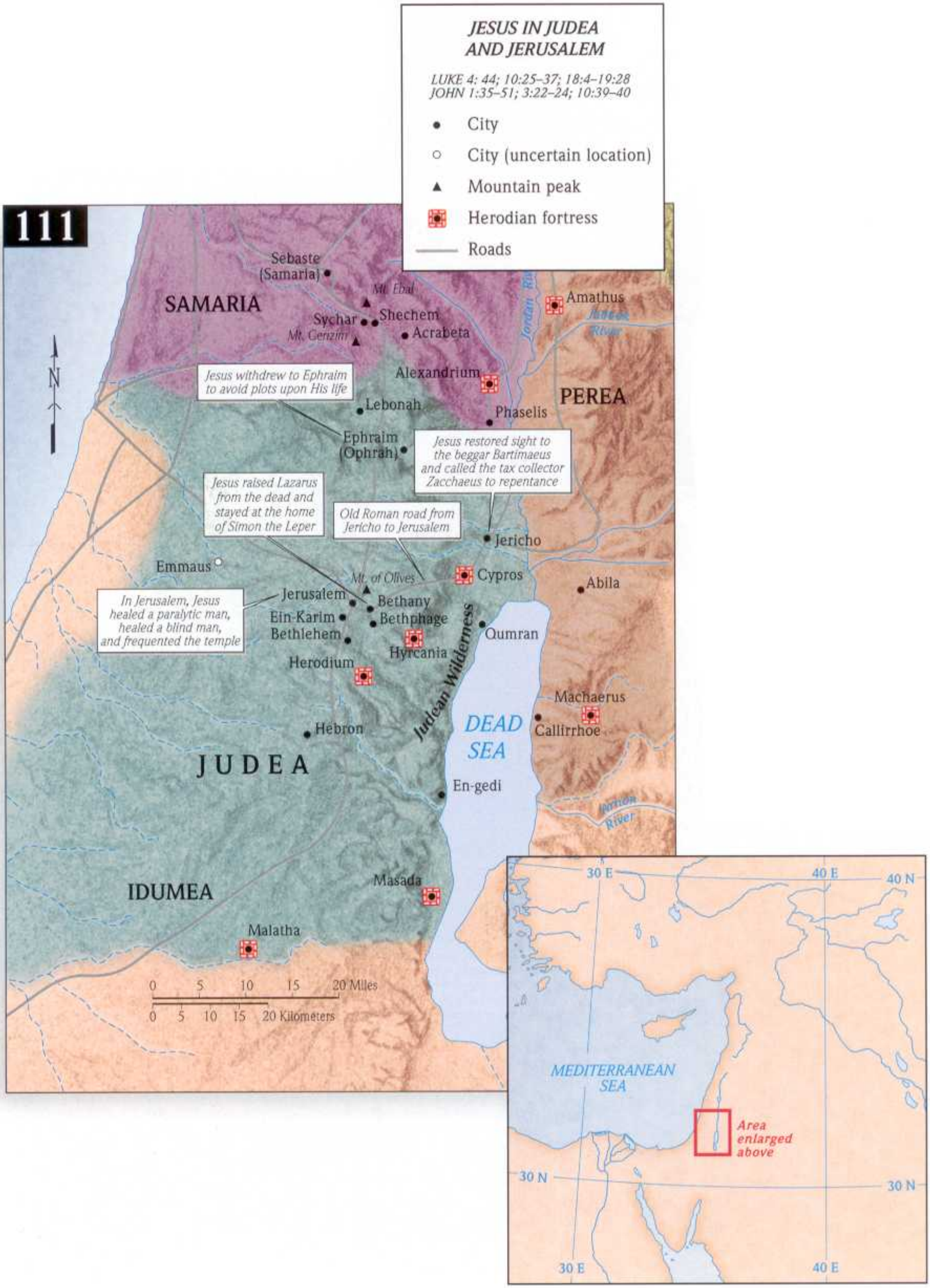
The account in the fourth Gospel differs in many ways from that of the first three Gospels. For example, Jesus visited Jerusalem more than once, and different places are named. This evidently represents an independent historical tradition which emphasizes events other than those in the synoptic Gospels.

JESUS' JOURNEYS FROM GALILEE TO JUDEA

JOHN 4:1–42; 10:40; 11:7
LUKE 9:51–56; 17:11–19; 18:31–19:9
MATT. 19:1


● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Route to Jerusalem through Perea
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
TYRE
Lake Huleh
Thella
Gischala
Baca
Merom
Upper Galilee
Kh. Shema
Ptolemais (Acco)
GAULANITIS
Kh. Hanania
Chorazin
Chabulon
Capernaum
Gennesaret
Sogane
Gabara
Usha
Taricheae
Sea of Galilee
Jotapata
Cana
Gamala
Kishon R.
Arbela
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Lower Galilee
Tiberias
Hippos
Simonias
Geba
Dabaritta
Yarmuk R.
Nazareth
Philoteria
Beth-shearim
Mt. Tabor
Xaloth
Gadara
Esdraelon Valley
Tabor
Dora
Capercotnei
Nain
Jordan R.
Mt. Gilboa
DECAPOLIS
Ginae (Jenin)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Site where Jerusalem Christians fled just before Rome destroyed Jerusalem in A.D. 70
SAMARIA
Aenon
Salim
Jesus visits Samaria, but is rejected
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Jesus addresses a Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well
Sychar
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
Acrabeta
Scholars debate the extent of the Perean ministry
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Lebonah
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Gedor (Gadara)
Jordan R.
PEREA
Jericho
Emmaus
Esbus (Heshbon)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Bethany
Bethlehem
JUDEA
The road where the story of the good Samaritan takes place
Site where John the Baptist was beheaded
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Arnon R.

111



JESUS IN JUDEA AND JERUSALEM

LUKE 4: 44; 10:25–37; 18:4–19:28
JOHN 1:35–51; 3:22–24; 10:39–40

- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ▣ Herodian fortress
- — Roads

Jesus withdrew to Ephraim to avoid plots upon His life

Jesus restored sight to the beggar Bartimaeus and called the tax collector Zacchaeus to repentance

Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead and stayed at the home of Simon the Leper

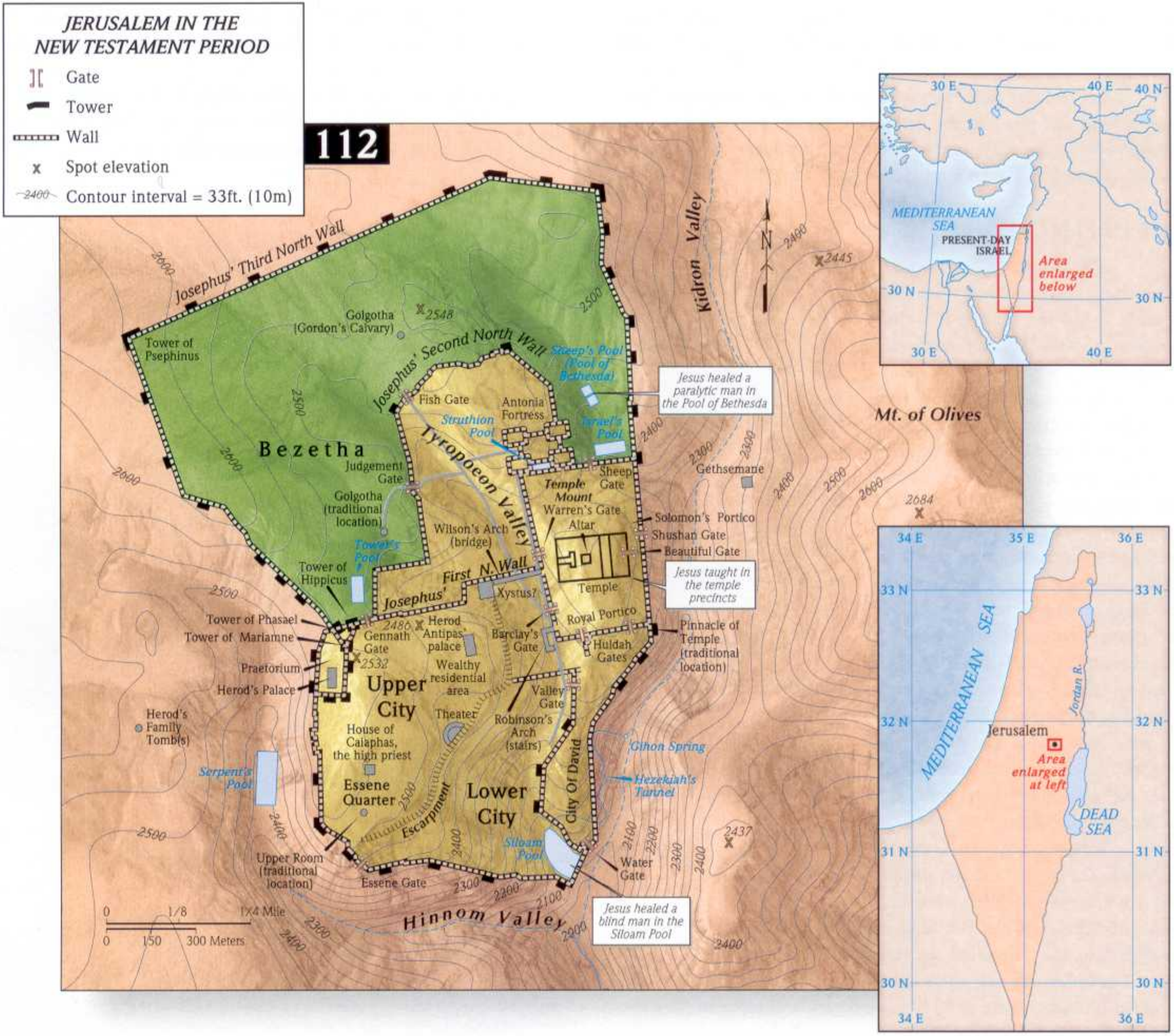
Old Roman road from Jericho to Jerusalem

In Jerusalem, Jesus healed a paralytic man, healed a blind man, and frequented the temple

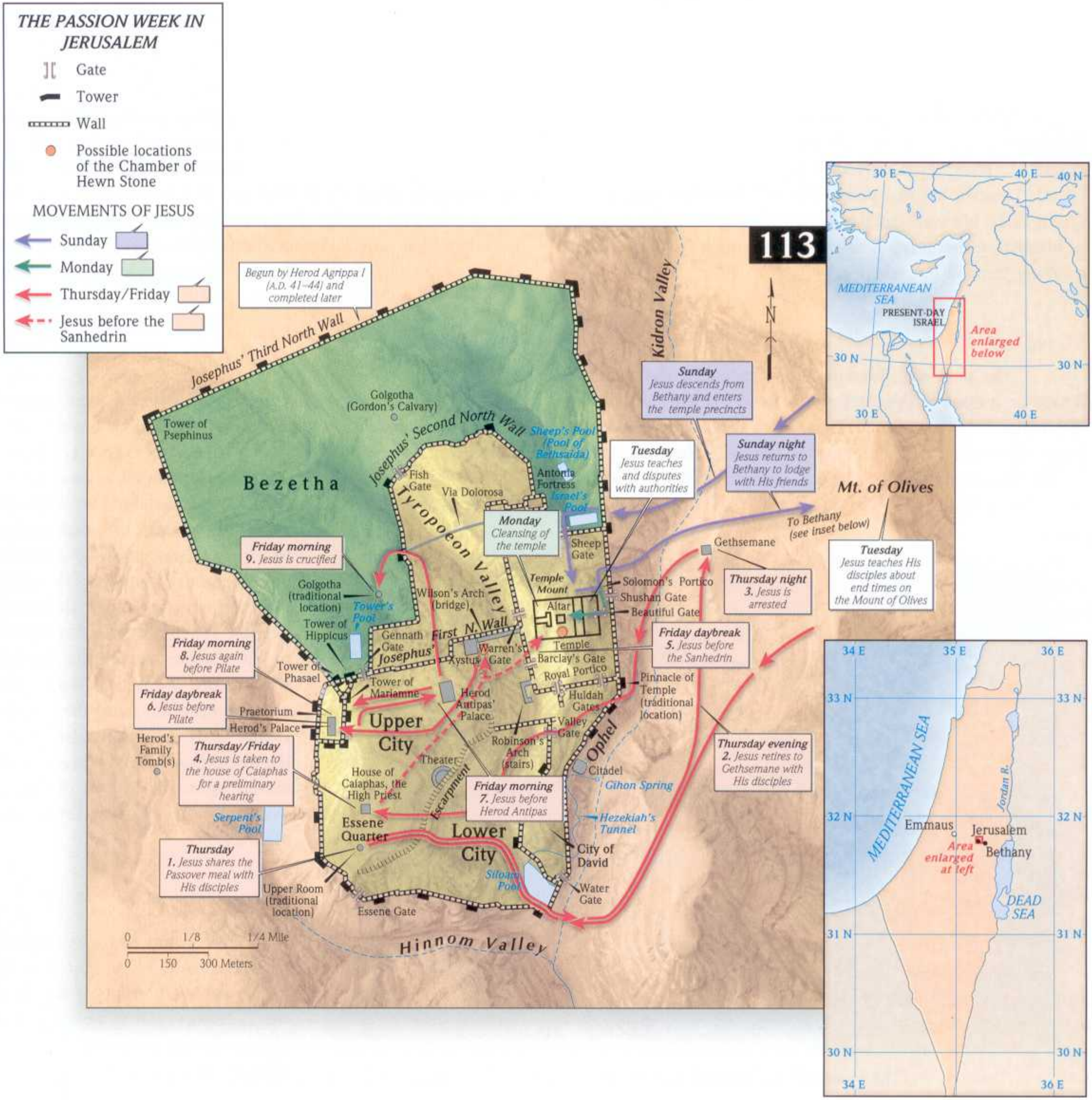
Area enlarged above

SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Sychar
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Acrabeta
Amathus
Jabbok River
Jordan River
Alexandrium
PEREA
Lebonah
Phaselis
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Jericho
Emmaus
Mt. of Olives
Cypros
Abila
Jerusalem
Bethany
Ein-Karim
Bethphage
Bethlehem
Qumran
Hyrcania
Herodium
Judean Wilderness
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
Callirrhoe
Hebron
JUDEA
En-gedi
Arnon River
IDUMEA
Masada
Malatha
N
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

JERUSALEM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD



Gate
Tower
Wall
Spot elevation
2400
Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
112
Josephus' Third North Wall
Josephus' Second North Wall
Josephus' First N. Wall
Tower of Psephinus
Golgotha (Gordon's Calvary)
2548
Bezetha
Judgement Gate
Golgotha (traditional location)
Tower's Pool
Tower of Hippicus
Tower of Phasael
Tower of Mariamne
Praetorium
Herod's Palace
Herod's Family Tomb(s)
Serpent's Pool
Upper Room (traditional location)
Essene Gate
Essene Quarter
House of Caiaphas, the high priest
Upper City
Theater
Wealthy residential area
Herod Antipas palace
2486
Gennath Gate
2532
Escarpment
Lower City
City Of David
Siloam Pool
Water Gate
Hinnom Valley
Jesus healed a blind man in the Siloam Pool
Fish Gate
Antonia Fortress
Struthion Pool
Tyropoeon Valley
Wilson's Arch (bridge)
Xystus?
Barclay's Gate
Robinson's Arch (stairs)
Valley Gate
Royal Portico
Huldah Gates
Temple Mount
Warren's Gate
Altar
Temple
Sheep Gate
Sheep's Pool (Pool of Bethesda)
Israel's Pool
Jesus healed a paralytic man in the Pool of Bethesda
Solomon's Portico
Shushan Gate
Beautiful Gate
Jesus taught in the temple precincts
Pinnacle of Temple (traditional location)
Gihon Spring
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Kidron Valley
Gethsemane
Mt. of Olives
N
2445
2684
2437
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
0
1/8
1/4 Mile
0
150
300 Meters
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jerusalem
Jordan R.
Area enlarged at left
DEAD SEA


THE PASSION WEEK IN JERUSALEM

Begun by Herod Agrippa I (A.D. 41–44) and completed later

Sunday
Jesus descends from Bethany and enters the temple precincts

Sunday night
Jesus returns to Bethany to lodge with His friends

Tuesday
Jesus teaches and disputes with authorities

Monday
Cleansing of the temple

Tuesday
Jesus teaches His disciples about end times on the Mount of Olives

Friday morning
9. Jesus is crucified

Thursday night
3. Jesus is arrested

Friday daybreak
5. Jesus before the Sanhedrin

Friday morning
8. Jesus again before Pilate

Friday daybreak
6. Jesus before Pilate

Thursday/Friday
4. Jesus is taken to the house of Caiaphas for a preliminary hearing

Thursday evening
2. Jesus retires to Gethsemane with His disciples

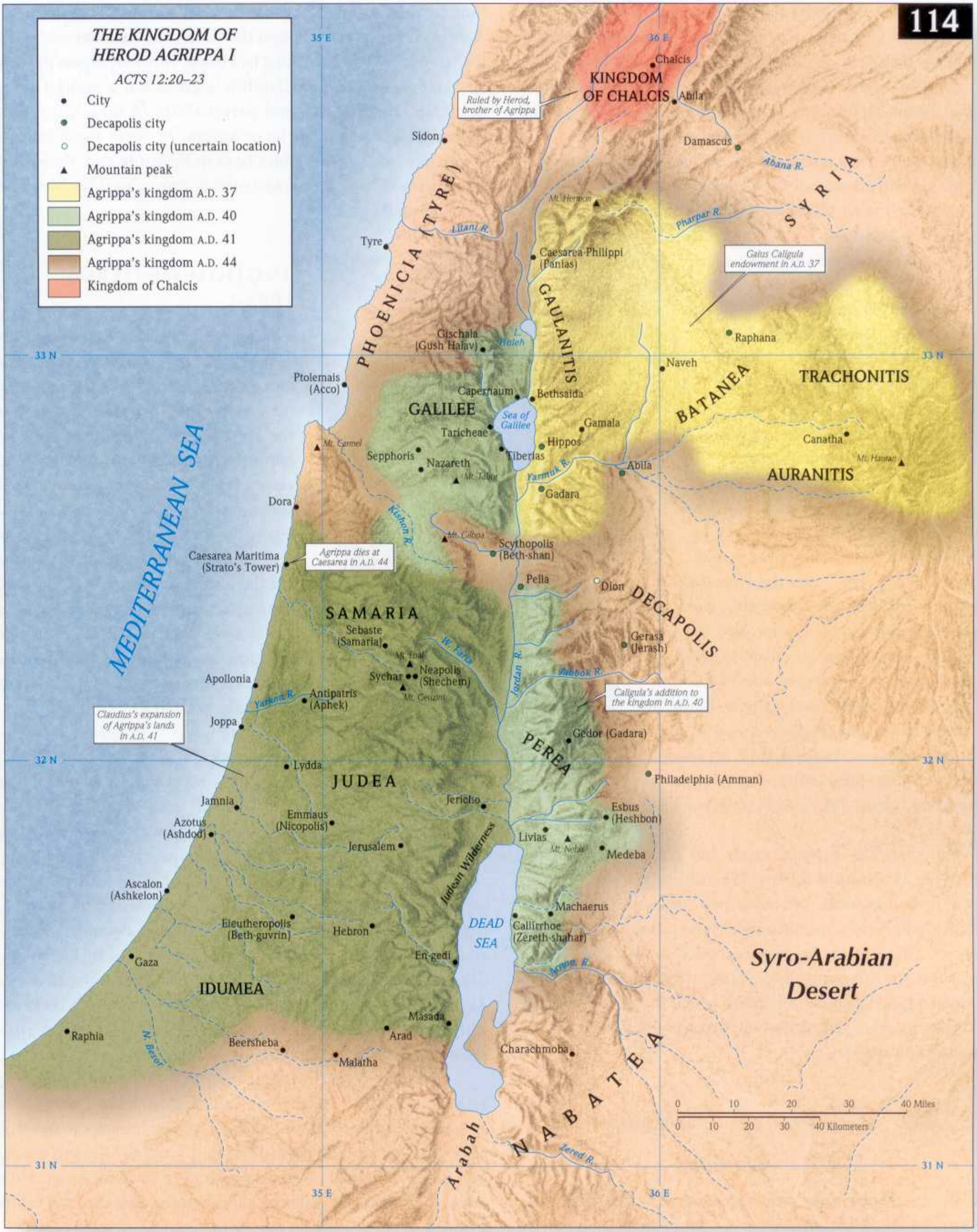
Friday morning
7. Jesus before Herod Antipas

Thursday
1. Jesus shares the Passover meal with His disciples

Gate
Tower
Wall
Possible locations of the Chamber of Hewn Stone
MOVEMENTS OF JESUS
Sunday
Monday
Thursday/Friday
Jesus before the Sanhedrin
113
N
Josephus' Third North Wall
Kidron Valley
Tower of Psephinus
Golgotha (Gordon's Calvary)
Josephus' Second North Wall
Sheep's Pool (Pool of Bethsaida)
Bezetha
Fish Gate
Via Dolorosa
Antonia Fortress
Israel's Pool
Tyropoeon Valley
Mt. of Olives
To Bethany (see inset below)
Gethsemane
Sheep Gate
Temple Mount
Solomon's Portico
Shushan Gate
Altar
Beautiful Gate
Golgotha (traditional location)
Tower's Pool
Wilson's Arch (bridge)
Tower of Hippicus
Gennath Gate
First N. Wall
Josephus'
Warren's Gate
Xystus
Temple
Barclay's Gate
Royal Portico
Tower of Phasael
Tower of Mariamne
Herod Antipas' Palace
Pinnacle of Temple (traditional location)
Huldah Gates
Praetorium
Herod's Palace
Upper City
Valley Gate
Herod's Family Tomb(s)
Robinson's Arch (stairs)
Ophel
Theater
Citadel
Gihon Spring
House of Caiaphas, the High Priest
Escarpment
Serpent's Pool
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Essene Quarter
Lower City
City of David
Siloam Pool
Water Gate
Upper Room (traditional location)
Essene Gate
Hinnom Valley
0 1/8 1/4 Mile
0 150 300 Meters
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
Emmaus
Jerusalem
Bethany
Area enlarged at left
DEAD SEA

Chapter 19

Early Expansion of the Church



THE KINGDOM OF HEROD AGRIPPA I

ACTS 12:20–23

- ● City
- ● Decapolis city
- ○ Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- 🟨 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 37
- 🟩 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 40
- 🟩 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 41
- 🟫 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 44
- 🟥 Kingdom of Chalcis

Ruled by Herod, brother of Agrippa

Gaius Caligula endowment in A.D. 37

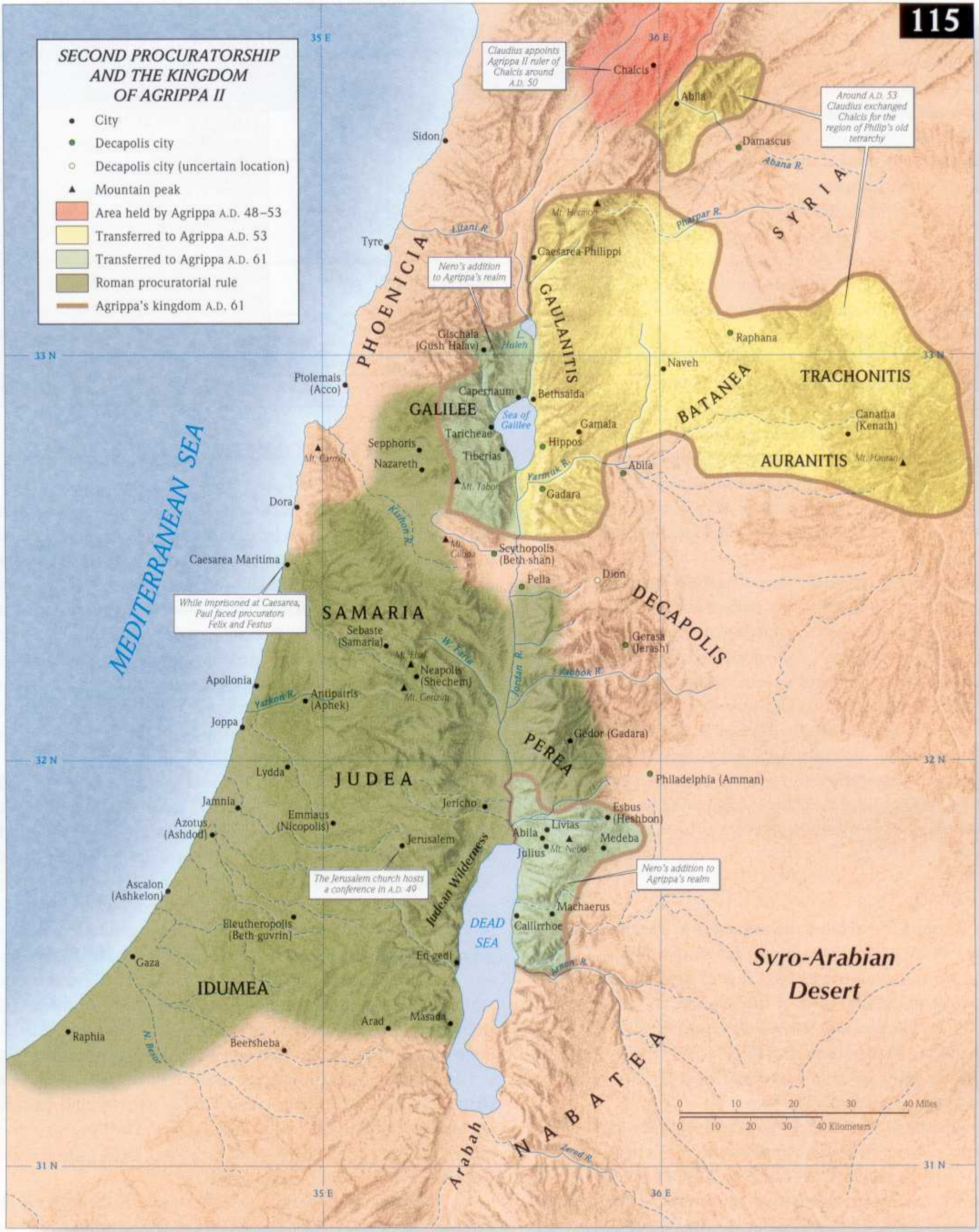
Agrippa dies at Caesarea in A.D. 44

Caligula's addition to the kingdom in A.D. 40

Claudius's expansion of Agrippa's lands in A.D. 41

35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Chalcis
KINGDOM OF CHALCIS
Abila
Sidon
Damascus
Abana R.
SYRIA
PHOENICIA (TYRE)
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
GAULANITIS
Gischala (Gush Halav)
L. Huleh
Raphana
Naveh
TRACHONITIS
BATANEA
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Taricheae
Gamala
Hippos
Canatha
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Nazareth
Tiberias
Mt. Hauran
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Abila
AURANITIS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dora
Gadara
Kishon R.
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Pella
Dion
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
W. Farah
Gerasa (Jerash)
Sychar
Neapolis (Shechem)
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Antipatris (Aphek)
Yarkon R.
Joppa
Gedor (Gadara)
PEREA
Lydda
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Livias
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Judean Wilderness
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
Eleutheropolis (Beth-guvrin)
Hebron
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
Syro-Arabian Desert
En-gedi
Arnon R.
Gaza
IDUMEA
Masada
Raphia
Arad
N. Besor
Beersheba
Malatha
Charachmoba
NABATEA
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Arabah
Zered R.

SECOND PROCURATORSHIP AND THE KINGDOM OF AGRIPPA II


● City
● Decapolis city
○ Decapolis city (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
🟥 Area held by Agrippa A.D. 48–53
🟨 Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 53
🟩 Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 61
🟩 Roman procuratorial rule
— Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 61
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Chalcis
Abila
Damascus
Abana R.
SYRIA
Sidon
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
PHOENICIA
Caesarea Philippi
GAULANITIS
Gischala (Gush Halav)
L. Huleh
Raphana
Naveh
TRACHONITIS
BATANEA
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Taricheae
Gamala
Canatha (Kenath)
Sepphoris
Hippos
Tiberias
AURANITIS
Mt. Hauran
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Yarmuk R.
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Dora
Kishon R.
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Pella
Dion
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
W. Faria
Mt. Ebal
Gerasa (Jerash)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Jabbok R.
Jordan R.
Apollonia
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
Gedor (Gadara)
PEREA
Lydda
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Livias
Azotus (Ashdod)
Abila
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Julius
Judean Wilderness
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
Eleutheropolis (Beth-guvrin)
DEAD SEA
Callirrhoe
Syro-Arabian Desert
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon R.
IDUMEA
Arad
Masada
Raphia
N. Besor
Beersheba
NABATEA
Arabah
Zered R.
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Claudius appoints Agrippa II ruler of Chalcis around A.D. 50

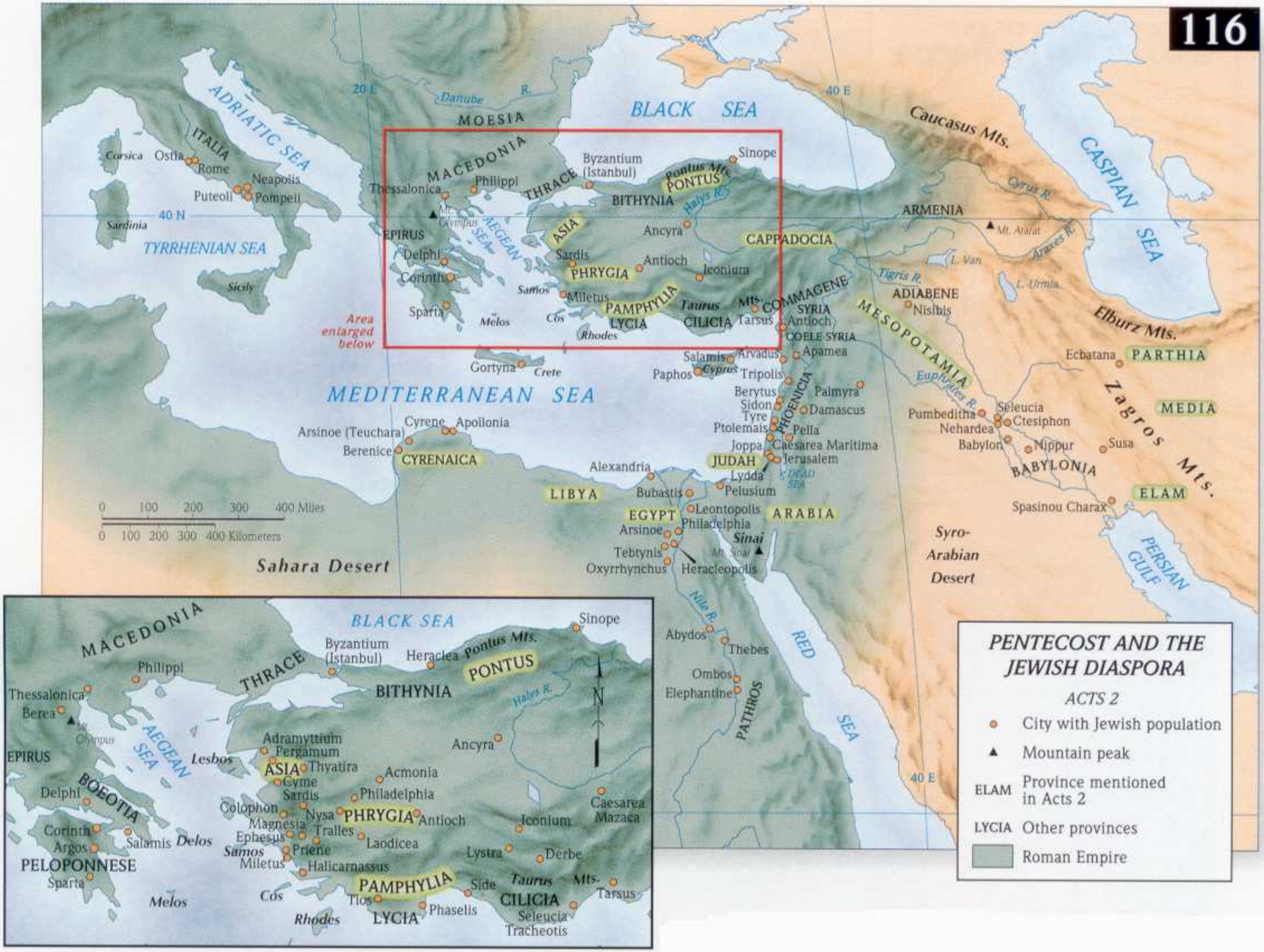
Around A.D. 53 Claudius exchanged Chalcis for the region of Philip's old tetrarchy

Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm

While imprisoned at Caesarea, Paul faced procurators Felix and Festus

The Jerusalem church hosts a conference in A.D. 49

Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm

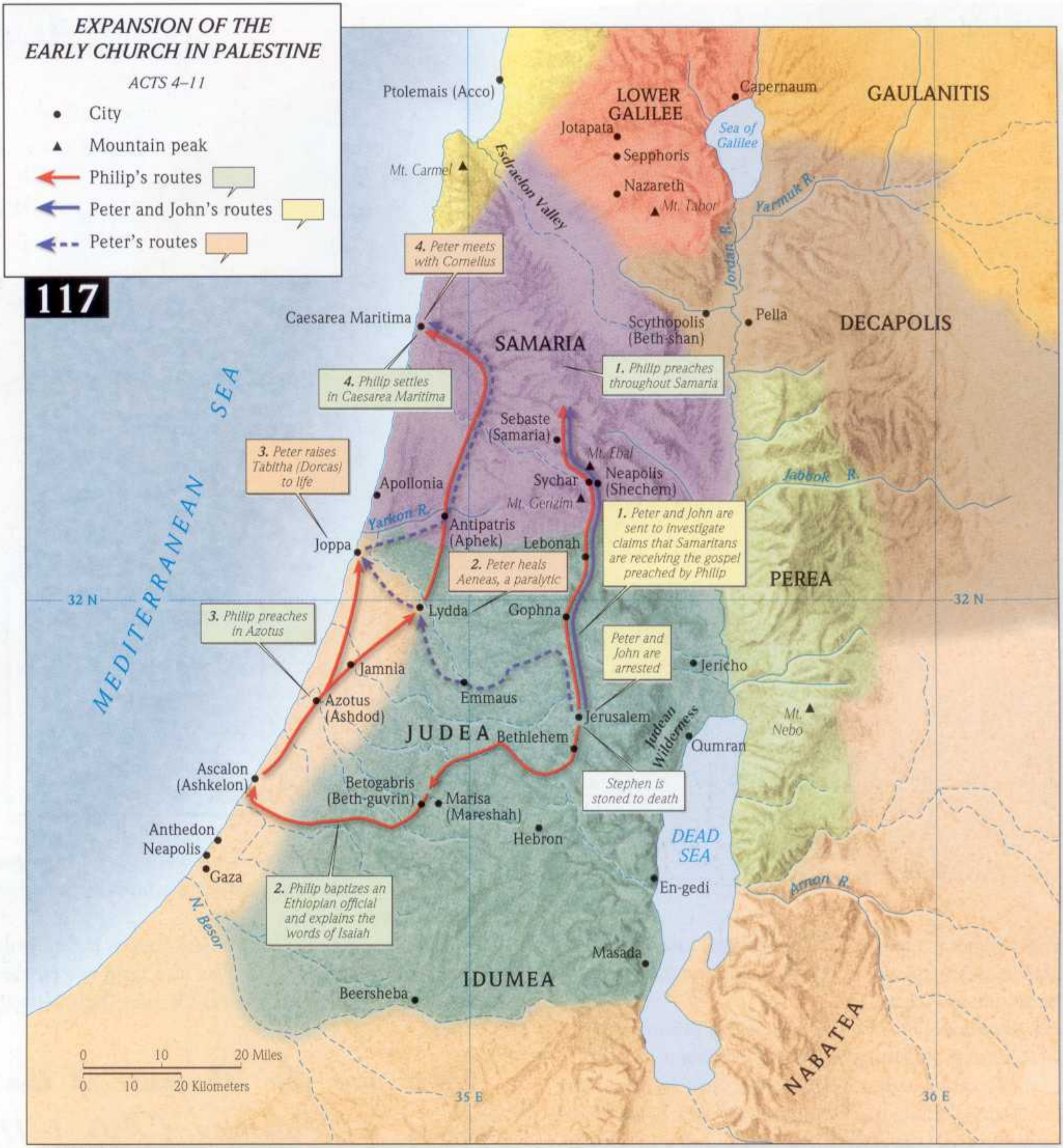


PENTECOST AND THE JEWISH DIASPORA

ACTS 2

- ● City with Jewish population
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ELAM Province mentioned in Acts 2
- LYCIA Other provinces
- ▨ Roman Empire

ADRIATIC SEA
ITALIA
Corsica
Ostia
Rome
Neapolis
Puteoli
Pompeii
Sardinia
40 N
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Sicily
20 E
Danube R.
MOESIA
BLACK SEA
MACEDONIA
Thessalonica
Philippi
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Pontus Mts.
PONTUS
Sinope
BITHYNIA
Halys R.
Mt. Olympus
AEGEAN SEA
EPIRUS
Delphi
Corinth
Sparta
ASIA
Sardis
Ancyra
PHRYGIA
Antioch
Iconium
CAPPADOCIA
Samos
Miletus
PAMPHYLIA
Taurus Mts.
Melos
Cos
LYCIA
Rhodes
CILICIA
Tarsus
COMMAGENE
SYRIA
Antioch
COELE-SYRIA
Area enlarged below
Gortyna
Crete
Salamis
Cyprus
Paphos
Arvadus
Apamea
Tripolis
PHOENICIA
Berytus
Sidon
Tyre
Ptolemais
Palmyra
Damascus
Pella
Joppa
Caesarea Maritima
Jerusalem
JUDAH
Lydda
DEAD SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Arsinoe (Teuchara)
Cyrene
Apollonia
Berenice
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
LIBYA
Bubastis
Pelusium
EGYPT
Leontopolis
Philadelphia
ARABIA
Arsinoe
Tebtynis
Oxyrrhynchus
Heracleopolis
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
Sahara Desert
Nile R.
Abydos
Thebes
Ombos
Elephantine
PATHROS
RED SEA
40 E
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
Cyrus R.
ARMENIA
Mt. Ararat
Araxes R.
L. Van
L. Urmia
Tigris R.
ADIABENE
Nisibis
MESOPOTAMIA
Elburz Mts.
Ecbatana
PARTHIA
Euphrates R.
Zagros Mts.
MEDIA
Pumbeditha
Seleucia
Nehardea
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
BABYLONIA
ELAM
Spasinou Charax
Syro-Arabian Desert
PERSIAN GULF
MACEDONIA
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Heraclea
Pontus Mts.
PONTUS
Philippi
THRACE
BITHYNIA
Halys R.
N
Thessalonica
Berea
Mt. Olympus
AEGEAN SEA
EPIRUS
Lesbos
Adramyttium
Pergamum
ASIA
Thyatira
Ancyra
Cyme
Acmonia
BOEOTIA
Delphi
Sardis
Philadelphia
Colophon
Nysa
PHRYGIA
Antioch
Caesarea Mazaca
Magnesia
Tralles
Iconium
Corinth
Ephesus
Argos
Salamis
Delos
Samos
Priene
Laodicea
PELOPONNESE
Miletus
Lystra
Derbe
Halicarnassus
Sparta
PAMPHYLIA
Side
Taurus Mts.
Melos
Cos
Tlos
CILICIA
Tarsus
Rhodes
LYCIA
Phaselis
Seleucia Tracheotis



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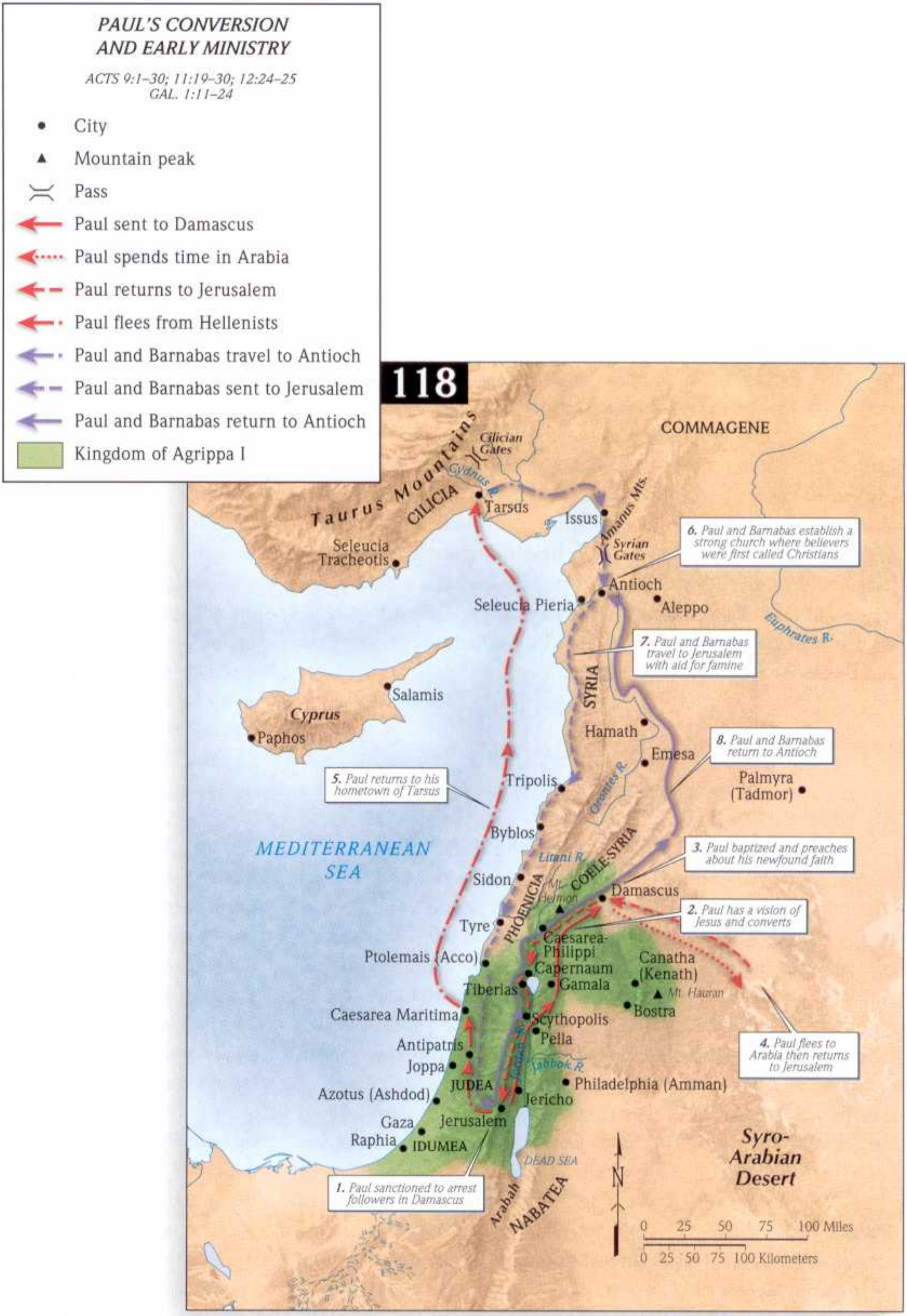
EXPANSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH IN PALESTINE

ACTS 4–11

● City
▲ Mountain peak
Philip's routes
Peter and John's routes
Peter's routes
Ptolemais (Acco)
LOWER GALILEE
Capernaum
GAULANITIS
Jotapata
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Carmel
Esdraelon Valley
Jordan R.
4. Peter meets with Cornelius
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
DECAPOLIS
Caesarea Maritima
SAMARIA
1. Philip preaches throughout Samaria
4. Philip settles in Caesarea Maritima
SEA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
3. Peter raises Tabitha (Dorcas) to life
Neapolis (Shechem)
Sychar
Jabbok R.
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
1. Peter and John are sent to investigate claims that Samaritans are receiving the gospel preached by Philip
MEDITERRANEAN
Joppa
Lebonah
2. Peter heals Aeneas, a paralytic
PEREA
32 N
Lydda
Gophna
32 N
3. Philip preaches in Azotus
Peter and John are arrested
Jamnia
Jericho
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Judean Wilderness
JUDEA
Bethlehem
Qumran
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Stephen is stoned to death
Marisa (Mareshah)
Anthedon
Neapolis
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
2. Philip baptizes an Ethiopian official and explains the words of Isaiah
En-gedi
N. Besor
Arnon R.
Masada
IDUMEA
Beersheba
NABATEA
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
35 E
36 E



PAUL'S CONVERSION AND EARLY MINISTRY

ACTS 9:1–30; 11:19–30; 12:24–25
GAL. 1:11–24

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1. Paul sanctioned to arrest followers in Damascus

2. Paul has a vision of Jesus and converts

3. Paul baptized and preaches about his newfound faith

4. Paul flees to Arabia then returns to Jerusalem

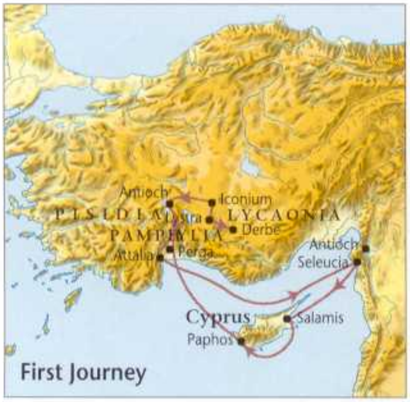
5. Paul returns to his hometown of Tarsus

6. Paul and Barnabas establish a strong church where believers were first called Christians

7. Paul and Barnabas travel to Jerusalem with aid for famine

8. Paul and Barnabas return to Antioch

● City
▲ Mountain peak
Pass
Paul sent to Damascus
Paul spends time in Arabia
Paul returns to Jerusalem
Paul flees from Hellenists
Paul and Barnabas travel to Antioch
Paul and Barnabas sent to Jerusalem
Paul and Barnabas return to Antioch
🟩 Kingdom of Agrippa I
Taurus Mountains
Cilician Gates
Cydnus R.
CILICIA
Tarsus
Issus
Amanus Mts.
Syrian Gates
COMMAGENE
Seleucia Tracheotis
Antioch
Seleucia Pieria
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Salamis
Cyprus
Paphos
SYRIA
Hamath
Emesa
Palmyra (Tadmor)
Tripolis
Orontes R.
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Litani R.
COELE-SYRIA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Damascus
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Canatha (Kenath)
Tiberias
Gamala
Mt. Hauran
Bostra
Caesarea Maritima
Scythopolis
Pella
Antipatris
Jabbok R.
Gilead
Joppa
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jericho
Jerusalem
Gaza
Raphia
IDUMEA
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
N
Arabah
NABATEA
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers



First Journey

Antioch
Iconium
PISIDIA
Lystra
LYCAONIA
Derbe
PAMPHYLIA
Attalia
Perga
Antioch
Seleucia
Cyprus
Salamis
Paphos

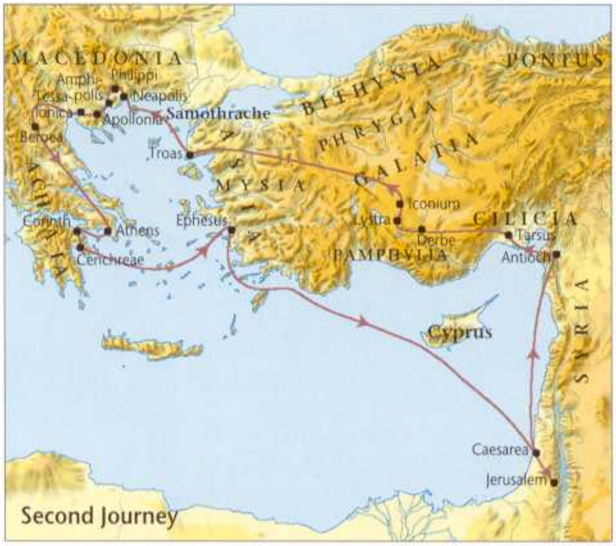
Paul's Journeys

Acts 9.1-30; 11.25-30; 12.25; 13–14; 15.36–18.22; 18.23–21.17; 27.1–28.16; Galatians 1–2

While traveling to Damascus to persecute Christians there, Paul was himself converted, and in Damascus he was baptized. Then after some time in Arabia he returned to Damascus, visited Jerusalem briefly, and continued actively in evangelism in Cilicia and Syria with Antioch as his base. The church in Antioch sent him together with Barnabas on his first missionary journey. After visiting Jerusalem again he undertook his second and third missionary journeys which took him to Macedonia and Greece with extended periods of activity in Corinth and Ephesus.

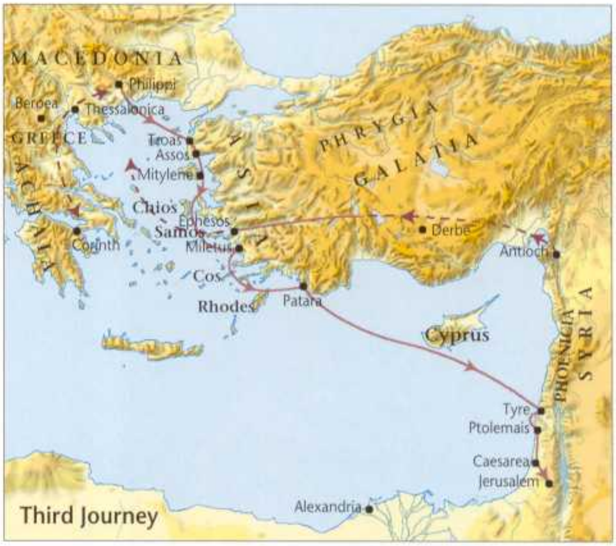
During his third and last visit to Jerusalem Paul was arrested and taken first to Caesarea, and then to Rome.

Maps below illustrate the sequence of events narrated in Acts. Paul's own letters would suggest a different reconstruction of the events.



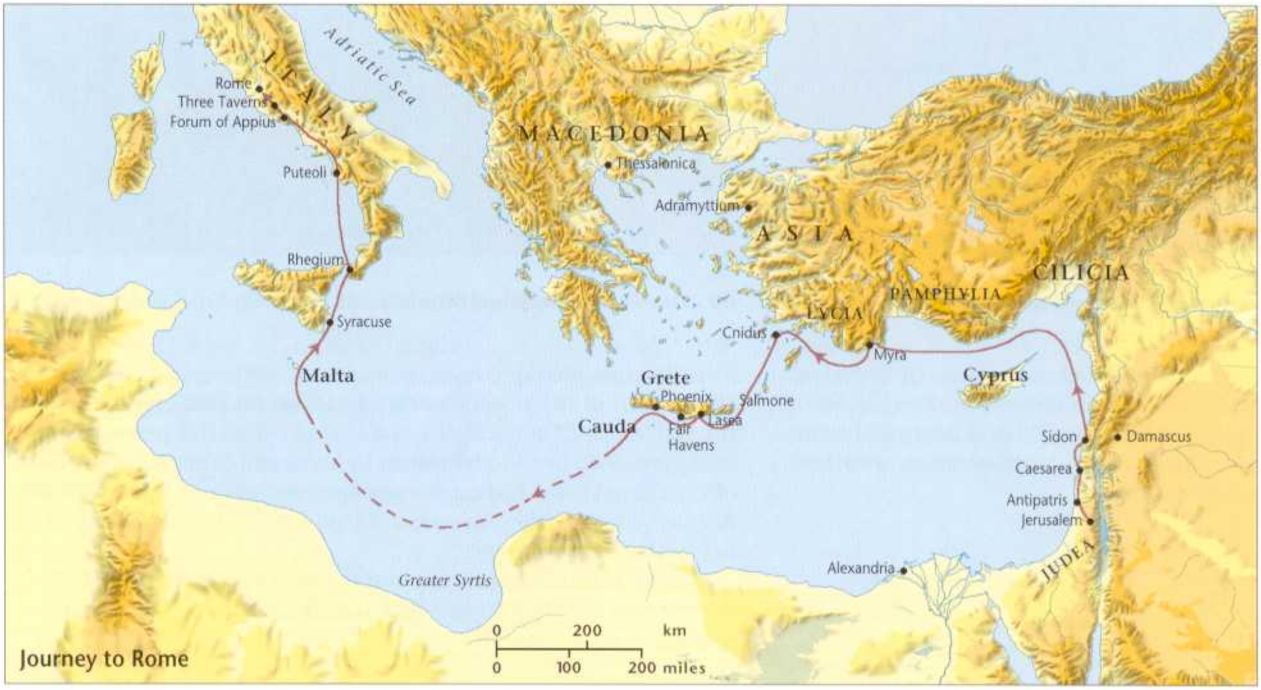
Second Journey

MACEDONIA
Amphi-polis
Philippi
Tessa-lonica
Neapolis
Apollonia
Beroea
Samothrace
BITHYNIA
PONTUS
PHRYGIA
Troas
MYSIA
GALATIA
ACHAIA
Corinth
Athens
Cenchreae
Ephesus
ASIA
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
CILICIA
Tarsus
PAMPHYLIA
Antioch
Cyprus
SYRIA
Caesarea
Jerusalem



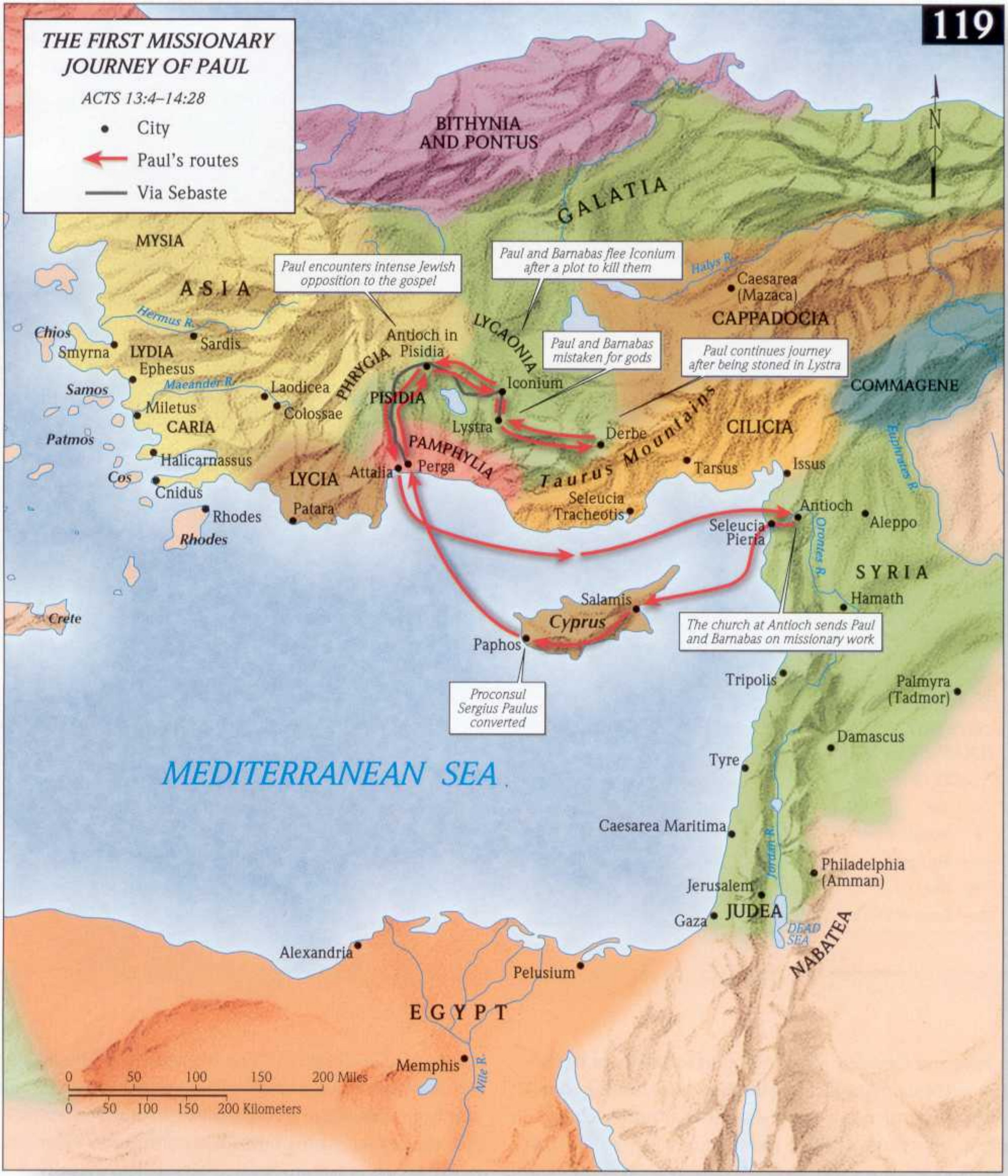
Third Journey

MACEDONIA
Philippi
Beroea
Thessalonica
GREECE
Troas
Assos
Mitylene
PHRYGIA
GALATIA
ACHAIA
Chios
Samos
Ephesos
Miletus
Corinth
Derbe
Antioch
ASIA
Cos
Rhodes
Patara
Cyprus
PHOENICIA
SYRIA
Tyre
Ptolemais
Caesarea
Jerusalem
Alexandria



Journey to Rome

Adriatic Sea
ITALY
Rome
Three Taverns
Forum of Appius
Puteoli
Rhegium
Syracuse
Malta
MACEDONIA
Thessalonica
Adramyttium
ASIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
LYCIA
Cnidus
Myra
Crete
Phoenix
Salmone
Cauda
Fair Havens
Lasea
Cyprus
Sidon
Damascus
Caesarea
Antipatris
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Alexandria
Greater Syrtis
0
200
km
0
100
200 miles



THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 13:4–14:28

- ● City
- ← Paul's routes
- — Via Sebaste

Paul encounters intense Jewish opposition to the gospel

Paul and Barnabas flee Iconium after a plot to kill them

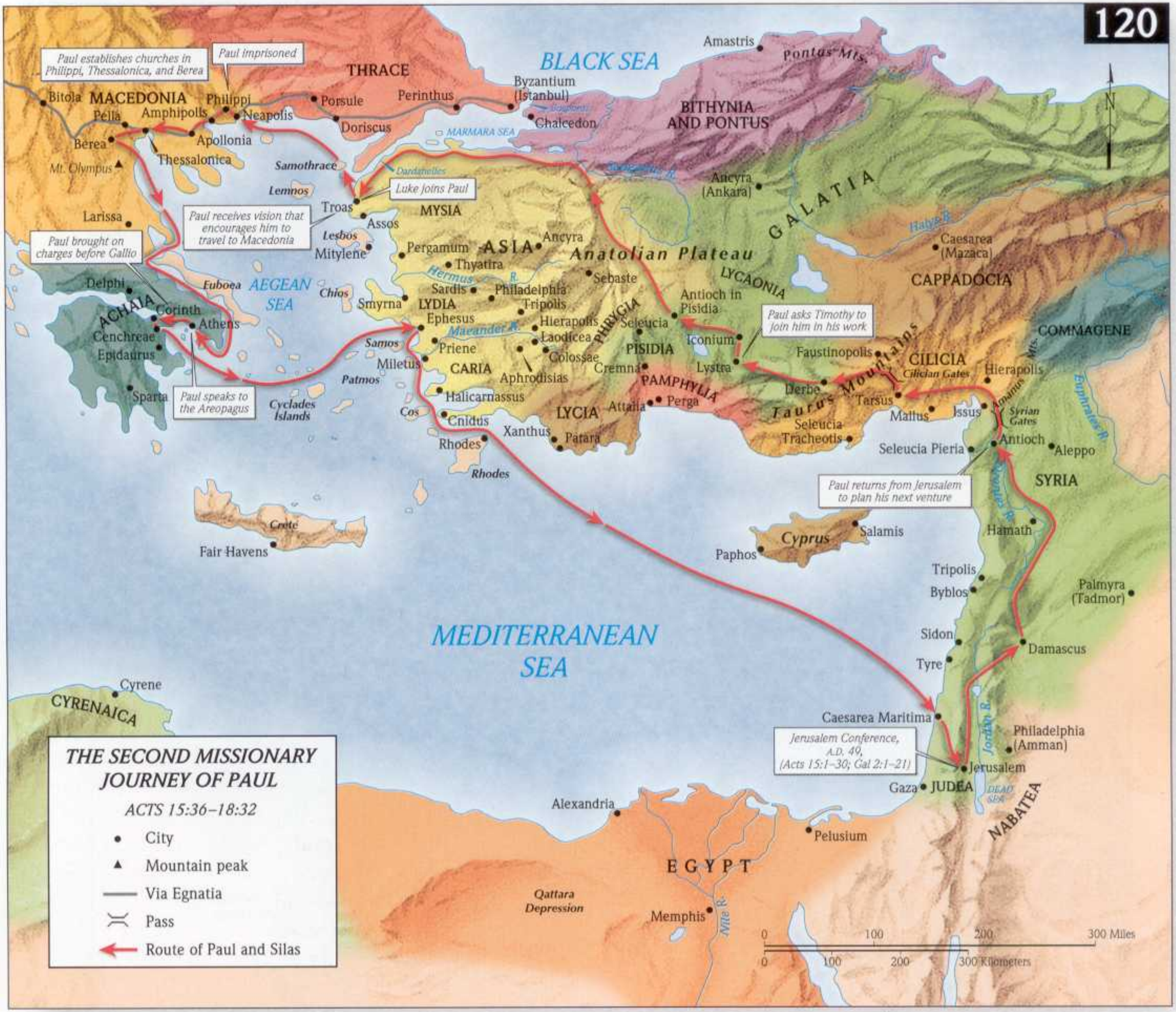
Paul and Barnabas mistaken for gods

Paul continues journey after being stoned in Lystra

The church at Antioch sends Paul and Barnabas on missionary work

Proconsul Sergius Paulus converted

N
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
GALATIA
MYSIA
ASIA
LYDIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PHRYGIA
PISIDIA
LYCAONIA
PAMPHYLIA
CAPPADOCIA
CILICIA
COMMAGENE
SYRIA
JUDEA
NABATEA
EGYPT
Taurus Mountains
Halys R.
Hermus R.
Maeander R.
Euphrates R.
Orontes R.
Jordan R.
Nile R.
DEAD SEA
Chios
Smyrna
Sardis
Ephesus
Samos
Miletus
Patmos
Halicarnassus
Cos
Cnidus
Rhodes
Rhodes
Crete
Laodicea
Colossae
Patara
Attalia
Perga
Antioch in Pisidia
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
Caesarea (Mazaca)
Tarsus
Issus
Seleucia Tracheotis
Antioch
Aleppo
Seleucia Pieria
Salamis
Cyprus
Paphos
Hamath
Tripolis
Palmyra (Tadmor)
Damascus
Tyre
Caesarea Maritima
Jerusalem
Philadelphia (Amman)
Gaza
Alexandria
Pelusium
Memphis
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers



THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 15:36–18:32

- ● City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- — Via Egnatia
-)(Pass
- ← Route of Paul and Silas

Paul establishes churches in Philippi, Thessalonica, and Berea

Paul imprisoned

Luke joins Paul

Paul receives vision that encourages him to travel to Macedonia

Paul brought on charges before Gallio

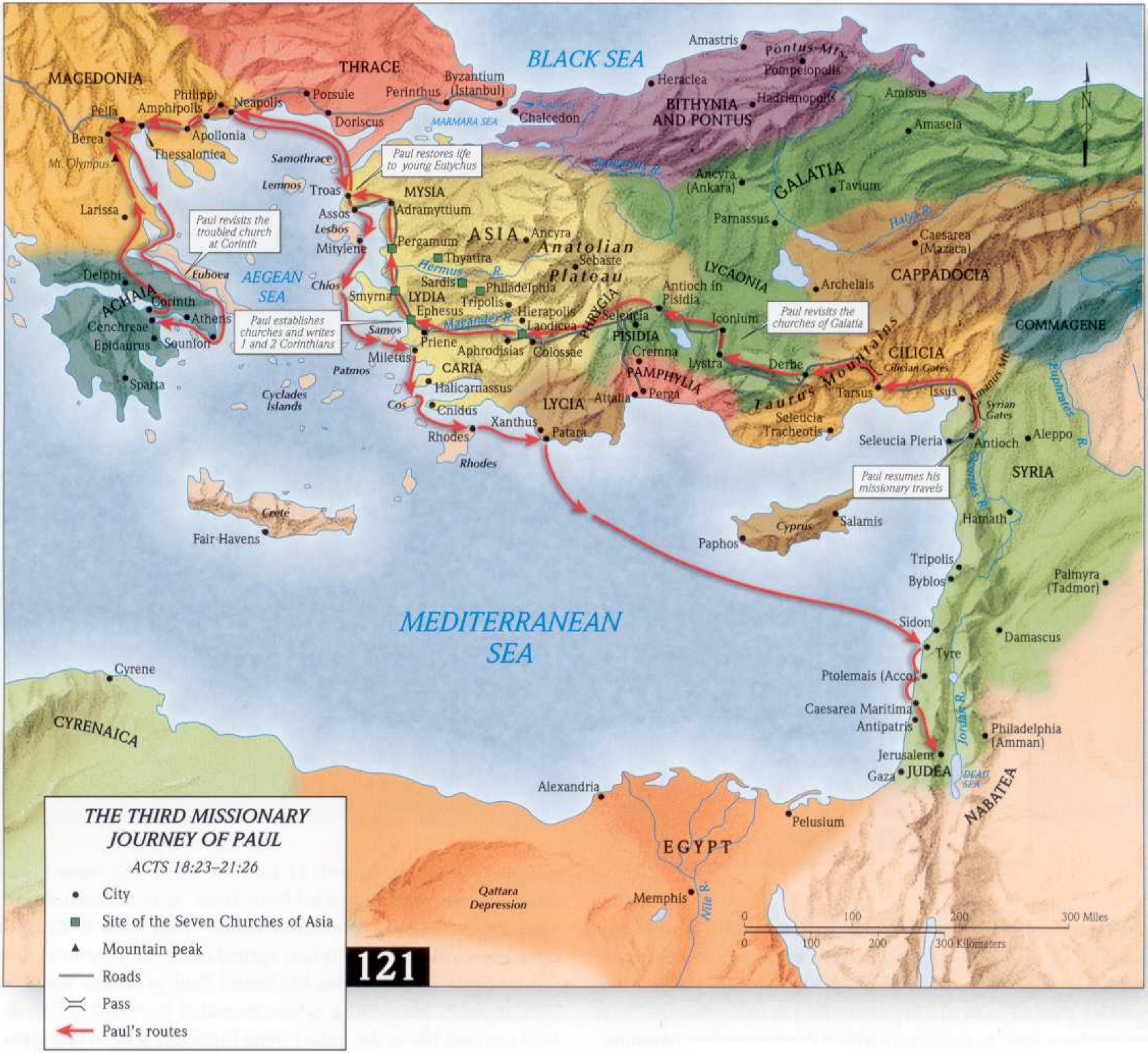
Paul speaks to the Areopagus

Paul asks Timothy to join him in his work

Paul returns from Jerusalem to plan his next venture

Jerusalem Conference, A.D. 49, (Acts 15:1–30; Gal 2:1–21)

BLACK SEA
THRACE
MACEDONIA
Bitola
Pella
Amphipolis
Philippi
Neapolis
Berea
Apollonia
Thessalonica
Mt. Olympus
Porsule
Doriscus
Perinthus
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Bosporus
Chalcedon
MARMARA SEA
Dardanelles
Samothrace
Lemnos
Amastris
Pontus Mts.
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Sangarius R.
Ancyra (Ankara)
GALATIA
Halys R.
Caesarea (Mazaca)
CAPPADOCIA
N
Larissa
Troas
Assos
MYSIA
Lesbos
Mitylene
Pergamum
ASIA
Ancyra
Thyatira
Hermus R.
Anatolian Plateau
Sebaste
LYCAONIA
Antioch in Pisidia
Delphi
Euboea
AEGEAN SEA
Chios
Smyrna
LYDIA
Sardis
Philadelphia
Tripolis
ACHAIA
Corinth
Athens
Cenchreae
Epidaurus
Sparta
Ephesus
Maeander R.
Hierapolis
Laodicea
PHRYGIA
Seleucia
Iconium
Colossae
PISIDIA
Samos
Priene
Miletus
CARIA
Aphrodisias
Cremna
Lystra
Faustinopolis
CILICIA
Cilician Gates
COMMAGENE
Patmos
Cyclades Islands
Halicarnassus
PAMPHYLIA
Attalia
Perga
Derbe
Taurus Mountains
Tarsus
Hierapolis
Amanus Mts.
Euphrates R.
Cos
Cnidus
LYCIA
Mallus
Issus
Syrian Gates
Rhodes
Xanthus
Patara
Seleucia Tracheotis
Antioch
Aleppo
Seleucia Pieria
Rhodes
SYRIA
Orontes R.
Crete
Fair Havens
Cyprus
Salamis
Paphos
Hamath
Tripolis
Byblos
Palmyra (Tadmor)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Cyrene
CYRENAICA
Caesarea Maritima
Jordan R.
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jerusalem
Gaza
JUDEA
DEAD SEA
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
EGYPT
Qattara Depression
Memphis
Nile R.
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers

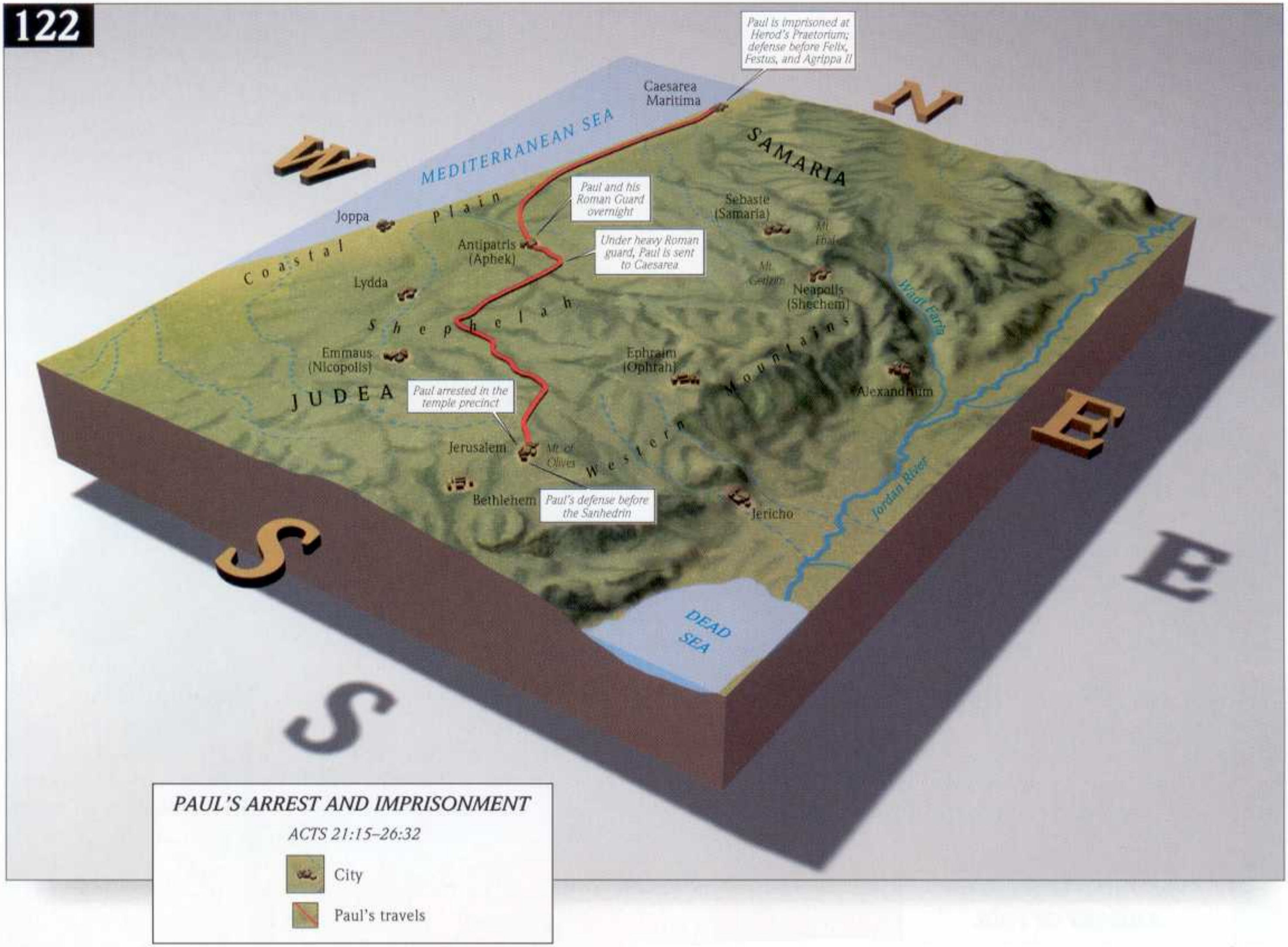

BLACK SEA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Philippi
Neapolis
Porsule
Perinthus
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Chalcedon
Amphipolis
Pella
Berea
Apollonia
Thessalonica
Doriscus
MARMARA SEA
Mt. Olympus
Samothrace
Paul restores life to young Eutychus
Lemnos
Troas
Larissa
Paul revisits the troubled church at Corinth
Assos
Lesbos
Mitylene
MYSIA
Adramyttium
Pergamum
ASIA
Ancyra
Anatolian Plateau
Sebaste
Thyatira
Hermus R.
Sardis
Philadelphia
LYDIA
Tripolis
Hierapolis
Laodicea
Maeander R.
Euboea
AEGEAN SEA
Chios
Smyrna
Ephesus
Delphi
ACHAIA
Corinth
Athens
Cenchreae
Epidaurus
Sounion
Sparta
Paul establishes churches and writes 1 and 2 Corinthians
Samos
Priene
Miletus
Aphrodisias
Colossae
CARIA
Patmos
Cyclades Islands
Halicarnassus
Cos
Cnidus
Rhodes
Xanthus
LYCIA
Patara
Attalia
Perga
PAMPHYLIA
PHRYGIA
Seleucia
PISIDIA
Cremna
Antioch in Pisidia
Iconium
Lystra
Derbe
LYCAONIA
Paul revisits the churches of Galatia
Amastris
Pontus Mts.
Pompeiopolis
Heraclea
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Hadrianopolis
Amisus
Amaseia
Sangarius R.
Ancyra (Ankara)
GALATIA
Tavium
Parnassus
Halys R.
Caesarea (Mazaca)
Archelais
CAPPADOCIA
COMMAGENE
Taurus Mountains
CILICIA
Cilician Gates
Tarsus
Issus
Amanus Mts.
Syrian Gates
Seleucia Tracheotis
Seleucia Pieria
Antioch
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
SYRIA
Orontes R.
Paul resumes his missionary travels
Crete
Fair Havens
Cyprus
Salamis
Paphos
Hamath
Tripolis
Byblos
Palmyra (Tadmor)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Ptolemais (Acco)
Caesarea Maritima
Antipatris
Jordan R.
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jerusalem
Gaza
JUDEA
DEAD SEA
NABATEA
Cyrene
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
Pelusium
EGYPT
Qattara Depression
Memphis
Nile R.
N
0
100
200
300 Miles
0
100
200
300 Kilometers

THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 18:23–21:26

- ● City
- 🟩 Site of the Seven Churches of Asia
- ▲ Mountain peak
- — Roads
- Pass
- ← Paul's routes

122



PAUL'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

ACTS 21:15–26:32

Paul is imprisoned at Herod's Praetorium; defense before Felix, Festus, and Agrippa II

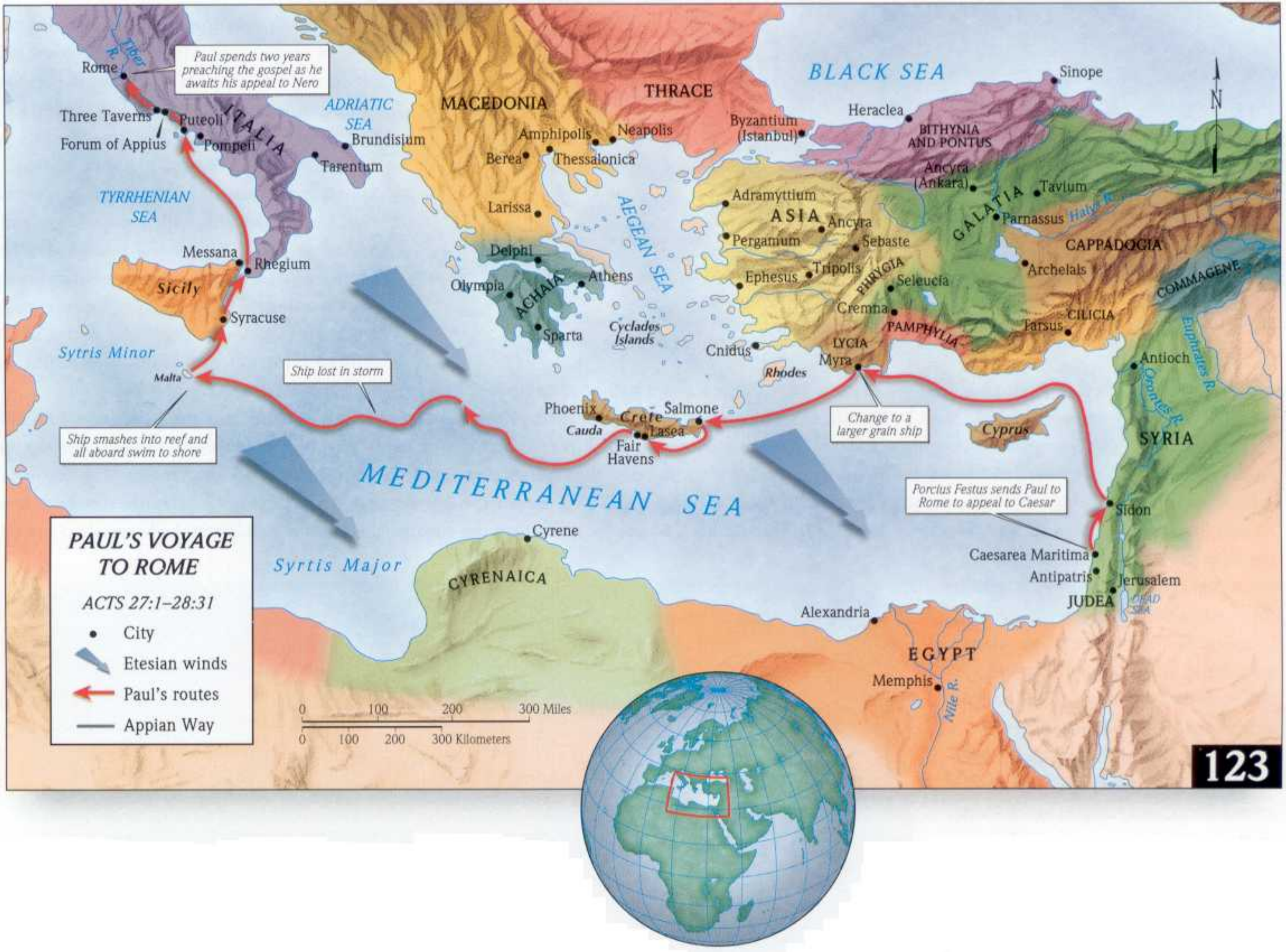
Paul and his Roman Guard overnight

Under heavy Roman guard, Paul is sent to Caesarea

Paul arrested in the temple precinct

Paul's defense before the Sanhedrin

N
W
E
S
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Caesarea Maritima
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Neapolis (Shechem)
Joppa
Coastal plain
Antipatris (Aphek)
Lydda
Shephelah
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
JUDEA
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Western Mountains
Wadi Faria
Alexandrium
Jerusalem
Mt. of Olives
Bethlehem
Jericho
Jordan River
DEAD SEA
City
Paul's travels



PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME

ACTS 27:1–28:31

Paul spends two years preaching the gospel as he awaits his appeal to Nero

Ship lost in storm

Ship smashes into reef and all aboard swim to shore

Change to a larger grain ship

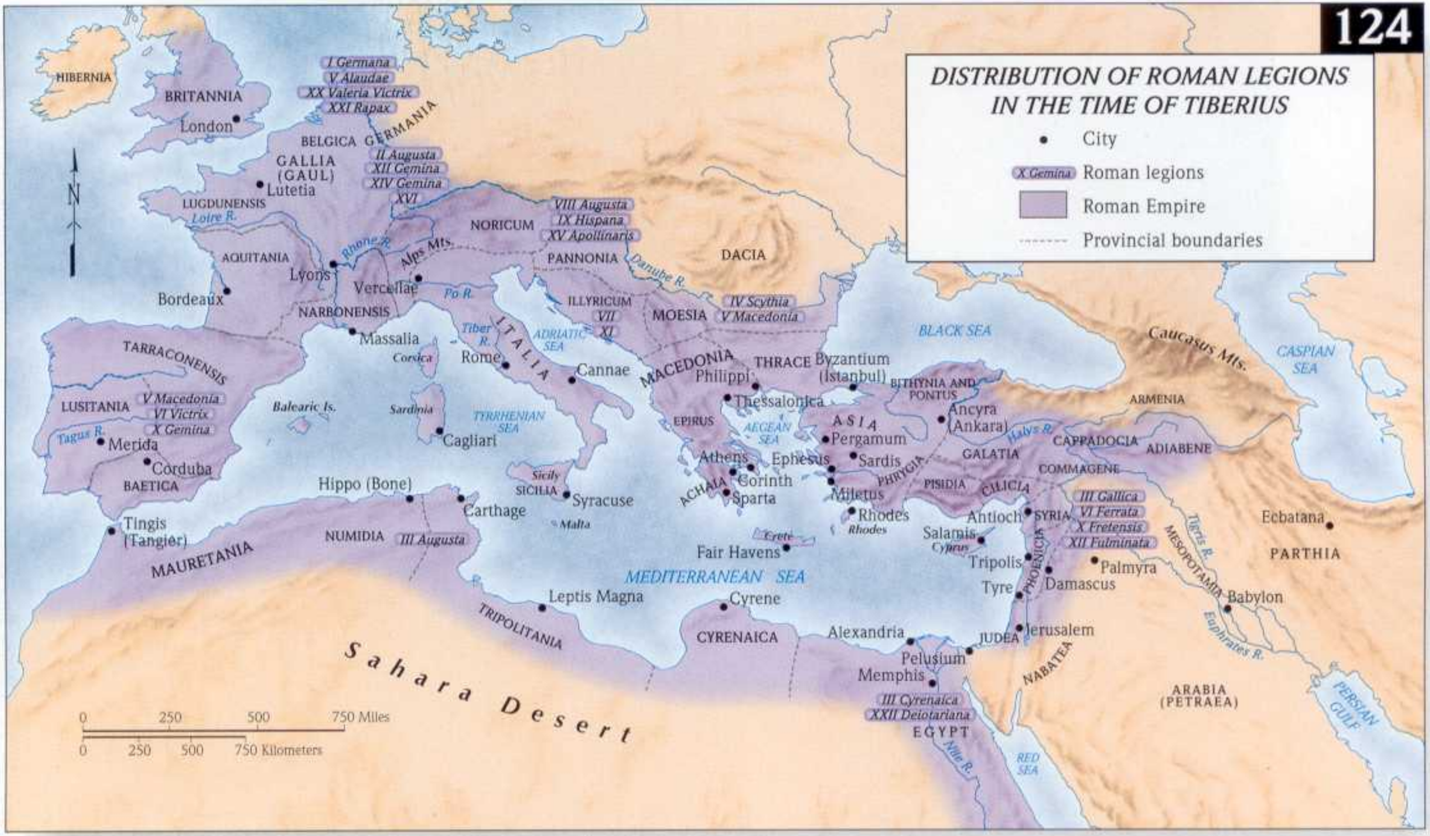
Porcius Festus sends Paul to Rome to appeal to Caesar

● City
Etesian winds
Paul's routes
Appian Way
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
N
Rome
Tiber R.
Three Taverns
Forum of Appius
Puteoli
Pompeii
ITALIA
Brundisium
Tarentum
ADRIATIC SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Messana
Rhegium
Sicily
Syracuse
Sytris Minor
Malta
MACEDONIA
Amphipolis
Neapolis
Berea
Thessalonica
Larissa
Delphi
Olympia
ACHAIA
Athens
Sparta
AEGEAN SEA
Cyclades Islands
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BLACK SEA
Heraclea
Sinope
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Ancyra (Ankara)
Tavium
GALATIA
Parnassus
Halys R.
CAPPADOCIA
Archelais
Adramyttium
ASIA
Ancyra
Pergamum
Sebaste
Ephesus
Tripolis
PHRYGIA
Seleucia
Cremna
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
Tarsus
COMMAGENE
Euphrates R.
Cnidus
Rhodes
LYCIA
Myra
Antioch
Orontes R.
Cyprus
SYRIA
Phoenix
Crete
Salmone
Cauda
Lasea
Fair Havens
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Caesarea Maritima
Antipatris
Jerusalem
JUDEA
DEAD SEA
Cyrene
Syrtis Major
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
EGYPT
Memphis
Nile R.

Chapter 20

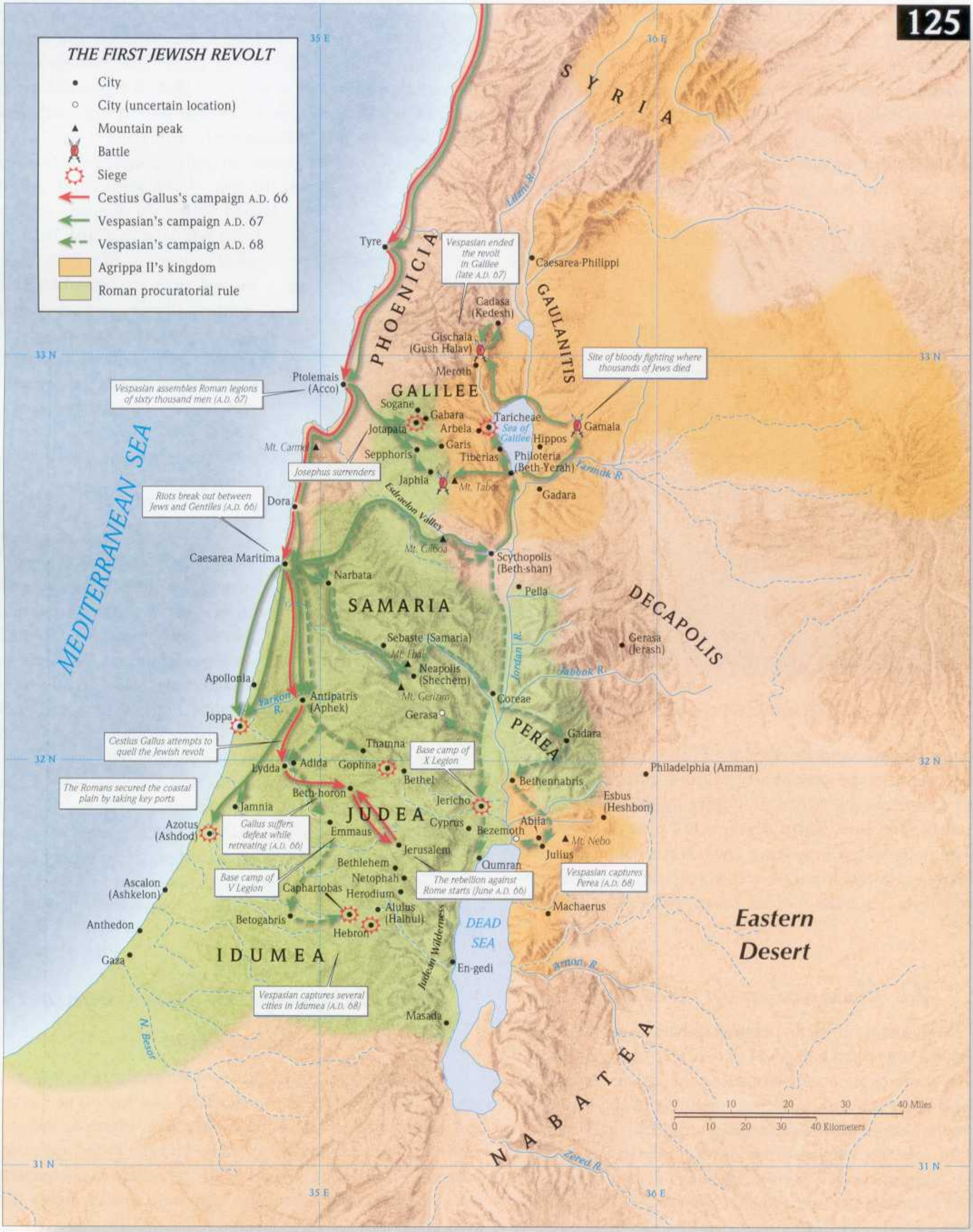
The First Jewish Revolt

124



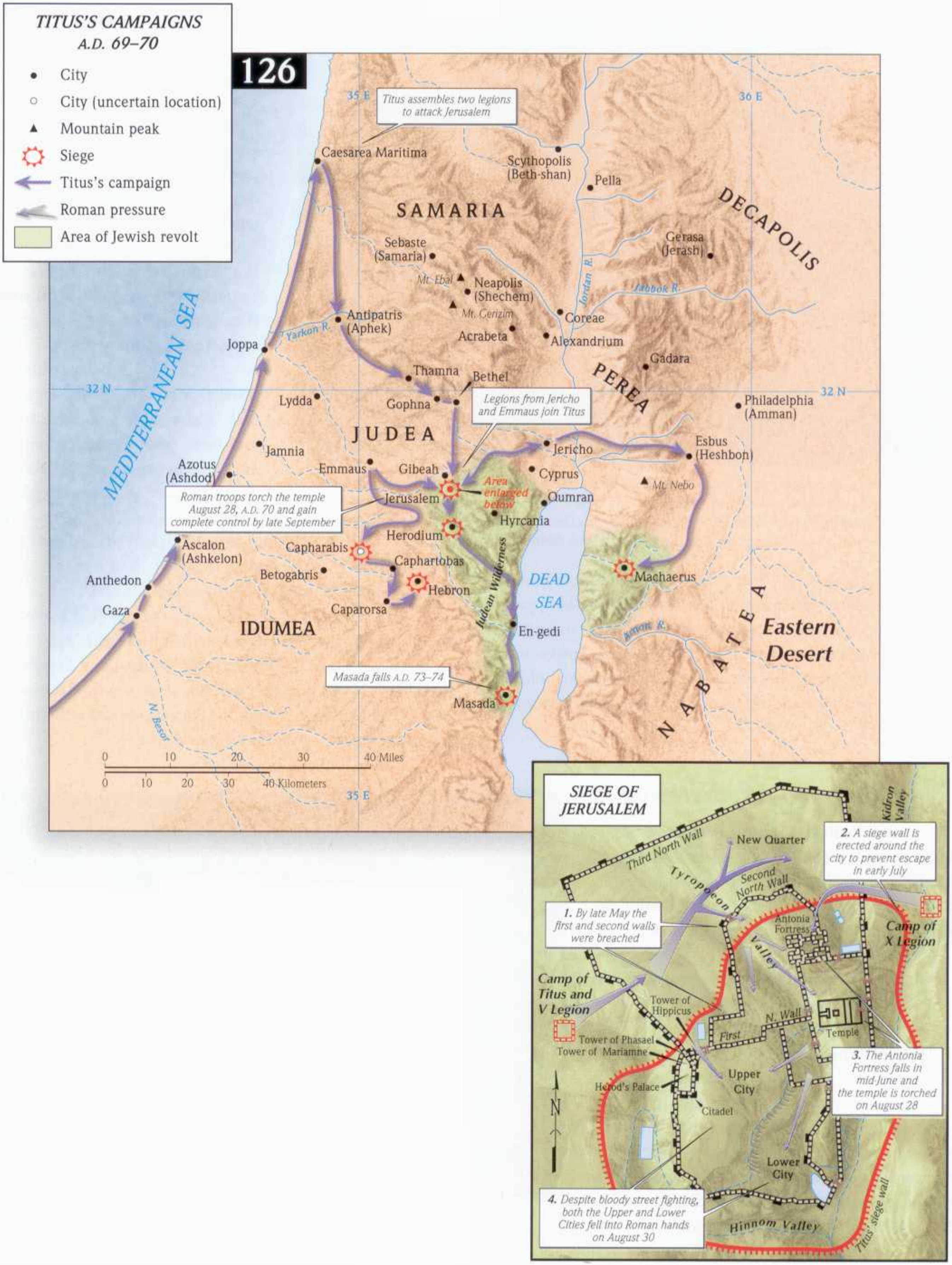
DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN LEGIONS IN THE TIME OF TIBERIUS

● City
X Gemina Roman legions
Roman Empire
------- Provincial boundaries
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
London
I Germana
V Alaudae
XX Valeria Victrix
XXI Rapax
GERMANIA
BELGICA
GALLIA (GAUL)
Lutetia
II Augusta
XII Gemina
XIV Gemina
XVI
LUGDUNENSIS
Loire R.
AQUITANIA
Lyons
Bordeaux
Rhone R.
Alps Mts.
Vercellae
Po R.
NARBONENSIS
Massalia
NORICUM
VIII Augusta
IX Hispana
XV Apollinaris
PANNONIA
Danube R.
DACIA
ILLYRICUM
VII
XI
MOESIA
IV Scythia
V Macedonia
BLACK SEA
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
ARMENIA
TARRACONENSIS
LUSITANIA
V Macedonia
VI Victrix
X Gemina
Tagus R.
Merida
Corduba
BAETICA
Balearic Is.
Corsica
Sardinia
Cagliari
Rome
Tiber R.
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Cannae
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Sicily
SICILIA
Syracuse
Malta
MACEDONIA
Philippi
Thessalonica
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Ancyra (Ankara)
Halys R.
EPIRUS
AEGEAN SEA
ASIA
Pergamum
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
PHRYGIA
Athens
Corinth
ACHAIA
Sparta
Rhodes
Rhodes
Crete
Fair Havens
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
ADIABENE
COMMAGENE
PISIDIA
CILICIA
Antioch
SYRIA
III Gallica
VI Ferrata
X Fretensis
XII Fulminata
Salamis
Cyprus
Tripolis
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Damascus
Palmyra
MESOPOTAMIA
Tigris R.
Ecbatana
PARTHIA
Babylon
Euphrates R.
Jerusalem
JUDEA
NABATEA
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
Tingis (Tangier)
NUMIDIA
III Augusta
MAURETANIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Leptis Magna
Cyrene
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
Pelusium
Memphis
III Cyrenaica
XXII Deiotariana
EGYPT
Nile R.
Sahara Desert
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N


THE FIRST JEWISH REVOLT
● City
○ City (uncertain location)
▲ Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Cestius Gallus's campaign A.D. 66
Vespasian's campaign A.D. 67
Vespasian's campaign A.D. 68
Agrippa II's kingdom
Roman procuratorial rule
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
GALILEE
SAMARIA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
PEREA
DECAPOLIS
NABATEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Sea of Galilee
Eastern Desert
Litani R.
Yarmuk R.
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
Yarkon R.
Arnon R.
Zered R.
N. Besor
Esdraelon Valley
Judean Wilderness
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Meroth
Ptolemais (Acco)
Sogane
Gabara
Jotapata
Arbela
Taricheae
Garis
Tiberias
Hippos
Gamala
Sepphoris
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Japhia
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Mt. Carmel
Dora
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Narbata
Pella
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Neapolis (Shechem)
Mt. Gerizim
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Antipatris (Aphek)
Coreae
Joppa
Gerasa
Gadara
Thamna
Lydda
Adida
Gophna
Bethel
Philadelphia (Amman)
Bethennabris
Beth-horon
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Jamnia
Cyprus
Abila
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Bezemoth
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Julius
Qumran
Bethlehem
Netophah
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Caphartobas
Herodium
Machaerus
Alulus (Halhul)
Anthedon
Betogabris
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Masada
Vespasian ended the revolt in Galilee (late A.D. 67)
Site of bloody fighting where thousands of Jews died
Vespasian assembles Roman legions of sixty thousand men (A.D. 67)
Josephus surrenders
Riots break out between Jews and Gentiles (A.D. 66)
Cestius Gallus attempts to quell the Jewish revolt
Base camp of X Legion
The Romans secured the coastal plain by taking key ports
Gallus suffers defeat while retreating (A.D. 66)
Base camp of V Legion
The rebellion against Rome starts (June A.D. 66)
Vespasian captures Perea (A.D. 68)
Vespasian captures several cities in Idumea (A.D. 68)
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

126

TITUS'S CAMPAIGNS
A.D. 69–70



- ● City
- ○ City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Siege
- Titus's campaign
- Roman pressure
- 🟩 Area of Jewish revolt

Titus assembles two legions to attack Jerusalem

Legions from Jericho and Emmaus join Titus

Roman troops torch the temple August 28, A.D. 70 and gain complete control by late September

Masada falls A.D. 73–74

SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

1. By late May the first and second walls were breached

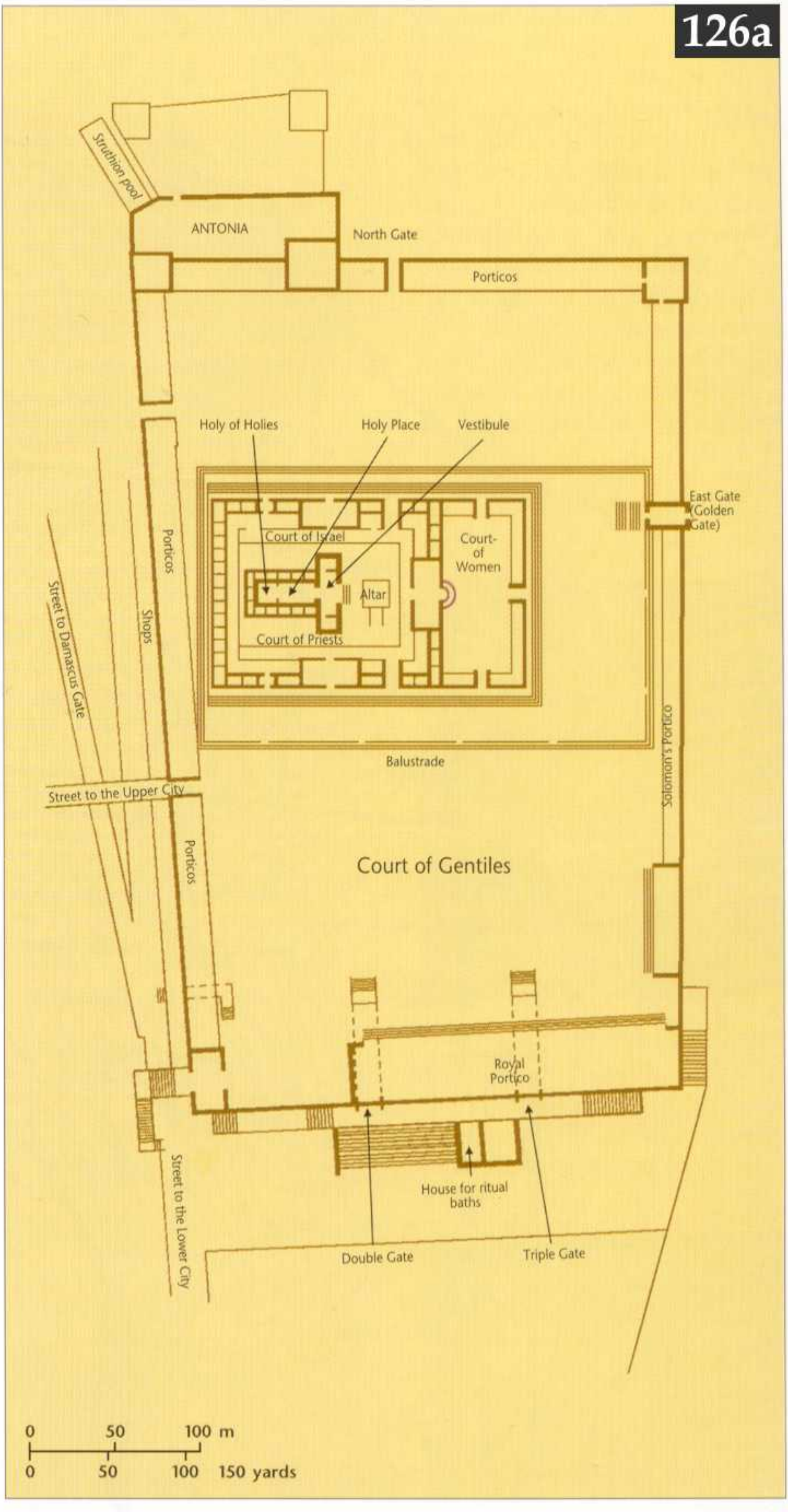
2. A siege wall is erected around the city to prevent escape in early July

3. The Antonia Fortress falls in mid-June and the temple is torched on August 28

4. Despite bloody street fighting, both the Upper and Lower Cities fell into Roman hands on August 30

35 E
36 E
32 N
Caesarea Maritima
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Neapolis (Shechem)
Mt. Gerizim
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Antipatris (Aphek)
Yarkon R.
Coreae
Acrabeta
Alexandrium
Joppa
Gadara
Thamna
Bethel
PEREA
Lydda
Gophna
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Jamnia
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Gibeah
Cyprus
Mt. Nebo
Area enlarged below
Jerusalem
Qumran
Hyrcania
Herodium
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Capharabis
Caphartobas
Judean Wilderness
DEAD SEA
Machaerus
Anthedon
Betogabris
Hebron
Gaza
Caparorsa
IDUMEA
En-gedi
Arnon R.
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
Masada
N. Besor
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Third North Wall
New Quarter
Kidron Valley
Tyropoeon Valley
Second North Wall
Antonia Fortress
Camp of X Legion
Camp of Titus and V Legion
Tower of Hippicus
N. Wall
First
Temple
Tower of Phasael
Tower of Mariamne
Upper City
Herod's Palace
Citadel
N
Lower City
Hinnom Valley
Titus' siege wall

126a


Struthion pool
ANTONIA
North Gate
Porticos
Holy of Holies
Holy Place
Vestibule
East Gate (Golden Gate)
Court of Israel
Court-of Women
Altar
Court of Priests
Porticos
Shops
Street to Damascus Gate
Balustrade
Solomon's Portico
Street to the Upper City
Porticos
Court of Gentiles
Royal Portico
House for ritual baths
Street to the Lower City
Double Gate
Triple Gate
0
50
100 m
0
50
100
150 yards

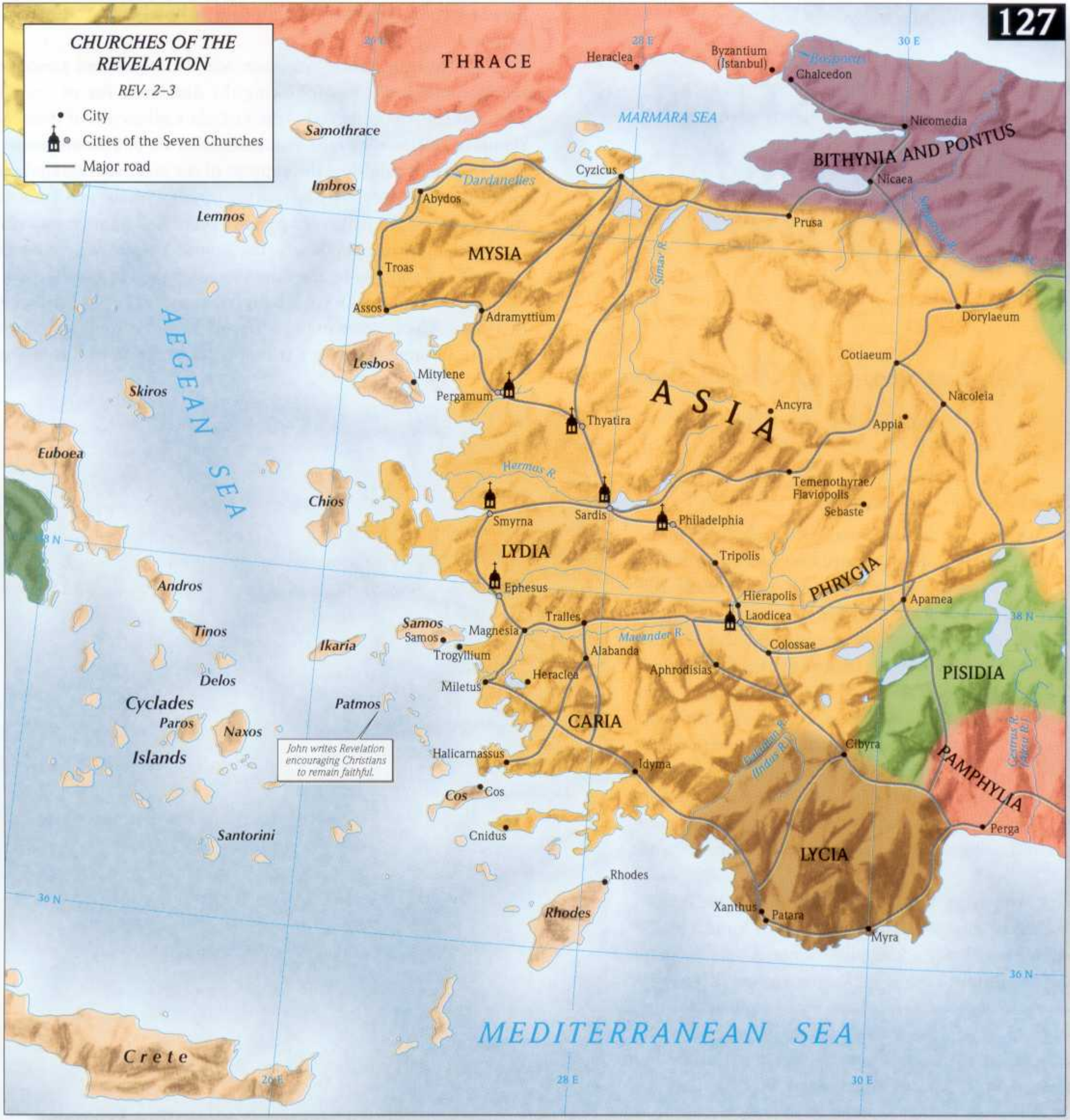
Herod's Temple

Herod the Great began work on the temple in 20/19 B.C., refurbishing Zerubbabel's temple of 520–515 B.C. without interrupting its use, and expanding it on a grand and glorious scale. The building was completed in A.D. 63, and destroyed by Titus in A.D. 70.

The temple was built on a platform raised to a height of 170 feet above the rock base and measuring approximately 920 by 1590 feet.

Chapter 21

The Early Christian Church



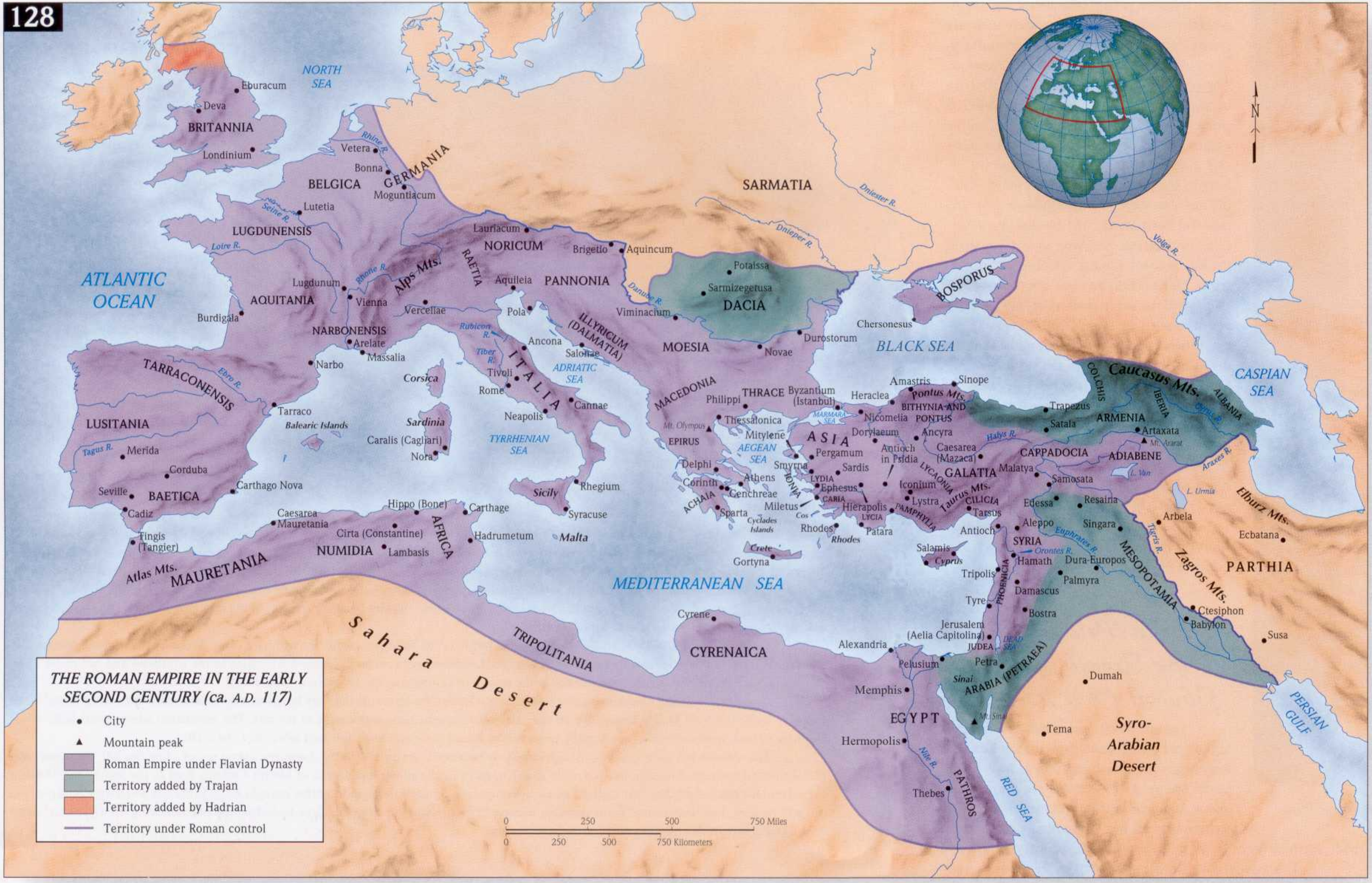
CHURCHES OF THE REVELATION

REV. 2–3

- • City
- ⛪ ○ Cities of the Seven Churches
- — Major road

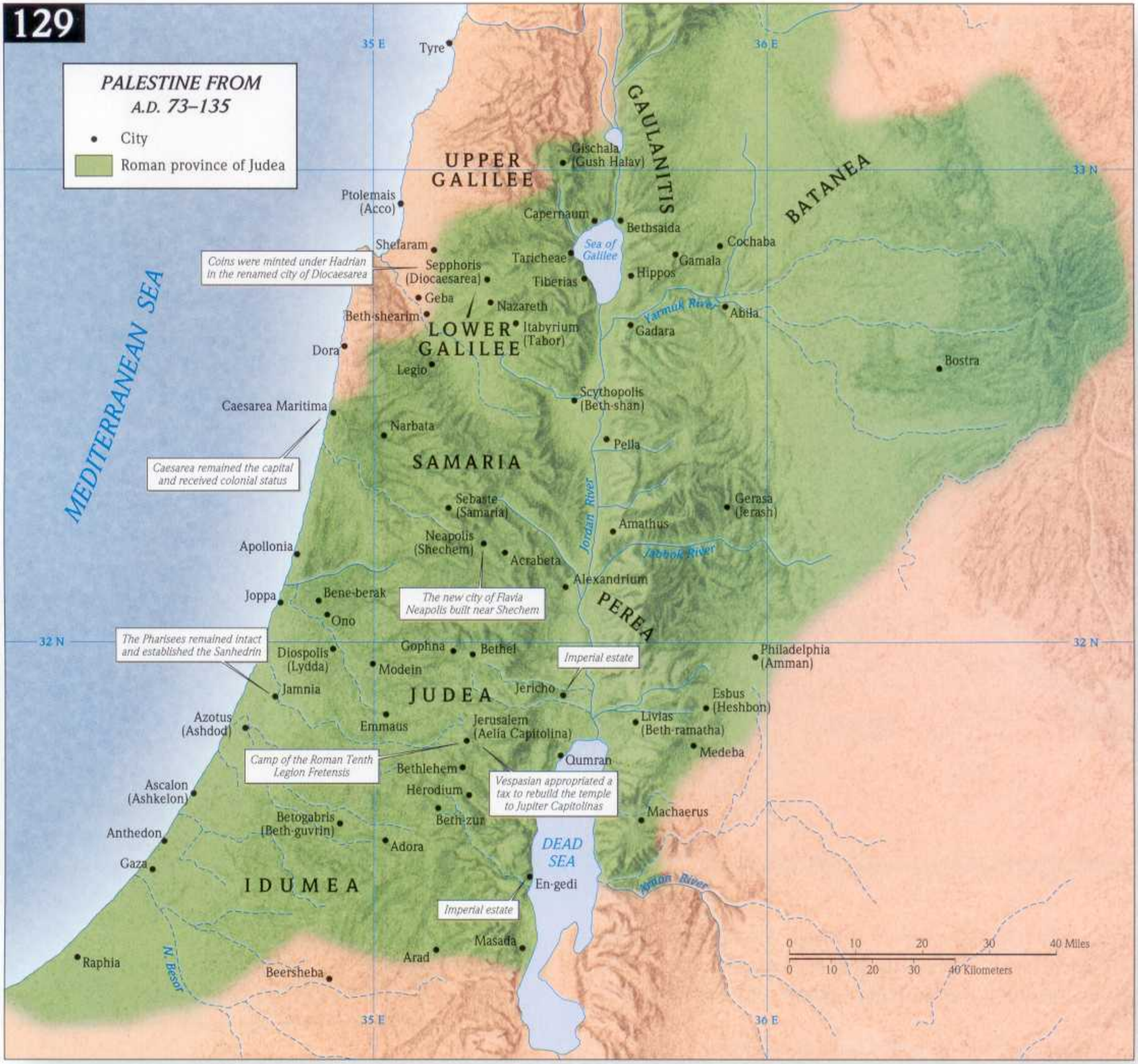
John writes Revelation encouraging Christians to remain faithful.

THRACE
Heraclea
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Bosporus
Chalcedon
MARMARA SEA
Nicomedia
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Nicaea
Samothrace
Imbros
Dardanelles
Cyzicus
Abydos
Lemnos
Prusa
MYSIA
Troas
Sinaar R.
Sangarius R.
Assos
Adramyttium
Dorylaeum
AEGEAN SEA
Lesbos
Mitylene
Pergamum
Cotiaeum
Skiros
ASIA
Ancyra
Nacoleia
Thyatira
Appia
Euboea
Hermus R.
Chios
Smyrna
Sardis
Philadelphia
Temenothyrae/ Flaviopolis
Sebaste
LYDIA
Tripolis
PHRYGIA
Andros
Ephesus
Hierapolis
Apamea
Laodicea
Tinos
Samos
Samos
Magnesia
Tralles
Maeander R.
Trogyllium
Ikaria
Colossae
Alabanda
Delos
Aphrodisias
PISIDIA
Heraclea
Miletus
Cyclades
Paros
Naxos
Islands
Patmos
CARIA
Halicarnassus
Idyma
Cibyra
Dalaman R. (Indus R.)
Cestrus R. (Aksu R.)
PAMPHYLIA
Cos
Cos
Perga
Cnidus
LYCIA
Santorini
Rhodes
Rhodes
Xanthus
Patara
Myra
Crete
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
26 E
28 E
30 E
38 N
36 N



THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE EARLY SECOND CENTURY (ca. A.D. 117)

● City
▲ Mountain peak
Roman Empire under Flavian Dynasty
Territory added by Trajan
Territory added by Hadrian
Territory under Roman control
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N
NORTH SEA
Eburacum
Deva
BRITANNIA
Londinium
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Vetera
Rhine R.
Bonna
GERMANIA
BELGICA
Moguntiacum
Lutetia
Seine R.
LUGDUNENSIS
Loire R.
Lauriacum
NORICUM
RAETIA
Alps Mts.
Rhone R.
Lugdunum
Vienna
AQUITANIA
Burdigala
Vercellae
Aquileia
PANNONIA
Brigetio
Aquincum
Danube R.
Pola
NARBONENSIS
Arelate
Massalia
Narbo
Rubicon R.
Tiber R.
Ancona
ILLYRICUM (DALMATIA)
Salonae
ADRIATIC SEA
Viminacium
MOESIA
Novae
Durostorum
Potaissa
Sarmizegetusa
DACIA
SARMATIA
Dniester R.
Dnieper R.
Volga R.
BOSPORUS
Chersonesus
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
TARRACONENSIS
Ebro R.
Corsica
Tivoli
ITALIA
Rome
Cannae
Neapolis
Tarraco
Balearic Islands
Sardinia
Caralis (Cagliari)
Nora
TYRRHENIAN SEA
LUSITANIA
Tagus R.
Merida
Corduba
Seville
BAETICA
Cadiz
Carthago Nova
Rhegium
Sicily
Syracuse
Malta
Tingis (Tangier)
Caesarea Mauretania
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
Cirta (Constantine)
Hadrumetum
AFRICA
NUMIDIA
Lambasis
Atlas Mts.
MAURETANIA
MACEDONIA
Philippi
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Heraclea
Amastris
Sinope
Pontus Mts.
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Nicomelia
MARMARA SEA
Thessalonica
Mt. Olympus
EPIRUS
Mitylene
AEGEAN SEA
ASIA
Dorylaeum
Ancyra
Pergamum
Antioch in Pisidia
Caesarea (Mazaca)
Smyrna
Sardis
Delphi
Corinth
Athens
Cenchreae
ACHAIA
IONIA
LYDIA
Ephesus
CARIA
Miletus
Cos
Sparta
Cyclades Islands
Hierapolis
LYCIA
Rhodes
Patara
LYCAONIA
Iconium
Lystra
PAMPHYLIA
GALATIA
Taurus Mts.
CILICIA
Tarsus
Halys R.
CAPPADOCIA
Malatya
Samosata
Crete
Gortyna
Salamis
Cyprus
Caucasus Mts.
COLCHIS
IBERIA
ALBANIA
Cyrus R.
Trapezus
Satala
ARMENIA
Artaxata
Mt. Ararat
ADIABENE
Araxes R.
L. Van
L. Urmia
Elburz Mts.
Edessa
Resaina
Arbela
Singara
Ecbatana
Antioch
Aleppo
SYRIA
Orontes R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Hamath
Tripolis
PHOENICIA
Dura-Europos
Palmyra
Damascus
MESOPOTAMIA
Zagros Mts.
PARTHIA
Tyre
Bostra
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyrene
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina)
JUDEA
DEAD SEA
Alexandria
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
Pelusium
Petra
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
Sinai
Dumah
Sahara Desert
Memphis
EGYPT
Mt. Sinai
Tema
Syro-Arabian Desert
Hermopolis
Nile R.
PATHROS
Thebes
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF



PALESTINE FROM A.D. 73–135

Coins were minted under Hadrian in the renamed city of Diocaesarea

Caesarea remained the capital and received colonial status

The new city of Flavia Neapolis built near Shechem

The Pharisees remained intact and established the Sanhedrin

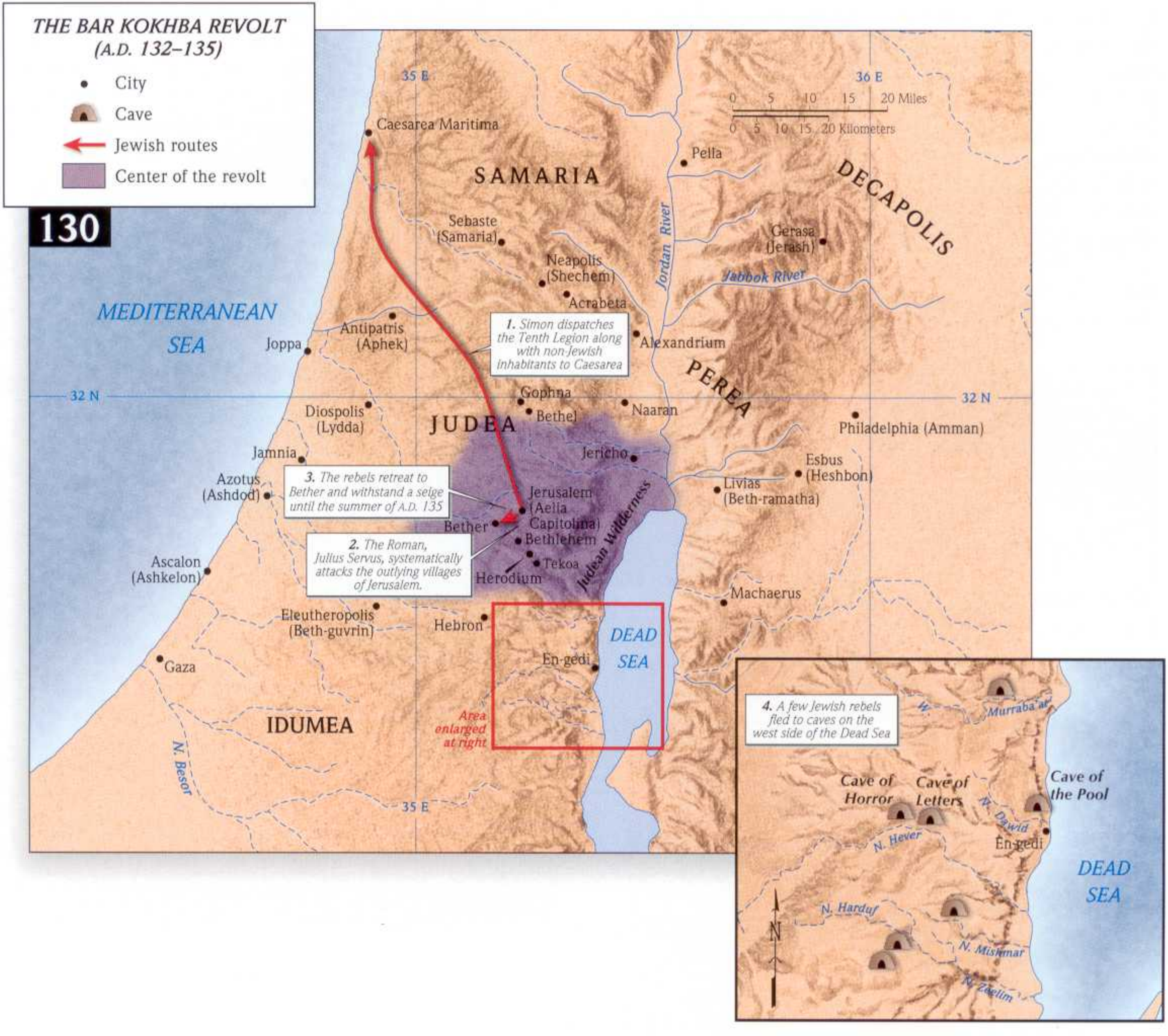
Imperial estate

Camp of the Roman Tenth Legion Fretensis

Vespasian appropriated a tax to rebuild the temple to Jupiter Capitolinas

Imperial estate

• City
🟩 Roman province of Judea
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
UPPER GALILEE
LOWER GALILEE
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
SAMARIA
PEREA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
Sea of Galilee
DEAD SEA
Yarmuk River
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Arnon River
N. Besor
Tyre
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Cochaba
Shefaram
Taricheae
Gamala
Sepphoris (Diocaesarea)
Hippos
Tiberias
Geba
Nazareth
Abila
Beth-shearim
Itabyrium (Tabor)
Gadara
Dora
Legio
Bostra
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Narbata
Pella
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Amathus
Neapolis (Shechem)
Acrabeta
Apollonia
Alexandrium
Joppa
Bene-berak
Ono
Diospolis (Lydda)
Gophna
Bethel
Philadelphia (Amman)
Modein
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina)
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Medeba
Qumran
Bethlehem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Herodium
Machaerus
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Beth-zur
Anthedon
Adora
Gaza
En-gedi
Masada
Arad
Raphia
Beersheba
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers



THE BAR KOKHBA REVOLT
(A.D. 132–135)

130

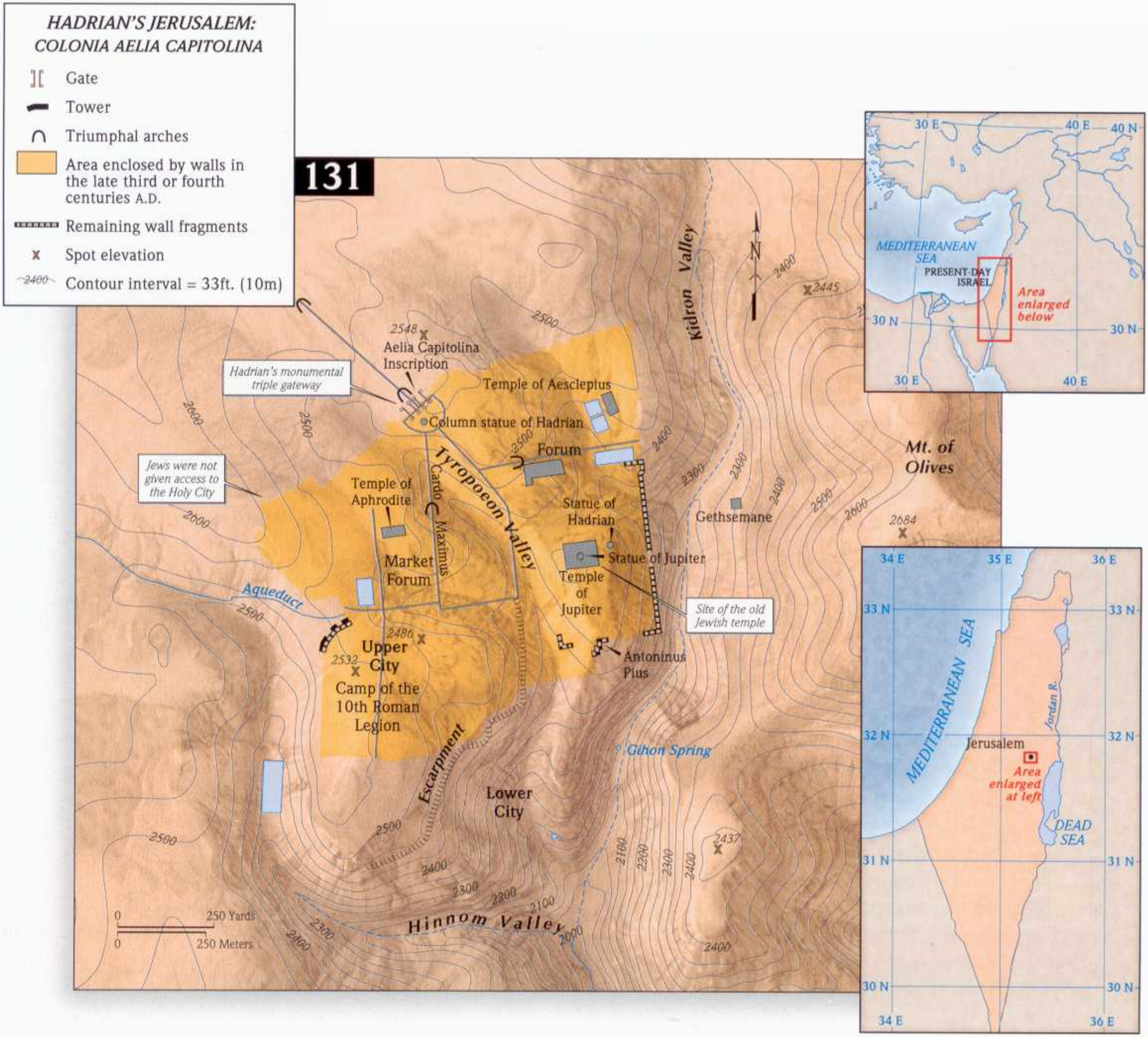
1. *Simon dispatches the Tenth Legion along with non-Jewish inhabitants to Caesarea*

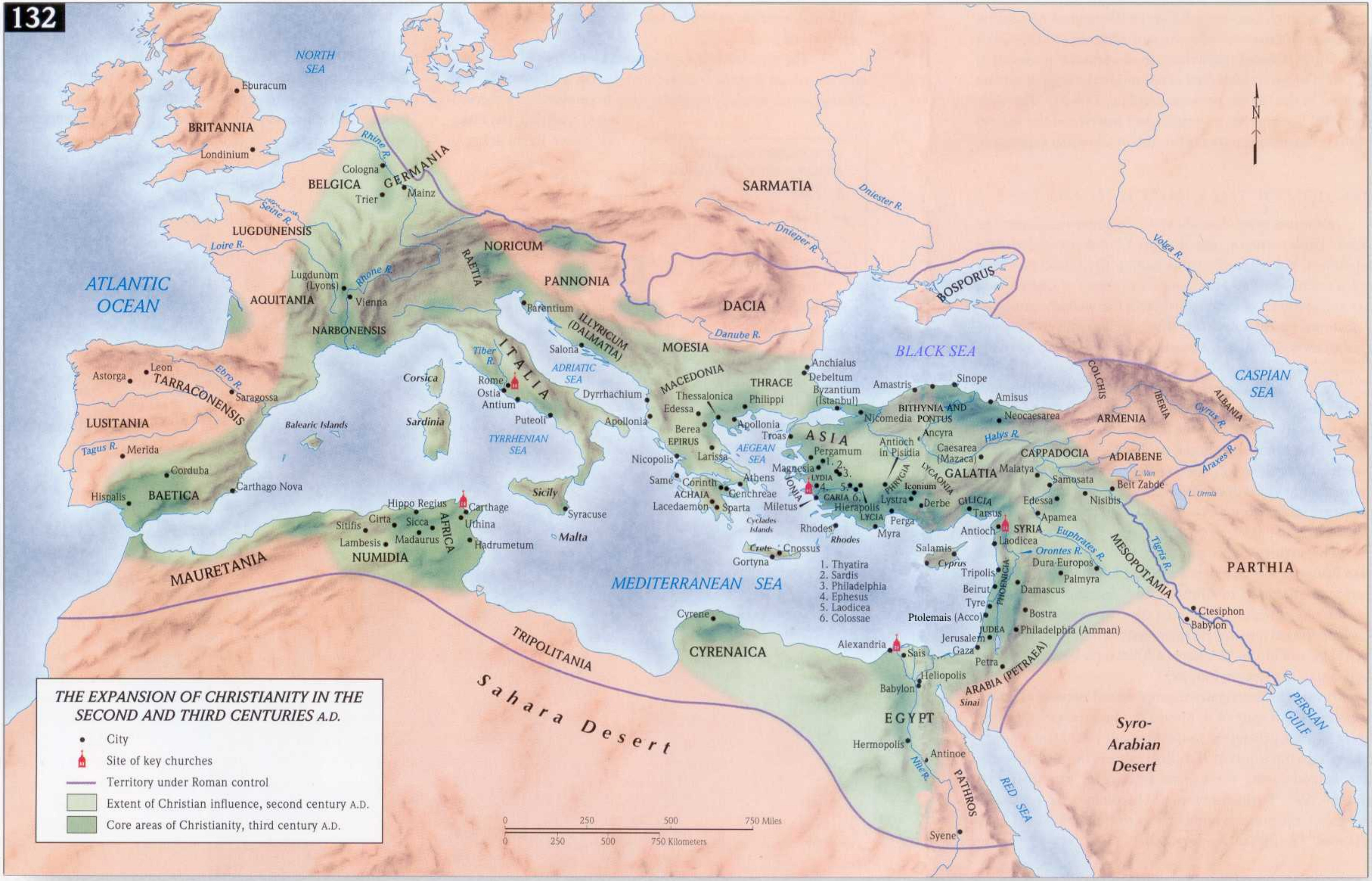
2. *The Roman, Julius Servus, systematically attacks the outlying villages of Jerusalem.*

3. *The rebels retreat to Bether and withstand a seige until the summer of A.D. 135*

4. *A few Jewish rebels fled to caves on the west side of the Dead Sea*

• City
Cave
Jewish routes
Center of the revolt
35 E
36 E
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Caesarea Maritima
SAMARIA
Pella
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Jordan River
Gerasa (Jerash)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Jabbok River
Acrabeta
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Antipatris (Aphek)
Joppa
Alexandrium
PEREA
32 N
Gophna
Bethel
Naaran
Diospolis (Lydda)
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina)
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Bether
Bethlehem
Judean Wilderness
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Tekoa
Herodium
Machaerus
Eleutheropolis (Beth-guvrin)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
En-gedi
IDUMEA
Area enlarged at right
N. Besor
W. Murraba'at
Cave of Horror
Cave of Letters
Cave of the Pool
N. Dawid
N. Hever
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
N. Harduf
N. Mishmar
N. Ze'elim
N


HADRIAN'S JERUSALEM: COLONIA AELIA CAPITOLINA
Gate
Tower
Triumphal arches
Area enclosed by walls in the late third or fourth centuries A.D.
Remaining wall fragments
Spot elevation
2400 Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
131
Kidron Valley
N
2400
2445
2548
2500
Aelia Capitolina Inscription
Hadrian's monumental triple gateway
Temple of Aesclepius
Column statue of Hadrian
2600
2500
Forum
2500
2400
Tyropoeon Valley
Cardo
Cardo Maximus
Jews were not given access to the Holy City
Temple of Aphrodite
2600
Statue of Hadrian
Statue of Jupiter
Temple of Jupiter
Market Forum
Site of the old Jewish temple
Aqueduct
2500
2486
Upper City
2532
Camp of the 10th Roman Legion
Antoninus Pius
2300
2300
2400
2500
2600
Gethsemane
Mt. of Olives
2684
Gihon Spring
Escarpment
Lower City
2500
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2100
2200
2300
2400
2437
Hinnom Valley
2000
2300
2400
2400
0
250 Yards
0
250 Meters
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
30 N
30 N
30 E
40 E
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
33 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
32 N
32 N
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at left
DEAD SEA
31 N
31 N
30 N
30 N
34 E
36 E


NORTH SEA
Eburacum
BRITANNIA
Londinium
Rhine R.
Cologna
GERMANIA
BELGICA
Trier
Mainz
Seine R.
LUGDUNENSIS
Loire R.
NORICUM
RAETIA
PANNONIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lugdunum (Lyons)
Rhone R.
Vienna
AQUITANIA
NARBONENSIS
Parentium
ILLYRICUM (DALMATIA)
DACIA
Danube R.
SARMATIA
Dniester R.
Dnieper R.
Volga R.
BOSPORUS
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Salona
MOESIA
Tiber R.
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Astorga
Leon
Ebro R.
TARRACONENSIS
Saragossa
Corsica
Rome
Ostia
Antium
Dyrrhachium
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Anchialus
Debeltum
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Amastris
Sinope
Amisus
COLCHIS
IBERIA
ALBANIA
Cyrus R.
Thessalonica
Philippi
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Nicomedia
Neocaesarea
ARMENIA
LUSITANIA
Balearic Islands
Sardinia
Puteoli
Apollonia
Edessa
Apollonia
Berea
EPIRUS
Troas
ASIA
Ancyra
Halys R.
Tagus R.
Merida
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Larissa
AEGEAN SEA
Pergamum
Antioch in Pisidia
Caesarea (Mazaca)
CAPPADOCIA
ADIABENE
Araxes R.
Nicopolis
Magnesia
PHRYGIA
LYCAONIA
GALATIA
Malatya
L. Van
Corduba
Same
Corinth
Athens
LYDIA
Iconium
Samosata
Beit Zabde
BAETICA
Carthago Nova
ACHAIA
Cenchreae
IONIA
CARIA
Lystra
Derbe
CILICIA
Edessa
Nisibis
L. Urmia
Hispalis
Hippo Regius
Carthage
Sicily
Lacedaemon
Sparta
Miletus
Hierapolis
LYCIA
Tarsus
Apamea
Sitifis
Cirta
Sicca
AFRICA
Uthina
Syracuse
Cyclades Islands
Rhodes
Perga
Myra
Antioch
SYRIA
Euphrates R.
MESOPOTAMIA
Tigris R.
Madaurus
Lambesis
Hadrumetum
Malta
Rhodes
Crete
Cnossus
Salamis
Laodicea
Orontes R.
NUMIDIA
Gortyna
Cyprus
Dura-Europos
PARTHIA
MAURETANIA
1. Thyatira
2. Sardis
3. Philadelphia
4. Ephesus
5. Laodicea
6. Colossae
Tripolis
Palmyra
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Beirut
Damascus
Tyre
Ptolemais (Acco)
Cyrene
Bostra
Ctesiphon
Babylon
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
TRIPOLITANIA
Jerusalem
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
Sais
Gaza
Petra
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
Heliopolis
Sahara Desert
Babylon
Sinai
PERSIAN GULF
EGYPT
Syro-Arabian Desert
Hermopolis
Antinoe
Nile R.
PATHROS
RED SEA
Syene
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N

THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE SECOND AND THIRD CENTURIES A.D.

● City

Site of key churches

Territory under Roman control

Extent of Christian influence, second century A.D.

Core areas of Christianity, third century A.D.